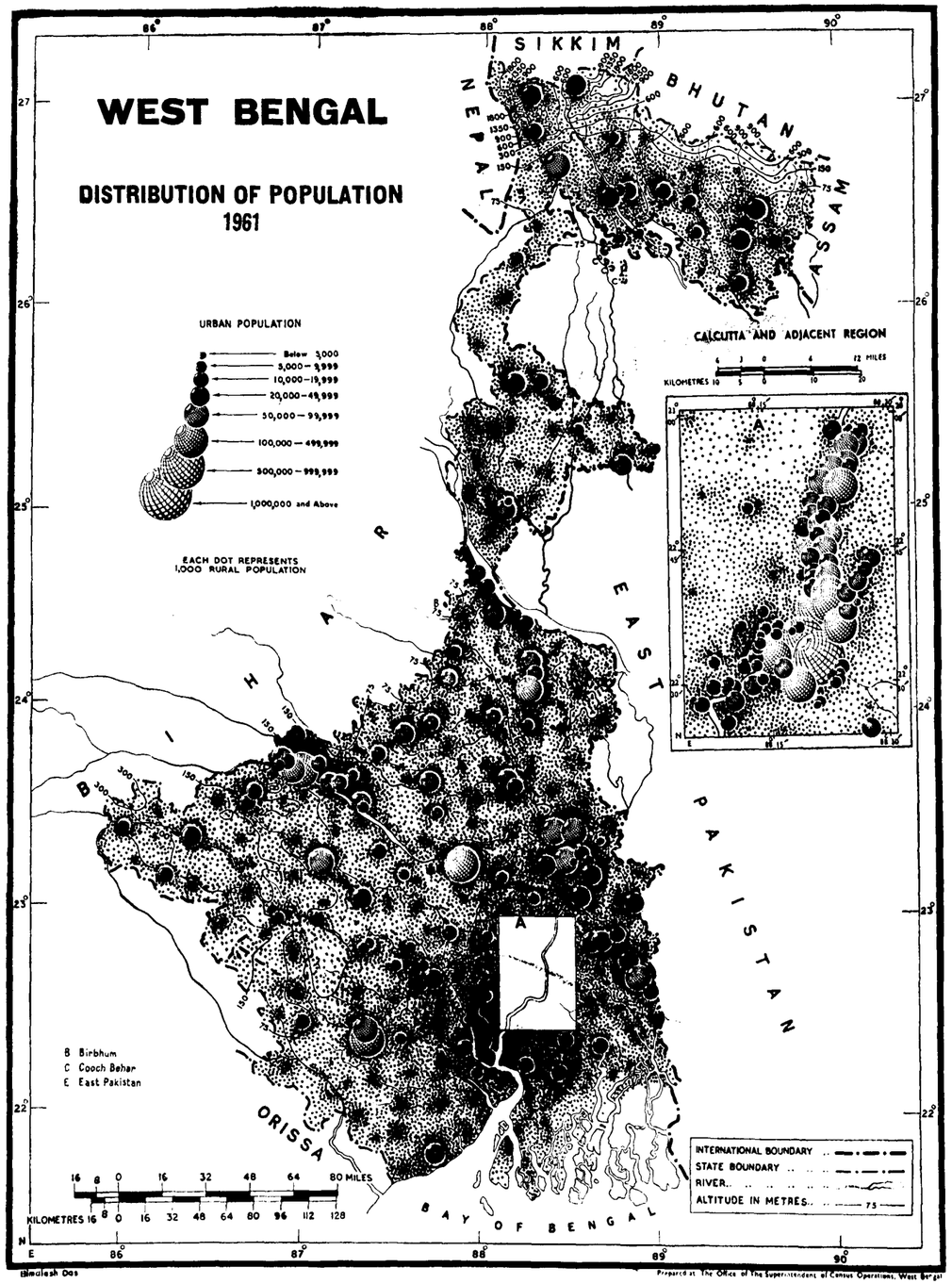

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XVI

WEST BENGAL & SIKKIM

PART I-A

GENERAL REPORT

Book (i)

POPULATION PROGRESS

J. DATTA GUPTA

of the West Bengal Civil Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal & Sikkim

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XVI

WEST BENGAL & SIKKIM

PART I-A

GENERAL REPORT

Book (I)

Population Progress

Dedicated

to

The future Census Workers

That vast army

of

Officials and Non-officials

who with their devoted labour

will uphold

The Great Census Tradition

ON RECORD

In the Sudder Sub-division Baboo Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, by whom a considerable amount of work in connection with the Census was performed, personally ascertained, in some cases by visits to the interior, that the names given in the police lists (of enumerators) were those of real headmen. This officer also and I myself took advantage of our visits to the interior to explain to the people and to the enumerators the nature and object of the Census.

Report by the Magistrate of Murshidabad on the Census of 1872

* * *

One man who had left his home on account of the ravages of a man-eating tiger, but volunteered to show the enumerator the way to his old village, was carried off by the tiger just as he reached its out skirts.

Bengal Census Report, 1911

* * *

If we had asked for the names and ages of the women, the Census would certainly have been a perfect failure.

Report by the Collector of Nadia on the Census of 1872

* * *

A small aboriginal tribe, who feared that some mysterious evil might befall them if they were counted . . . fled from forest to forest, but failed to escape the enumerators.

Bengal Census Report, 1911

* * *

A zeminder of some position who had been asked to assist (the Census) with his influence . . . assured . . . that he would find the enumerators' inquiries most readily answered in his estates, as he had told the people that owing to the Prince of Wales's recovery a distribution of sweetmeats was to be made amongst them, and consequently their number was required to be known.

Report by the Collector of Nadia on the Census of 1872

* * *

The services of Baboo Sunjeeb Chunder Chatterjee have been replaced at the disposal of the Officiating Inspector-General of Registration (for Census work).

Bengal Census Report, 1872

Purwannahs were issued to about 500 zemindars to assist the supervisors and enumerators, and if the Supervisors are to be believed, much help was given, the greatest assistance being rendered by the agents of Maharanee Shorno Mayi.

Report by the Magistrate of Rangpore on the Census of 1872

* * *

During the summer vacation a large number of school-boys also joined the Census Offices, especially those in Calcutta, as clerks, and made themselves extremely useful, being among the smartest, and at the same time the best behaved, clerks of the whole body.

Bengal Census Report, 1881

* * *

The District Census Officer of one Bengal district reports that the men (field staff) had to travel through a violent hail-storm and came in late at night, "all with hurts and bruises, but with the circle summaries and enumeration books dry. I had to give up the idea of sending a special messenger to head-quarters on such a fearful night, and early next morning acted as special messenger myself and plied my bike on a muddy road of 32 miles and carried in the provisional totals safe".

Bengal Census Report, 1911

* * *

Paid supervisors were a necessity in Calcutta and the Suburbs, as it was found impossible to secure a sufficient number of men who would do this work gratuitously.

Bengal Census Report, 1881

* * *

Recalcitrancy in regard to the acceptance of the duties of an enumerator was, it is believed, more common in 1890 than ten years before, and this unpaid service is not likely to become more popular.

Bengal Census Report, 1891

* * *

It is sad to reflect that a (Census) Superintendent still has to be a geographer, cartographer, administrator, co-ordinator of co-ordinators, a theoretician and a master interpreter all rolled in one.

West Bengal Census Report, 1951

Foreword

A CENSUS REPORT does not make a pleasant reading and is, let it be said at the outset departing from precedent, rarely read, though intended for the information, if not benefit, of students, officers and the general public. One would merely look at the opening pages of a copy (often complimentary), and then relegate it to the shelves, resorting to it in those occasional spells when one boredom has to be chased with another. What destiny is in store for these humble pages which tread the dreary valley of statistics, their author will be the last person to know.

This Report has been prepared in continuation of a tradition which makes it incumbent on a Census not to content itself with the presentation of bare statistical tables but to contribute a narrative review in which the Census Superintendent gives his own assessment of the data, especially for the guidance of those who may happen to use them. The Report, then, can as well disown all pretensions to any critical dissertation of the statistical profile of the State or of the socio-economic circumstances of her people. It, in short, does not masquerade as the last word on the data it intends to cover but its purpose will largely have been served if it provides part of the ground material on which future enquiries and expert observations may be founded.

One point, of course, does not wait for an expert to bring forward. It is the accelerating rate of population growth. For the area now called West Bengal it took all the recorded time until the beginning of the twentieth century to achieve a population of seventeen million, but hardly sixty years to add a second seventeen million. If the unprecedented rate of growth for the last ten years is allowed to persist the State's population will reach sixty million by 1980 and will have well crossed the hundred million mark by the year 2000. A baby born among us today will have to encounter at his age of twentyfive a congestion twice as dense as that now prevailing and by the time he reaches forty the congestion will be trebled.

No area of planning can ignore this simple but grim arithmetic. The abounding increase of population takes the edge off all economic developments. With birth rates continuing to remain high and death rates tumbling, there are today more persons who are living longer lives than their elders knew and who want to live them better too. The threat to our population in the present circumstances would seem to lie more in the pressure of its own growth than in all other socio-political hazards taken together.

If, in the foregoing, I have laid myself open to the charge of alarmism, I can only crave indulgence in consideration of the fact that the prospect or even the possibility of so considerable an increase in an area already one of the most crowded in the world may seem to make it discreet to prefix a treatise on population with the apprehension that we are rapidly approaching the numbers which can not be sustained at any reasonable standard of living upon the means of subsistence which this State can produce or procure for long.

This digression on growth has led me aside before I have concluded my apologetics on the contents of the Report. While I am deeply sensible of the honour the Government have done me by asking me to assume charge of the Census which Shri J. C. Sengupta had held until the 24th December 1963, I am only too concious of the difficulties of writing a Report on an operation not conducted by me, though I had the privilege of being directly associated with it, in various capacities, since its very inception. I am thankful to say however that owing to the scrupulous care with which each phase of the work was executed and recorded by my predecessor and the thoroughness with which the reporting frame for the State Superintendents was outlined by the Census Commissioner, my task was not as onerous as it otherwise would have been.

In writing this Report I have been moved mainly by two considerations. In the first place, I have allowed myself to depart as little as possible from the statistics to be examined. Secondly, I have kept before me the ideal of the previous Census Reports, the standards set by which have been to me a stimulus as well as a responsibility. In general I have followed their methods of statistical analysis which, in fact, have become a little stereotyped by now and it is probable that a reader in going through a series of Reports will often be struck by the sameness of treatment.

The whole-time administrative duties of running an office which has in its hands, among other things, the compilation, editing and printing of eighty and odd volumes of statistics and reports do not afford the degree of concentration which the preparation of an analytical work would demand. This has prevented me from going into as much detail of certain questions as I had originally intended, and some of the imprints of hurry, interruption and divided attention have been too conspicuous to be glossed over. To Report-writing I could devote only such time as could be spared after other work had been attended to, and in a Census Office the minuteness of the details to which constant attention is necessary may often be amazing. I have the pleasure of recording my thankful recognition of the very great help I have received in my own sphere of the task from my colleagues Shri S. Sinha, Officer on Special Duty, and Shri B. Ray, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations.

In a Census organisation, built up from scrap with hastily recruited temporary employees, nothing tends so much to maintain

order, regularity and a tenacious adherence to the programmes laid down as team-work sustained by sheer good sense. Disciplinary action or even the threat of it is fortunately rare, and a trifle infructuous too, for one is, anyway, fairly certain to lose a census job. It is natural therefore that the official ties in such a set-up will have strong personal overtones. The unstinted goodwill and support I have received from my staff at all levels have been all that I could wish for. The previous experience of some of them in 1951, particularly of Shri Nirmal Chandra Sarkar, Shri Manindra Nath Sarkar, Shri Jitendra Nath Bose and Shri Ram Chandra Bhar, has been put to the best account and I have myself taken advantage of it, especially in the management of the compilation and printing work. On Shri Sunil Kanti Majumdar, my Head Assistant, I had to rely very largely for detailed examination of the organisational and financial questions and he has throughout performed his duties with the utmost ability. My obligations are also due to my Stenographer Shri Kalyan Kumar Dutta, and the typist, Shri Bechuram Dutta, who neatly handled a cumbrous manuscript. The inset tables for this Report were prepared and checked mainly by Shri Debi Prasad Chatterjee, Shri Gopal Chandra Hazra and Shri Amiya Kumar Ghosh. For the maps my thanks are due to the draftsmen, particularly to Shri Bimalesh Kumar Das, but no word is enough to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. (Miss) P. Sengupta who, as the Map Officer in the office of the Census Commissioner, has made the 1961 Census, if anything, highly map conscious.

Among other Central officials who were most helpful in providing me with the three essential requisities of a successful census, namely, finance, guidance and co-operation, were the two former Deputy Registrars General, Shri D. Natarajan and Shri K. D. Ballal. They were always prompt and courteous in their disposal of the questions I referred to them and whenever I sought assistance on points of intricate detail, I found their experience an unfailing guide.

The Government of India Press, Calcutta, is well known for the excellence of its finish and execution. I am sure the reader will agree that this volume is a credit to their enterprise.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

THE ENUMERATION for the 1961 Census was held between the 10th February and the 5th March 1961. The count was related to the sunrise of the 1st March 1961 which was the Reference Day. **Reference Day**

2. Details of the arrangements for the Enumeration have been set forth at length in the Administration Report, Volume XVI, Part VIII-A of the series published on the Census of India 1961, but that Publication being intended for official use only, a brief account of how the Census was taken is given here for information of the general reader. **Administrative Arrangements**

3. The Census received the formal green signal with the issue of a Notification by the Government of India on the 5th December 1959 under Section 3 of the Census Act 1948 declaring its intention of taking a Census of the country in 1961. Preliminary arrangements for taking the Census had, of course, to commence much earlier. An operation so complex in nature and vast in dimension as a population Census depends for its success on elaborate planning for each of its different phases. Broadly speaking, preparations for the Census were built up by six stages. At the first stage the State Superintendent addressed himself to the task of checking the boundary of his State, its administrative divisions and other units down to the level of an Enumeration Block. This was not altogether an easy task, because boundary changes brought about in the intercensal period were quite numerous. An accurate record of all villages had to be compiled to ensure that no part of the country was left out of account or doubly accounted for. This was done with reference to maps of police stations and villages prepared by the State Survey Department, with adjustments whenever necessary for jurisdictional changes.

4. The preliminary tally of jurisdictions was completed by 1959. The next stage of the operation which consisted of delimitation of Census Divisions and building up of a "pyramid of jurisdiction and responsibility from below" was taken in hand at the commencement of the new year. At the bottom of the pyramid was a Block for which one Enumerator was appointed and which consisted on an average of 120 Households in urban areas and 150 Households in villages. Four or five Blocks were grouped together by Circles, each of which was under a Supervisor. The Circles again were made up into Charges which generally coincided with the areas of Union Boards or Anchal Panchayats. The Charge Officer, often the President of the Union Board or the Pradhan of the Anchal Panchayat, was responsible for the operation within his Charge and was himself subordinate to the Assistant Census Officer, who was the Circle Officer or Block Development Officer exercising jurisdiction over the police station. In each Subdivision, the Subdivisional Officer accepted overall responsibility for the Census in his area but was assisted by a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector who was appointed Subdivisional Census Officer. The apex of the Census hierarchy in the district was the District Officer himself who was assisted by the District Census Officer, an officer of the State Civil Service. In municipal towns, the Chairman of the municipality was appointed to be the Census Officer for conducting the Census of the town but there was often a gazetted officer to act as liaison between him and the administration. In non-municipal towns, the

responsibility of conducting the Census was given to a local official or an important non-official. Primary School teachers comprised bulk of the Enumerators, while Charge Officers and Circle Supervisors were chosen from the ranks of office bearers of the Union Boards or Panchayats, Head Masters of High Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools etc.

5. The field operation was, thus, conducted by an improvised agency of Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators who were drawn mostly from the non-official population. In West Bengal 3,738 Charge Officers, 11,148 Circle Supervisors and 50,012 Enumerators were employed. Delimitation of Census Divisions and appointment of personnel took the better part of the year 1960. This period was also utilized for giving training to the ground staff on conceptual and procedural matters relating to the next phase of the work—numbering and listing of Buildings, Census Houses and Households.

6. Housenumbering consisted of actual painting of the numbers on Buildings and Census Houses, while Houselisting referred to filling up a form called Houselist for all Buildings, Census Houses and Households. It was for the first time in the 1961 Census that a complete Census of houses was taken on a uniform Houselist all over the country. The numbering and listing of Houses were necessary for securing the identity of every likely place of habitation, for final demarcation of Census Blocks and assessment of requirements of personnel, for having a forecast of the likely population figure at the time of the Census in order to assess the requirement of forms, and for collection of information on certain characteristics of industrial establishments of all sizes and categories, together with information on the materials of walls and roofs of each Census House, the number of rooms in occupation of each Household etc. Numbering and listing of Houses were completed between the 6th and 31st October 1960.

7. In the fourth stage of the operation, Census personnel at all levels were given intensive training on every aspect of the Enumeration. Oral lessons were supplemented by the holding of Trial Enumeration on sample basis. The training was spread over the months of November and December 1960 and January 1961. Simultaneously with the holding of training classes, the District officials made final adjustments in the delimitation of Blocks on the basis of the information collected in the Houselist.

8. The fifth stage was the actual count. It was taken between the 10th and 28th February 1961. During this period an Enumerator, who was already supplied with an extract of the Houselist in respect of his Block, visited every Household and enumerated the persons normally resident there. For each individual he filled up an Enumeration Slip and for each Household a Household Schedule-*cum*-Population Record. He enumerated the houseless population on the night of the 28th February 1961.

9. The sixth and the final stage of the Enumeration consisted of the Revisional Round and reporting of provisional figures. The Enumerator revisited each of the Households in his Block during the 1st to the 5th March 1961 to check correctness of the count against the Reference Day. As soon as the Revisional Round was over the Enumerator settled down to compile figures for total number of Households enumerated, total population classified by sex, and total number of literates including educated persons. A system of relay of information from the lower to the upper

levels of the Census hierarchy was organised with the utmost despatch, and the provisional figures for the State were published on the 10th March 1961.

10. It may have been noticed that there is a systematic order of sequence in the stages described in the foregoing paragraphs. Success of the operation at each stage was contingent on the timely execution of the one immediately preceding it. Indeed, strict adherence to a close time schedule is the one big stake that a Census has to reckon with. A phased execution of the operation can not be ensured unless a detailed time schedule is drawn up in advance and constantly kept in view by every member of the Census staff. A Census Calendar was, therefore, prepared incorporating the programme for each item of work in its successive stages. The Calendar helped inculcate a sense of urgency as no opportunity was lost to impress upon all and sundry the absolute sanctity of the Census Calendar. The following is a reproduction of the Census Calendars for West Bengal and Sikkim. **Census Calendar**

CALENDAR FOR THE CENSUS OF WEST BENGAL 1961

1st February, 1960 to the 30th April, 1960.	(1) Tentatively delimit Enumeration Blocks, Circles, and Charges and prepare a Register of persons who may be appointed as Enumerators, Circle Supervisors and Charge Officers. (2) Accurately delimit Urban areas and prepare maps of such areas on the scale of 12″=1 mile. (3) Attend instructional classes to be addressed by the Superintendent of Census Operations.
1st May, 1960 to the 30th June, 1960.	(1) Issue appointment letters to Enumerators, Circle Supervisors and Charge Officers. (This work should be completed by the 30th of June, 1960). (2) Receive Census Forms and Booklets containing instructions for Housenumbering and Houselisting and for Enumeration from the Superintendent of Census Operations and arrange their despatch to Subdivisional Officers. (3) Hold instructional classes for Circle Supervisors and Charge Officers in regard to Housenumbering and Houselisting.
16th August, 1960 to the 21st September, 1960.	(1) Hold and arrange instructional classes for Census personnel, mainly Enumerators and House-numbers (if persons other than Enumerators are employed for Housenumbering) in connection with the numbering of buildings and Census Houses and the filling up of the Houselist. (2) Arrange distribution of booklets on Housenumbering and Houselisting and the *Houselist form* to Census personnel (usually Enumerators) to be employed for the work.
6th October, 1960 to the 31st October, 1960.	Housenumbering and the filling up of the Houselist form (Houselisting) and preparation of copies of the entries in some of the columns of the Houselist for the use of the Enumerators at the time of Enumeration and the distribution of such abstracts to Enumerators (except in Calcutta).
1st November, 1960 to the 31st December, 1960.	(1) Collect completed Houselist forms and Houselist Abstracts from persons engaged for the purpose (usually Enumerators) and finalize delimitation of Enumeration Blocks, Circles and Charges with consequent adjustment of territorial jurisdiction be-

	tween Enumerators or Circle Supervisors or Charge Officers. Every Enumerator, every Circle Supervisor and every Charge Officer should be put in charge of the Census of a clearly defined area, the details of the boundaries of which should be communicated to the person concerned. Necessary corrections should be made in the entries in the Register of Census Divisions and Census Personnel prepared between the 1st February, 1960 and the 31st of May, 1960.
	(2) Preparation of copies of the entries in some of the columns of the Houselist for the use of the Enumerators at the time of Enumeration and the distribution of such abstracts to Enumerators (for Calcutta only).
	(3) Hold and arrange instructional classes on Enumeration for Enumerators, Circle Supervisors, Charge Officers and other Census Personnel.
1st January, 1961 to the 31st January, 1961.	(1) Distribute Enumeration Slips and Household Schedules to Enumerators and hold a training Census on a date to be communicated later.
	(2) Continue instructional classes.
10th February, 1961 to the 28th February, 1961.	Enumeration by Enumerators.
1st March, 1961 to the 5th March, 1961.	Revisional round of visits to every household by the Enumerators for making the data collected during the Enumeration period (10th February—28th February, 1961) correct as at sunrise of the 1st of March, 1961.

CALENDAR FOR THE CENSUS OF SIKKIM 1961

14th March, 1960 to the 30th April, 1960.	(1) Delimit Enumeration Blocks and Circles and prepare a Register of persons who may be appointed as Enumerators and Circle Supervisors.
	(2) Accurately delimit the town of Gangtok and prepare a map.
1st May, 1960 to the 30th June, 1960.	(1) Issue appointment letters to Enumerators and other Census personnel.
	(2) Receive Census Forms and Booklets containing instructions for Housenumbering and Houselisting and for Enumeration from the Superintendent of Census Operations and arrange their despatch to Tehsil Offices.
	(3) Hold instructional classes for Circle Supervisors, with special reference to Housenumbering and Houselisting.
16th August, 1960 to the 21st September, 1960.	(1) Hold and arrange instructional classes for Enumerators, who will also act as House-numberers.
	(2) Arrange distribution of Booklets on Housenumbering and Houselisting and the Houselist Form to the Enumerators and Supervisors.
6th October, 1960 to the 31st October, 1960.	Housenumbering and the filling up of the Houselist Form (Houselisting) and prepare abstracts.
1st November, 1960 to the 31st December, 1960.	(1) Collect completed Houselist Forms.

	(2) Hold and arrange instructional classes on Enumeration for Enumerators and Supervisors.
1st January, 1961 to the 31st January, 1961.	(1) Distribute Enumeration Slips and Household Schedules to Enumerators and hold a training Census on a date to be communicated later.
	(2) Continue instructional classes.
10th February, 1961 to the 28th February, 1961.	Enumeration of Enumerators.
1st March, 1961 to the 5th March, 1961.	Revisional round of visits to every Household by the Enumerators for making the data collected during the Enumeration period (10th February—28th February, 1961) correct as at sunrise of the 1st of March, 1961.

Census Divisions

11. Accuracy in the coverage of the Census depends obviously on the success with which delimitation of Census Divisions is carried out. Great care has to be exercised to ensure that no part of the State is skipped over, or overlapped with another part. The surest means of achieving this end is to prepare a list of all *mauzas*, inhabited or uninhabited, and to base the delimitation on that list. The Census Divisions, as already stated, are comprised of Enumeration Blocks, Circles and Charges. A Block as a general rule consists of 120 Households in urban areas and 150 Households in rural areas. In the 1951 Census of West Bengal, a *mauza* in rural areas was always identified with an Enumerator's Block. In case the *mauza* was too large and populous to be tackled by one Enumerator, it was divided into a number of Sub-Blocks, the idea being that all returns were to be submitted as a whole by combining the Sub-Blocks. The *mauza* was thus held together. The rules for formation of Census Divisions in 1961, on the other hand, permitted formation of one Enumeration Block consisting of two or more adjacent *mauzas*. A big and populous *mauza* could be divided into two or more separate Enumeration Blocks. The Part II Register of Census Divisions for rural areas was written in the ascending order of Enumeration Block numbers, not of the *mauza* numbers. Filled up Census Schedules were submitted Enumeration Blockwise and the first task of the Sorting Offices was to rearrange them in the serial order of *mauzas*. An independent serial for Enumeration Block numbers was perhaps an unnecessary complication, because, as we shall presently see, it was the serial number of the *mauza*, not that of the Enumeration Block, which formed part of the Location Code. It is now felt that it would have been convenient if the 1951 procedure of delimitation were continued in 1961 also. This, however, is not to suggest that the delimitation in 1961 was in any way incomprehensive. That the coverage was complete was confirmed by a reconciliation of the Register with the Jurisdiction Lists and by plotting the Census Divisions on police station maps in the scale of 1"=1 mile. Such maps for all police stations throughout the State were available. It is important to note that all *mauzas*, inhabited or uninhabited, were entered in the Register of Census Divisions and accounted for in the Blocks. An uninhabited *mauza* was grouped with one or two adjacent inhabited *mauzas* and the entire group was made one Enumeration Block. For an uninhabited *mauza* in a Block the Enumerator was required to furnish a certificate that he had verified by personal inspection that the *mauza* in question was actually uninhabited throughout the Enumeration period. This special precaution resulted in the detection of a

sizable population in a few *mauzas* returned as uninhabited in 1951. Reciprocally, a number of previously populated *mauzas* were found uninhabited in 1961.

12. Delimitation of Census Divisions was a trifle bothersome so far as the urban areas were concerned. Most of the municipal authorities did not have current maps showing roads, lanes, by-lanes etc. In these cases, as in the case of all non-municipal towns, the district authorities had to get sketch maps prepared by whatever agency that might be available to them for the purpose of delimitation of Census Divisions. Besides, not even a moderately approximate estimate of the population and number of houses in each ward, to speak nothing of the street, was available. Therefore, practically no delimitation could be attempted before Housenumbering and Houselisting were done.

13. Changes in the course of a river and its alluvial action present peculiar problems to a Census by physically altering boundaries of *mauzas*, or even districts. Changes in the course of the river Bhagirathi resulted in the shifting of eight *mauzas* of the Hooghly district to the district of Nadia. Some *chars* of the Chakdah police station of the Nadia district got detached from the district due to the same cause. Government notifications effecting changes in revenue and criminal jurisdiction in the areas affected by these natural transfers had not been issued till the Census was taken. For administrative convenience it was originally decided that Census in these *mauzas* and *chars* would be taken by the authorities of those districts to which they belonged physically, though not legally. Housenumbering and Houselisting were done accordingly but the inhabitants of one *char* took offence at the arrangement and went to the length of filing a suit in a court of law. To avoid complications it was subsequently decided that the officials of each district would take the Census of those *mauzas* or *chars* which were borne on the Jurisdictional List of that district irrespective of the physical position.

14. There was a controversy between the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar over the Census of a part of the *mauza* Govindapur situated on the border of the Malda district of West Bengal and Purnea district of Bihar. It appeared that although this *mauza* was borne on the Jurisdictional List (R. T. No. 349) of the Katihar Revenue Thana of the Purnea district, five of its *tolas* had all along been under the administrative control of the Government of West Bengal. The District Magistrates of both the districts made simultaneous arrangements for taking the Census in these five *tolas*. It was decided by the Registrar General that Census in these *tolas* would be taken by the West Bengal authorities without prejudice to the claims of either Government, pending final settlement of the issue between them.

15. There were also some cases of doubt over the jurisdiction of a few *mauzas* in Purulia district but they were settled on the spot by the officials concerned.

16. These discrepancies apart, changes had taken place in the boundaries of some of the districts by notifications issued by the Government of West Bengal from time to time. Details of these changes have been given in the Fly-leaf to Union Table A-I, printed in Part II-A—General Population Tables Volume, and have been referred to in brief in Chapter I of this Report.

Location Code

17. In each Household Schedule and Enumeration Slip (*vide* Appendix B to this Introduction) an Enumerator was required to write a Location Code consisting of

several numbers. These numbers were intended to ensure easy identification of the Household enumerated, or the Household to which the person enumerated belonged. It is obviously impossible to write in so many words the full address of a Household or of an individual on a Census Schedule. A Location Code provides a numerical index of this address. By means of a Location Code the identity of a person anywhere in the State can be traced unambiguously, right down to the Household. A simple, concise and convenient system of Location Code was worked out on the basis of accepted territorial units. The Census Divisions corresponded to the normal administrative divisions of the district, *viz.*, police stations or towns, *mauzas* or wards etc. First, a number was assigned to each district of the State. Secondly, in each district all the police stations were numbered serially. For all towns in a district there was another serial of Census numbers. For towns Roman numerals were used to distinguish them from police stations which had Arabic numerals. In the next place, the *mauzas* were denoted by distinctive numbers. In most cases there was already a Jurisdiction List number allotted to a *mauza* by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. This number, which bore relation to the police station to which the *mauza* belonged, fully suited the purpose of the Census Location Code and was used accordingly. Specific numbering for Census purposes had to be resorted to for the *mauzas* included in the territory transferred from the Manbhum and Purnea districts of Bihar, because the *thana* numbers which these *mauzas* bore in revenue records had correspondence not to police stations but to Revenue Thanas which cut across police station boundaries. Revenue Thana numbers had therefore to be ignored and the Census numbers used as Location Code numbers of these *mauzas*.

18. In a town all wards and all streets were numbered serially. Even in non-municipal towns *ad-hoc* wards were delimitated for Census purpose according to administrative convenience.

19. At the Housenumbering stage all the Buildings in one *mauza* in rural areas, or along one street or lane in urban areas, were numbered in a running serial. The Census Houses in each Building were also numbered serially. If there was one Census House in a Building, the Building number itself was the Census House number. If there were more than one Census House in a Building, each Census House was given a number which was a numerical sub-number of the Building number. The Census Household in its turn was numbered with reference to the Building and Census House number. If there was one Household in a Census House, the Census House number itself was the Household number. In case a Census House contained more than one Household, alphabetical sub-numbers were used to denote the several Census Households living in that Census House. In rural areas the Location Code had four components, *viz.*, District Number/Police Station Number/*Mauza* Number/Building Number (Census House Number) (Household Number). In urban areas the Location Code was composed of five numbers, *viz.*, District Number/Town Number/Ward Number/Street Number/Building Number (Census House Number) (Household Number). A complete list of Code numbers allotted to districts, police stations and towns is given in Appendix A to this Introduction.

20. The Code structure for police stations did not include the Garden Reach police station (outside Calcutta city) of the 24-Parganas district and the Purulia Town police station of the Purulia district because the existence of these two police

stations was lost sight of when the Code numbers were assigned. That part of the Garden Reach police station which is outside Calcutta city is entirely within the limits of the Garden Reach municipal area, and the Purulia Town police station is conterminous with the Purulia municipal town. So, omission to assign Code numbers to these two police stations did not interfere with the proper identification of their inmates because the area being urban, Location Code was written with reference to the towns, not the police stations. Location Codes for the towns excluded fortyone places listed in a Note added to Appendix A. These places were actually censused as rural but declared to be towns after the Enumeration. For these places the Location Code used in Enumeration records followed the rural system.

21. By looking at the Location Code of any Enumeration Slip it would be possible to identify the Household to which the person belonged. As for example, Location Code No. 5/4/35/53(2A) denotes a person living in Household No. A of Census House No. 2 of Building No. 53 of the *mauza* bearing J. L. No. 35 (Baidyapur) in the police station No. 4 (Habibpur) of the district No. 5 (Malda). Similarly, a Location Code No. 6/VII/2/5/35(1B) stands for Household No. B living in Census House No. 1 of Building No. 35 along Street No. 5 which is situated in Ward No. 2 of the town No. VII (Kandi) of district No. 6 (Murshidabad).

22. For houseless persons the last item in the Location Code was 0.

Rural-Urban Classification

23. Determination of urban status is a matter of special significance. In the Census, urban population is taken to be a positive measure. Rural population is what remains after urban population is deducted from the total population. In 1961, uniform all-India standards were laid down for determination of urban characteristics. All municipalities, cantonments and other places having an organised local administration, *e.g.*, Civil Lines, Town Committees etc., had been designated as towns. All other places with a total population of not less than 5,000, a density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile and with at least three fourths of its adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture were treated as towns for the purpose of the Census.

24. These norms were communicated to District Officers as early as 1959 so that they might submit tentative proposals for classification of specific areas in their districts as urban in the 1961 Census. An independent scrutiny based on the 1951 Census figures was also set in operation in the Census Office. A list that emerged from these proposals and scrutinies formed the basis on which the Enumeration arrangements were made. This list could, however, be only provisional because primary Census figures had to be awaited for taking a firm decision in respect of a few places which, on available estimates, seemed to be in the twilight region of rural-urban transition. After the preliminary Census figures were known the list of towns was finalised. No town of the 1951 Census was declassified in 1961, but sixty-six new places came to be treated as urban for the first time.

Area of Towns

25. For the towns to be finally selected it was necessary to ascertain their correct area figures because, for one thing, a given criterion of urban trait related to the density figures, and for another, rural area was to be determined *via negativa* by eliminating urban area from the total area. It was not possible to obtain the area figure for a town as such from the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, because revenue or cadastral survey was generally conducted not on the

basis of individual towns but on *mauzas, thanas* etc. The Census was therefore obliged to look for other sources. The most knowledgeable source for municipal towns was, of course, the municipal authorities themselves. As regards non-municipal towns, area figures for the Rehabilitation and Development townships of Taherpur, Gayespur Government Colony, Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony, Kalyani etc., were obtained from the Departments concerned. For Ichhapur Defence Estate, Barrackpur Cantonment, Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area, Durgapur Steel Project Area, Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area, the Administrative Officers were approached and figures furnished by them were utilised. Area figures for other non-municipal towns were worked out by adding up the areas of the *mauzas* which constituted these towns, provided the *mauzas* were included in their entirety in these towns. There were several non-municipal towns which included parts of *mauzas*, but computation of their area figures did not present much difficulty because the towns being Government sponsored (such as Kalyani, Gayespur Government Colony, Durgapur Steel Project Area, Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area etc.), their area figures were furnished by the authority at whose instance the land was acquired by the Government.

Training the Census Agency

26. As stated earlier, Enumerators were drawn almost entirely from the rank of Primary School teachers. In some cases, village officials, employees of Local bodies, other office assistants etc., were also appointed. Supervisors and Charge Officers were selected from amongst office bearers of Local Self-government bodies, Head Masters, Block-level officials and responsible non-officials. In some areas, especially in the Purulia district and in the Islampur subdivision of the West Dinajpur district, it was no easy matter to find the required number of persons with the minimum level of education to act as Enumerators and Supervisors. Almost all available Primary School teachers were drafted but unfortunately some of them showed lack of elementary aptitude for the grasping of the concepts and methods connected with the Census. In selected pockets of the Purulia district, Charge Officers and Enumerators had to be imported from outside and engaged on consolidated monthly salaries of Rs. 125 and Rs. 65 respectively for over two months.

27. Although instructions on Housenumbering and Houselisting and on Enumeration were printed in the form of booklets in regional languages and distributed to the ground staff of all levels, it was too much to expect that the instructions would lend themselves to full comprehension on a mere reading of the booklets. For uniformity in understanding and application of the definitions and methods, it was essential that before each operation began the Census personnel were given intensive training by oral as well as practical lessons. Many an Enumerator's initial attitude to the Census was one of unmixed aversion, because the task involved was huge, at the same time meticulous, and the honorarium paid bore but little relation with the cost in labour, time and material. The provision of the Act compulsorily requiring a man's service for the Census was of course good enough in itself. Invocation of the penalties sanctioned by law could no doubt bring a delinquent to book, but too many prosecutions would only have succeeded in putting more difficulties in the way of the operation than it could solve. The Census had therefore to mete out a "judicious mixture of appeal to good sense and threat of prosecution" to hold together and press into a common service sixtyfive thousand and odd persons from all walks of life. The source and method of recruitment of the agency and

its composition being what they were, a well organised programme of training was of the utmost importance. It was only by his participation in a process of systematic training, discussions and demonstrations, that a Census worker could get the better of his pristine mood of diffidence and be enthused with a feeling of sustaining interest which carried him, often unwittingly, to the thick of the pulsating operation.

28. The Superintendent of Census Operations himself held two rounds of training classes, one before the Housenumbering and Houselisting and the other before the Enumeration, at each of the district and subdivisional headquarters stations for imparting lessons to the District Census Officers, Subdivisional and Assistant Census Officers. These officers in their turn trained up the Charge Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators. For the sake of quality, responsibility of conducting training classes was in no case delegated to any official below the rank of an Assistant Census Officer. Size of the classes was kept moderate—there were only twenty to thirty trainees on an average for each class. The venues, usually school premises, were so selected as not to require any trainee to travel beyond five miles to attend his class. The canvassed objective of this dispersal was, of course, the convenience of the trainees, but the question of avoiding claims for travelling expenses had merited equal consideration. Each trainee had to attend a minimum of three instructional classes for Housenumbering and Houselisting and six for Enumeration.

29. The training on Enumeration was supplemented by the holding of a Trial Census in which every Enumerator was required to enumerate ten sample Households consisting of about fifty persons. For this purpose forms printed in red ink were used for distinguishing them from those used in the actual count. In order to utilize the occasion not merely as a test of the Enumerator's knowledge but also as an experiment of his ability to work to a fixed programme and in a team, it was made a point that this practice Enumeration in one district, or at least one police station, should be held on the same day according to a pre-determined time schedule and that all forms with an improvised Abstract should be submitted by the Enumerator within a specified hour of the following morning. In a class held in the afternoon, the Enumerators pooled their experience and discussed their common errors.

30. The success of an Enumerator depended not only on the proper understanding of the standard instructions, but also on his resourcefulness, tolerance and general approach to the citizen. The officers in charge of the training spared no pain to school their trainees on these aspects of their work as well.

31. The industry and skill with which the training programme was put through came to be amply rewarded by the quality of recording achieved in the actual operation. Appendix B reproduces specimens of the forms of Houselist, Household Schedule, Population Record and Enumeration Slip in English as well as in Bengali, Nepali and Hindi—the three regional languages in which they were used in West Bengal and Sikkim. The instructions (in English) are included in Appendix C.

Quality of Houselisting

32. The Houselists were on the whole correctly prepared for all parts of the State, except in a few pockets in the industrial areas of the 24-Parganas, Burdwan and Howrah districts. The impaired quality of Houselisting in these areas was generally traceable to columns 5 to 8 which were to be filled in "if the Census

House was used as an establishment, workshop or factory" and therefore had a special bearing on industrial areas. It is not understood why the word 'Establishment' was introduced in the general heading of these columns, because the standard instructions clarified in certain terms that "these columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or workshop, *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold". Ordinary places of business where purely trading activities like purchase or sell of goods were carried on were beyond the scope of this enquiry. Table E-III, which was prepared on the data collected in these four columns, referred to 'Factories' and 'Workshops' only. The addition of the word 'Establishment' in the Houselist was not only superfluous, but also misleading, because the word is generally taken to mean *any* house of business. The Bengali, Nepali and Hindi translations of the form used as equivalents the words 'কারবার স্থল' 'व्यवसाय संस्था' and 'कारोबार या दुकान' . respectively. While the Bengali version made no improvement on the confusion, the Nepali and Hindi ones helped in making it worst confounded.

33. Just as the word 'Establishment' in the column heading had led to some misclassification of trade as industry, the two other words, *viz.*, 'Workshop' and 'Factory' were responsible for possible omissions of certain small scale industrial units. Some of the Enumerators were found to have been misled by these words into believing that the canvassing was to be restricted only to workshops and large scale industries.

34. Translation of 'Head of Household' in column 12 as 'গৃহকর্ত্তা' in Bengali led to the recording of the name of the owner of a non-household Census House in this column in quite a good number of cases. Throughout the Bengali translation of the forms and instructions, the word 'গৃহ' had been used as the equivalent of 'House' and 'পরিবার' as that of 'Household'. It seems that the translation of 'Head of Household' as 'পরিবারের কর্ত্তা' would have eliminated an unnecessary source of confusion. Then, the words 'গণনার দিনে' in the general heading of columns 15 to 17 were sometimes interpreted as 'on the day of Enumeration'. The Hindi translation as 'गेह के दिन' was, on the other hand, more appropriate.

35. The impact of these defects in the questionnaire on the quality of recording would have been far more pronounced than what it actually was, had it not been for the careful attention to details given in the training classes. The acknowledged conundrum in the whole process of Housenumbering and Houselisting related however to as basic a subject as the definition of Buildings and Census Houses. The concept of a 'Building' was an innovation (for purposes not very clear), and the definition of a 'Census House' was so worded as to reckon various independent structures built in a cluster at short distances, though in the occupation of one and the same Household, as separate Census Houses. There being no table on Buildings it did not matter much how they were defined, but the multiplication of the number of Census Houses resulting from the new definition presented a peculiar phenomenon: there were more Occupied Houses in the State than there were Households.

Quality of Enumeration Household Schedules

36. Preparation of a Household Schedule and a Population Record for each Household was a unique feature of the 1961 Census. The Household Schedule was designed to collect basic economic data for the Household as an entity, while the

Population Record yielded statistics on its social and demographic composition. Importance of these information for any kind of socio-economic study can hardly be overemphasised and it was for the 1961 Census to earn the distinction of doing a pioneering job in this field.

37. Though the quality of recording was by and large satisfactory, it is doubtful how far the information collected, particularly on land under Cultivation, reflected the actual state of affairs. On account of the land reforms legislation, there was in certain quarters a hesitancy to make a clean breast of the total holdings of cultivable land. The Enumerators had, of course, impressed upon their respondents the secrecy of answers to the Census questionnaire but the assurances did not always carry conviction. Apart from understatement of the total area, land let out to share croppers was often returned to be under personal cultivation for similar reasons. There were instances where, instead of writing the local name of right on land, the Enumerator merely reproduced the descriptive illustration of rights given in the instructional booklet. Area figures were often recorded in terms of local measures which had to be converted to standard acres in the Tabulation Office, after causing local enquiry in some cases.

38. The most important concept involved in the Household Schedule was the definition of Household Industry. The summary definition printed in the Schedule was much too brief, while the detailed definition and explanation given in the instructional booklet were a trifle complicated, at least for the level of understanding of the average Enumerator. Neither the definition nor the prescribed tests succeeded in making it clear that the motive behind the industry could also be mere domestic consumption. It is possible that some cases activities like hand-pounding of rice, *gur* making, etc., meant entirely for home consumption, were not returned as Household Industry.

39. A second difficulty in application of the definition was that it used the terms 'Production' and 'Manufacture' interchangeably. 'Production' is the more general of the two terms while 'Manufacture' is commonly taken for production by physical labour or machinery, as distinct from production by a natural process. As a result, claims of such non-manufacturing production activities as production of field produce and plantation crops, rearing of livestock, etc., for recognition as Household Industry often intrigued an Enumerator. In the Bengali translation of the definition the word 'উৎপাদন' was used both for 'Production' and 'Manufacture', while in the Hindi version an innocuous distinction was sought to be made by using 'तैयारी (उत्पादन)' for production and simply 'उत्पादन' for manufacture. In Nepali, the definition was made rigid enough by the use of the term 'चीज तैयार'.

40. In the Household Schedule space was provided for recording two industries. That is to say, if a Household conducted more than one industry on Household level, two of them could be recorded. There being no instruction as to how these two industries were to be selected, the Enumerator left the selection to the discretion of the respondent or often exercised the discretion himself. No question was asked about the relative importance of the two recorded industries to the economy of the Household. For the purpose of tabulation, the industry which was conducted for the longer period of the year was taken to be the principal one. How inane this arbitrary gradation of importance has often been will be explained but by one

illustration. Household X depends for its subsistence entirely on a oil pressing *ghani* which is its Household Industry. Supply of oilseeds being seasonal, the *ghani* is run for not more than eight months in a year. For animal power to operate the *ghani*, the Household has to keep a buffalo which it rears all the year round. Rearing of buffalo for animal power being a Household Industry, Household X has two Household Industries recorded in its Household Schedule: (a) running a *ghani* and (b) rearing a buffalo. But as the criterion adopted for determining the importance of an industry was the period of its operation, the tables stuck to the buffalo and discarded the *ghani*.

41. For Households engaged in Cultivation or in Household Industry or in both, the numbers of 'members of family working' and 'hired workers' were to be recorded separately. Evidently, a distinction was intended to be made between a Household and Family. But this distinction was lost on the language translation of the forms and instructions, where both the words 'Household' and 'Family' were translated as *'paribar'*. A common mistake in recording the number of workers for Households which were engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry was that instead of recording the figures only in line 3 of Part C, those working at Cultivation were shown separately in line 1, those at Household Industry in line 2, and the total of these two lines was shown against line 3.

42. The preparation of the Population Record did not present much difficulty, except that in some cases the Enumerator persisted in recording in the last column the activities of even the Non-workers.

Quality of Enumeration Individual Schedules

43. The Enumeration Slip (or Individual Schedule) was carefully designed, keeping in view simplicity of concepts capable of easy application. Of the thirteen main questions asked, questions No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 were demographic; 5, 6 and 7 were social and cultural; and 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were economic. The order of consecutiveness of the questions would appear to be logical, with the lone exception of question No. 13 (on sex) which according to natural sequence should have followed immediately the question on relationship. In the *format* of the Schedule, the question on sex was relegated to the last place and printed at the bottom right hand corner purely for facility of the sorting operation, which began with the classification by sex. Of the five economic questions, the first four were on work. No priority was aimed at or even implied by the order in which these questions were put. All the four questions were required to be asked and answered severally, there being no choice of answer from among the questions. The fifth question on 'Activity if not working' was asked only when there was a negative answer to the preceding four questions.

44. In the 1951 Census, the Individual Slip contained only the serial numbers of the questions. Against these numbers, straight lines were given on which the answers were to be recorded. In 1961 brief captions of the questions were included in the slip, and for six of the questions to which answers were to be recorded either in figures, abbreviations or symbols, geometrical patterns were provided instead of straight lines. Introduction of these patterns led to better results by reducing the strain of the Enumerator in identifying a question. By continued practice he had gathered in his mind an impression of the patterns used against different questions, and would hardly record an answer in a wrong place. The

system also made for neatness as the figure, abbreviation or symbol was always put well within the limits of the geometrical pattern described against a question. The innovation was also conducive to quicker sorting of the slips, because recognition of the appropriate entry was made easy by a pattern which helped to fix the attention of a tiring eye.

45. The questions which gave rise to the greatest ambiguity were those on the nature of work and the nature of industry. Conceptual difference between occupation and industry, introduced for the first time in the 1961 Census, was often too delicate to be visualised clearly by an Enumerator, in spite of the variety of the illustrations given in the Enumeration Handbook.

46. As regards status of work, the most misunderstood term was a 'Family Worker'. Unfortunately, what contributed to the misconception was the Bengali translation of the definition in which the nuances of some of the English terms could not be adequately conveyed. A distinction was made in the English definition between a Family and a Household, and it was stated that "for the purpose of this definition (of family worker) members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage". The significance of this provision was sought to be explained by the following two sentences used in the Bengali version : " এই সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী কোন গোষ্ঠি কর্মী, শিল্প অথবা ব্যবসায়টি যাঁহাদের কর্তৃত্বাধীন, তাঁহাদের রক্ত বা বিবাহ সম্পর্কিত আত্মীয় হইবেন। গোষ্ঠি কর্মী শিল্প, অথবা ব্যবসায়টি যাঁহাদের কর্তৃত্বাধীন, তাঁহাদের পরিবারভুক্ত না হইতে পারেন অর্থাৎ ভিন্ন পরিবারভুক্ত হইতে পারেন।" The translation could be more faithful had the first sentence been constructed as "এই সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী কোন গোষ্ঠি কর্মী, শিল্প অথবা ব্যবসায়টি যাঁহাদের কর্তৃত্বাধীন তাঁহাদের সহিত একই পরিবারে বসবাসকারী নাও হইতে পারেন কিন্তু তাঁহাদের রক্ত বা বিবাহ সম্পর্কিত আত্মীয় হইবেন।" The second sentence, which if read independently of the first one would completely distort the definition, should have been dropped altogether. Still more unhappy was the translation of the sentence : "the family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business" as তিনি শিল্প অথবা ব্যবসায়ের লভ্যাংশ পাইলে তাঁহাকে গোষ্ঠি কর্মী বলা চলিবে না" 'May not' was inadvertently understood to have the meaning of 'shall not', resulting in an unwarranted change in the basic concept of family work. The relevant words in the Hindi translation, *viz.*, "पारिवारिक कामकर्ता की मुनाफा में हिस्सा मिलना जरूरी नहीं है" were faithful, complete, and precisely to the point. The effect of these errors of translation on the records filled up in Bengali is difficult to estimate. The first error may have resulted in some inflation in the number of family workers, while the second defect has apparently led to misclassification of the status of real family workers on a considerable scale.

47. Another instance where the intention of the original question could not be faithfully reproduced in the Bengali version was the use of the words 'এই স্থানে বাসের মেয়াদ' for 'duration of residence' in Q.4(c). 'মেয়াদ' was perhaps not the right word here, because it was sometimes interpreted as the unexpired term of residence, and entries like 'ঠিক নাই' or 'যতদিন না মৃত্যু হয়' were made.

48. An element of humour was introduced in the Enumeration by the Bengali translation of the instructions on 'Relationship to Head'. The instructions in English required that a double-meaning relationship such as uncle, nephew or niece

should be elaborated in the record as 'father's (or mother's, as the case may be,) brother', 'brother's (or sister's) son', 'brother's (or sister's) daughter'. A scrupulously *literatim* translation in Bengali resulted in tabooing such inoccuous expressions as 'কাকা', 'খুড়া', 'ভাগিনের' etc., and insisted on their being recorded as 'বাবার আপন ভাই', 'আপন বোনের পুত্র' and so on. Punctilious Enumerators carried the process of simplification rather too far and made such entries as 'আপন ছেলে', 'আপন দাদার আপন স্ত্রী' etc.

49. Nationality was in some cases confused with religion or race. The question on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes often fetched inadequate answers. Instead of the name of caste or tribe only the abbreviations "S.C." or "S.T." (or their language equivalents) were written. Vague and incomplete returns such as simply 'চাকুরী', 'ব্যবসা', 'ঠিকাদারী' etc., were found in some cases against questions 10 and 11. Scope of question 10(c) was often thought to extend to all types of activities, and an affirmative entry was made against it even if the person did not work at Household Industry.

50. In the earlier Censuses, migration statistics were produced solely by birth place returns. In order to make a more detailed study of migration, two new questions were asked in the 1961 Census of persons who were not born at the place of Enumeration: one to ascertain whether the place of birth was rural or urban, and the other to determine the duration of his residence at the place of Enumeration. The first question was of special significance in view of the growing industrialisation of the country resulting in large-scale rural-urban migration, while the second one was designed to throw up useful data on in-migration. The reference time for rural-urban status for the first question was prescribed to be the time of the present Enumeration. The purpose of the question would perhaps have been served better if the reference time had been the date of migration from the place of birth. The significance of the data on duration of residence produced by the second question became obscured by multiple moves between departure from place of birth and arrival at place of Enumeration. The effect of these interim movements could have been neutralised had the duration of residence been ascertained in terms of stay at the district and State (not village/town/city) of Enumeration.

51. As for the economic questions, the Schedule was so designed originally that there was to be no classification of work as 'principal', 'secondary' and so on. But an instruction was issued as late as August 1960 to the effect that where more than one productive activity had been recorded for a person, *i.e.*, where more than one of the questions 8, 9, 10 or 11 had been filled up, the principal work (work on which the person spent the most time) should be indicated by the Enumerator by putting a ring round the number of the question concerned. When more than two productive activities had been recorded, the secondary work was also to be indicated by putting a tick against the question number of that work. This improvement on the questionnaire could not, however, remove its one main lacuna: there was no provision for recording the combination of activities of a person where the several activities fell (a) in the category of Household Industry or (b) in the category of non-Household Industry, trade, business, etc. The problem could perhaps be solved if each of the two questions 10 and 11 had a sub-part for recording the secondary activity, if any, of the same type.

52. Valuable statistics on economic linkage between different regions could be collected had there been a question on a person's place of work. Question 11(d) on name of Establishment could be omitted as it did not serve any purpose, except in occasionally helping the Coder to determine the nature of industry where the entry against question 11(b) was unintelligible or inadequate.

Non-synchronous Enumeration

53. Any measure of so fast changing a value as population must bear relation to a specific time. Although the statistics produced by a Census are commonly referred to in terms of the year of count, a Census is so organised as to ascertain, for its entire territorial coverage, the population corresponding to a given date, which is the Reference Day of the Census. This task of synchronisation does not present much difficulty for a householder method of Census in which blank Schedules are distributed among the Heads of Households, who fill them up with reference to a stated date. But things are different with a population that does not count itself, but has to be counted. In India the canvassar method of Enumeration is employed, under which an official Enumerator is supposed to call at every Household or on every human being, put questions prescribed in the relevant Schedules, and record the answers as returned by the respondents. All this should involve allowance for a considerable time lag, because the Enumerator has to repeat the process for all Households or persons for whose Enumeration he is responsible. Yet the count must be related to a given time, or births, deaths and movements of population between the period taken by the count will vitiate accuracy—the most sacred thing in the Census.

54. In all Censuses prior to 1941 the problem had been sought to be solved by confining the Enumeration to a single night, which was the night of the Reference Day and called the Census Night. Certain preliminary records were compiled beforehand, but on the Census Night large bands of Enumerators spread out on their rounds and counted the population in every Household in the Blocks of area allotted to them, within specified hours of the night. Floating population, like traders in bazars, travellers on their trek or in *Sarais*, homeless persons at roadside had also to be enumerated in the same night. This system of Synchronous Count, by which term the one night Enumeration has been referred to in Census parlance, warranted mobilisation of a vast contingent of operators to bring into account the entire population in the course of a few hours, and necessitated punctillious planning for such apparent oddities as counting the passengers of a speeding train or the boatmen of a boat on its sails, etc. The 1941 Census marked quite a revolution in the Enumeration procedure in doing away with this nightmarish aspect of the Census. The Enumeration period this time was spread out to a full week ending on the night of the Reference Day, and followed directly by three days of Revisional Round. This method of Enumeration, which has been called a Non-synchronous Count, requires the Enumerator to take up and complete Enumeration of the Household population in his Block during the Enumeration period, to count the homeless persons, not enumerated earlier, wherever they are found on the night of the Reference Day, and then to check correctness of the count of the Household population against the Reference Day by revisit to each Household within the period set apart for the Revisional Round. In this revisit he is expected to take account of births and deaths occuring in the Household between the Enumeration and the Reference Day, and also to enumerate visitors who arrived in the Household since the count, but had not been enumerated elsewhere.

55. From the administrative point of view the extension of the Enumeration period contributed much to the efficiency of the Census since the number of suitable persons to be found, brought to the discipline of Census methods and schooled in its concepts was much less than what it used to be earlier. The Enumerator, a honorary worker, took his job in better humour because he could do most of his work conveniently during his daily chores. On the qualitative side also, the new procedure had its advantages. Since Enumeration now came to be based principally on normal residences, more accurate information than in the past on the distribution of the population was available. Consequent elimination of casual and purely temporary migration from the records helped in separating the grain from the chaff, and permitted a closer examination of the true migration trends. At the other side of the shield, prolongation of the count to a number of days laid bare chances of double enumeration and of omissions in tracking recent births, deaths and temporary absences from residence. Elaborate instructions had to be issued and special care exercised to guard against these pit-falls.

56. In any case, the balance of advantage was so overwhelmingly in favour of the new method that in 1951 the Enumeration period was spread over as many as three weeks, followed, as in 1941, by a three day Revisional Round. In 1961 it was felt that an Enumeration period of three weeks might be on the high side and might have to be reduced a little in order to reduce chances of omission in recording new births, deaths and migration. But other factors like availability of Enumeration staff and the time taken for filling up prescribed Schedules had also to be taken into account. It was finally decided to restrict the Enumeration period to nineteen days, from the 10th to the 28th February 1961, the Reference Day being the sunrise of the 1st March 1961. The Revisional Round was set for the 1st to the 5th March 1961. Two days in this period having been holidays on account of the Holi Festival when no outdoor duty was possible, the Enumerator had at his disposal only three days to complete his revisits. Houseless persons were counted on the night of the 28th February 1961. Thus the 1961 Census accounts for all persons who were alive and were in the State at the sunrise of the 1st March 1961, the only exception being the inhabitants of all the Cooch Behar enclaves locked within Pakistan territory (to which Census officials were not permitted access by Pakistan), and non-Indian Nationals who were members of foreign diplomatic and consular missions, and their families (who were excluded from the count).

Accuracy of the Count

57. It was for the first time in the 1961 Census that a Post Enumeration Check was held in West Bengal to test the accuracy of the Census count. In 1951 also an all-India provision for such a check was made but West Bengal was perhaps the only State which did not consider it necessary to apply it.

58. The purpose of the Post Enumeration Check in 1961 was to obtain an estimate of the extent of error in the Census count of persons. Errors might occur on account of (a) omission or duplication of a House and hence its inmates and (b) omission or duplication in counting inmates in a House canvassed by a Census Enumerator. In the Post Enumeration Check extent of the first type of error was sought to be estimated from a sample of Enumeration Blocks, and that of the second type from a sample of Houses in the sample Blocks. For the purpose of selection of the sample Blocks, the Blocks, in each district were divided into two strata: one

rural and the other urban. There were thirtyone strata: fifteen rural and sixteen urban, Calcutta having no rural Block. One per cent of the Blocks in each rural stratum and two per cent of the Blocks in each urban stratum were selected by means of a systemetic sampling with random start.

59. The method of the Post Enumeration Check may be briefly stated as follows. Errors in coverage of the houses were verified by an independent preparation of a houselist of the block and its matching with the list of dwellings enumerated in the block. This independent list was prepared by a Verifying Officer who was selected from amongst the supervisors not attached to the selected block in the main census. The unmatched entries were reverified on the spot by the Charge Officer. In this way, the number of houses and of persons under or over-enumerated in the census in the houses totally missed or duplicated was obtained. Error in the enumeration of persons in houses covered by the census was obtained through a re-enumeration of the sampled houses by the Verifying Officer who was given a list containing name of the enumerated inmates of the sampled houses. To keep the Verifying Officer on the alert ghost entries and deliberate delations in the list were made in order to check the reliability of his work. Such enquiries yielded figures of persons over or under-enumerated in the census. The Post Enumeration Check showed, according to an analysis made at the office of the Registrar General, that there were 1,005 persons for every 1,000 persons enumerated in West Bengal, the lower and upper limits of the estimate being 1,002 and 1,008 respectively. An independent analysis of the results was also undertaken by Shri Anish Majumdar*, then a Tabulation Officer attached to the Urban Tabulation Office, Calcutta. According to him not more than 3 persons in 1,000 were omitted. His calculations have been reproduced in the Administrative Report on Enumeration.

60. The small magnitude of the error bears testimony to the excellence of the count. The reasons why the error should be small are not far to seek. The Superintendent of Census Operations was appointed earlier than usual and he could therefore devote more time to the building up of the census mechanism in its minutest details. The entire State being divided into revenue areas with well defined boundaries, chances of omissions or over-lappings were practically ruled out. Delimitation of Census Divisions in each police station was closely verified by plotting the Census Divisions on large scale maps. The Enumerator, often a teacher of the local school, could bring to bear his intimate knowledge of the locality on his work, minimising chances of errors. The field staff received intensive training in at least six instructional classes and took practical lessons in a Trial Census before the actual count was held. This equipped them with a fairly reasonable standard of knowledge of the Census methods and concepts. Lastly, the Enumeration being spread over nineteen days, an Enumerator had sufficient time at his disposal to check all over again the de facto Enumeration of the population for his own satisfaction as well as the satisfaction of the supervisory staff. The inspecting officers could include in their itinerary of whirlwind tours as many Blocks as they considered necessary to cover. Cases of last minute defections in the Enumeration agency could be followed up and replacements arranged without prejudice to the Enumeration programme. The length of the Enumeration period came to the rescue of the time

* Now a member of the Indian Administrative Service.

schedule at least in one case when three days before the close of the count an Enumerator in the Karandighi police station of the West Dinajpur district engaged himself in a scuffle at the market place over a petty dispute (not concerning the census), and lost his bundle of Enumeration papers and with it the kerchief by which it was tied. His Block was quickly recensused by other Enumerators who had already completed the count in their own areas.

61. A nineteen day Enumeration was of course responsible for a few cases of double Enumeration or omission. Longer the period of Enumeration the greater are the chances of mistake in respect of the floating population like commercial travellers pilgrims, boatmen, etc. But keeping in view the honorary nature of an Enumerator's work and the length of the Census questionnaire, a nineteen day Enumeration period seems to be the optimum. The time fixed for the Revisional Rounds was also just sufficient. Although the period was five days (1st to the 5th March 1961), the Enumerator had in fact only three days at his disposal because, as already stated, two of the intervening days were holidays.

62. Soon after the Enumeration, the tabulation part of the operation commenced. The Schedules were despatched to the Tabulation Offices opened at convenient centres of the State. They were Siliguri, Krishnanagar, Chandannagar and Calcutta. Calcutta had five offices, one of which exclusively dealt with the Houselists. The organisation of these offices and the nature of work to be performed in them had been planned in advance by the Registrar General. Tabulation

63. There were three stages in the working of the offices which processed the Enumeration Slips. The first was 'Sorting and Compilation'. The slips were sorted by hand by a large number of sorters in accordance with standard instructions. The result of the sorting was incorporated in printed forms called "Sorter's Tickets" which were in turn of compiled in "Compiler's Posting Statements" by the checking staff known as Compiler Checkers.

64. The second stage of tabulation consisted of checking at a Central Tabulation Office the Compiler's Posting Statements and then processing them into tables according to the all-India Tabulation Plan. Before printing, the tables were sent to the Registrar General for final scrutiny and check at the all-India Central Tabulation Office. These tables have been printed in Part II, which has run into several sub-parts.

65. The third stage of tabulation consisted of the preparation of what are called 'Subsidiary Tables'. These tables generally contain proportionate figures which are utilised for instituting comparisons with the corresponding data of the previous Censuses. The Subsidiary Tables are presented in Part I-C.

66. A 20 per cent sample of the Household Schedules and Population Records was extracted and sent to the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Office of the Registrar General for preparation of the Household Economic Tables, which have been printed in Part III.

67. The Tables based on the Houselist have been printed in Part IV along with a Report on Housing and Establishment.

New Features of the 1961 Census

68. The following is a list of the new features introduced in the 1961 Census:

(i) Uniform Houselist, Census of houses including workshops, factories and other establishments and housing tables.
(ii) Introduction of Household Schedules and Population Record.
(iii) Migration statistics and the two questions on migration regarding residence and birth place, classification of migrants by occupation, age, educational level and duration of residence.
(iv) Classification of unemployed population by age group and education level (urban areas).
(v) Classification of non-working population by type of activity.
(vi) Special set of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(vii) Elaborate classification of educational attainment.
(viii) Single year classification of the entire population.
(ix) Special migration tables for cities of 1 million mark.
(x) Enumeration of technically qualified personnel.
(xi) Adoption of two code structure for occupation and industrial classification separately.
(xii) Atlas volume.
(xiii) Allied studies.

The Report

69. Due to an unexpected development, on which it is pointless to dilate as it is unlikely to foreshadow a precedent, drafting of this General Report could not be taken up before January 1964 and it took well over two years to complete it. It will be seen that much hard and patient work has gone into the preparation of this Report. Consistent with need and availability, important statistics of the Census have been compared with the corresponding data of all previous Censuses since 1901. Comparisons in some cases have also been instituted with comparable data of other States. Numerous inset tables, serially numbered and with titles carefully chosen, and maps and diagrams form a special feature of the Report. It contains more inset tables than usual because a table is considered more necessary for the interpretation of data than elaborate comments. The maps and diagrams are likely to materially assist the explanation and interpretation of the data. An alphabetical subject index, given at the end is expected to facilitate reference.

70. Calculations for the inset tables have been worked out against time and under the limitations of an austere economy. It is unlikely that no error, either in calculation or deduction, has escaped elimination, nor is it claimed that all possibilities of meaningful analysis have been exhausted. It has been my object to reproduce the data from which results are deduced in as much detail as will be necessary for the reader to detect the errors and statistical fallacies that may have inadvertently persisted.

71. The present Report will be found to stick more closely to the Census statistics themselves than some of the preceding Reports did. It contains hardly anything that is not statistical and what little use has been made of extra census material, is only to amplify conclusions. Considerations of space, time and, above all, my own incompetence have not permitted me to digress on historical, ethnological and allied subjects.

TIMING OF VARIOUS STAGES IN THE ENUMERATION OF 1961
WEST BENGAL & SIKKIM

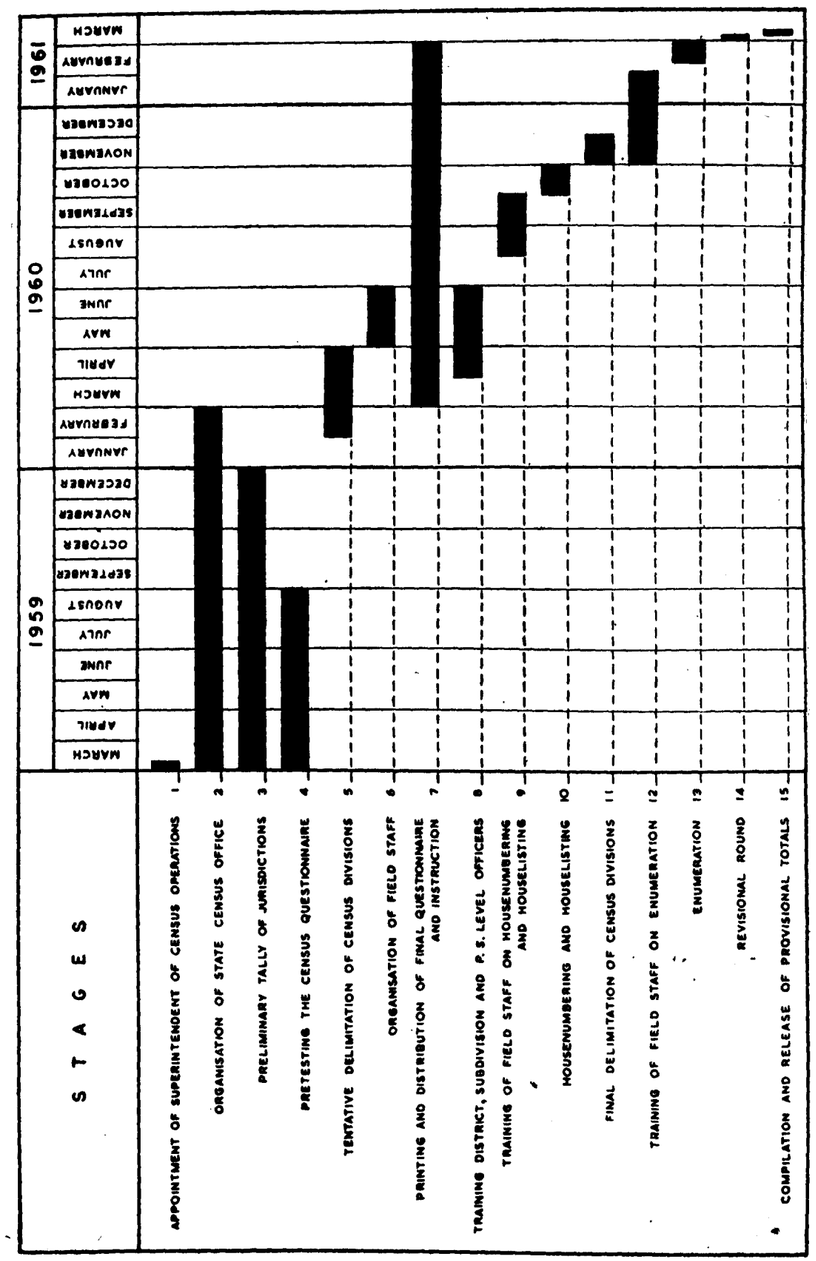
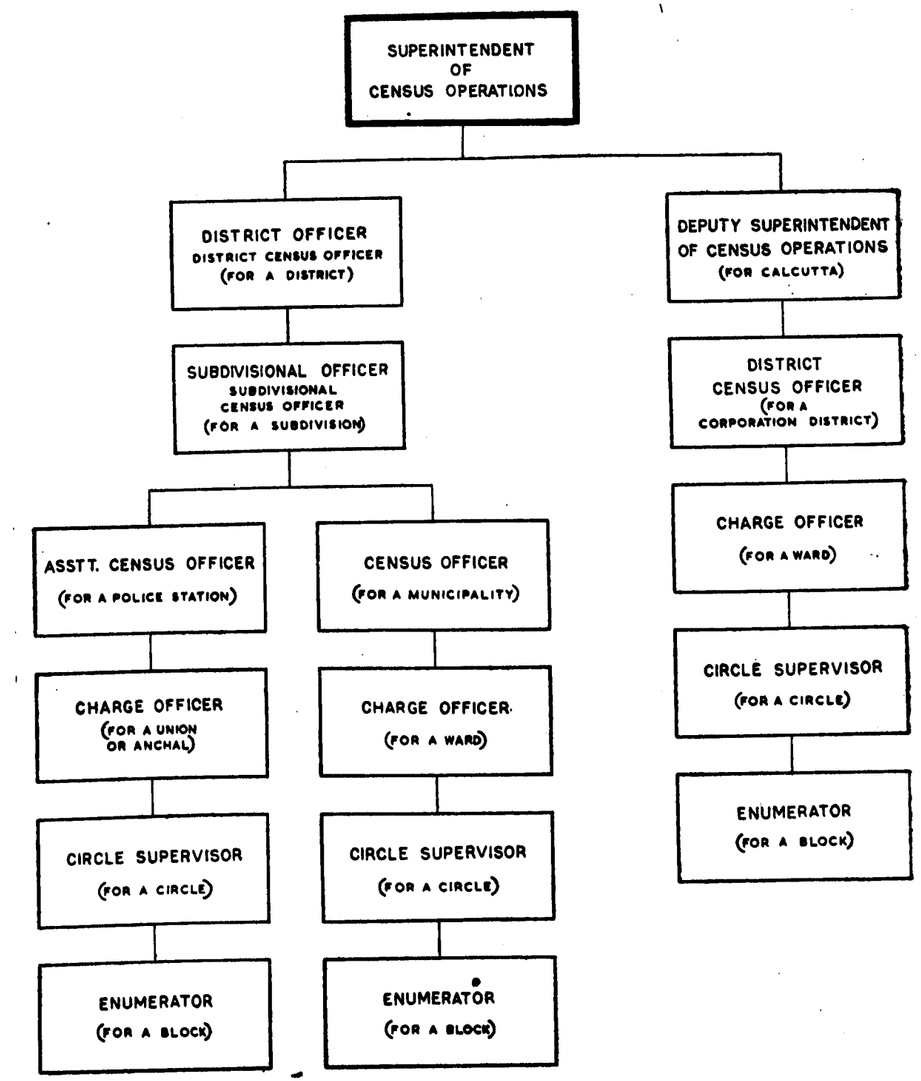


CHART OF THE CENSUS ORGANISATION FOR THE ENUMERATION, 1961



APPENDIX A

CODE NUMBERS OF POLICE STATIONS AND DISTRICTS

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
	CODE NO. 1—DARJEELING DISTRICT
	Sadar Subdivision
1	Pulbazar
2	Darjeeling
3	Sukhiapokri
4	Jore Bungalow
5	Rangli Rangliot
	Kalimpong Subdivision
6	Kalimpong
7	Garubathan
	Kurseong Subdivision
8	Mirik
9	Kurseong
	Siliguri Subdivision
10	Phansidewa
11	Siliguri
12	Kharibari
13	Naxalbari
	CODE NO. 2—JALPAIGURI DISTRICT
	Sadar Subdivision
1	Jalpaiguri
2	Rajganj
3	Maynaguri
4	Nagrakata
5	Dhubguri
6	Mal
7	Mitiali
	Alipur Duars Subdivision
8	Madarihat
9	Falakata
10	Kalchini
11	Alipur Duars
12	Kumargram
	CODE NO. 3—COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT
	Sadar Subdivision
1	Cooch Behar
	Tufanganj Subdivision
2	Tufanganj
	Dinhata Subdivision
3	Dinhata
4	Sitai
	Mathabhanga Subdivision
5	Mathabhanga
6	Sitalkuchi
	Mekliganj Subdivision
7	Mekliganj
8	Haldibari

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
	CODE NO. 4—WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT
	Balurghat Subdivision
1	Hilli
2	Balurghat
3	Kumarganj
4	Gangarampur
5	Tapan
	Raiganj Subdivision
6	Raiganj
7	Kaliaganj
8	Hemtabad
9	Itahar
10	Kushmundi
11	Bangshihari
	Islampur Subdivision
12	Islampur
13	Karandighi
14	Chopra
15	Goalpokhar
	CODE NO. 5—MALDA DISTRICT
	Sadar Subdivision
1	English Bazar
2	Kaliachak
3	Malda
4	Habibpur
5	Ratua
6	Manikchak
7	Kharba
8	Harishchandrapur
9	Gajol
10	Bamangola
	CODE NO. 6—MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT
	Jangipur Subdivision
1	Farrakka
2	Shamshirganj
3	Suti
4	Raghunathganj
5	Sagardighi
	Lalbagh Subdivision
6	Lalgola
7	Bhagawangola
8	Raninagar
9	Jiaganj
10	Murshidabad
11	Nabagram
	Sadar Subdivision
12	Jalangi
13	Domkol
14	Nawada
15	Hariharpara
16	Beldanga
17	Berhampore

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
CODE NO. 6—MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*	
Kandi Subdivision	
18	Khargram
19	Kandi
20	Burwan
21	Bharatpur
CODE NO. 7—NADIA DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Krishnagar
2	Nabadwip
3	Chapra
4	Krishnaganj
5	Nakasipara
6	Kaliganj
7	Tehatta
8	Karimpur
Ranaghat Subdivision	
9	Ranaghat
10	Chakdah
11	Haringhata
12	Hanskhali
13	Santipur
CODE NO. 8—24-PARGANAS DISTRICT	
Bongaon Subdivision	
1	Bagdah
2	Gaighata
3	Bongaon
Basirhat Subdivision	
4	Sarupnagar
5	Baduria
6	Basirhat
7	Haroa
8	Hasnabad
9	Sandeskhali
Barasat Subdivision	
10	Habra
11	Amdanga
12	Barasat
13	Rajarhat
14	Deganga
Barrackpore Subdivision	
15	Bijpur
16	Naihati
17	Jagatdal
18	Noapara
19	Barrackpore
20	Titagarh
21	Khardah
22	Baranagar
23	Dum Dum
Sadar Subdivision	
24	Metiabruz
25	Tollygunge
26	Sonarpur
27	Bhangar
28	Baruipur
29	Canning

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
CODE NO. 8—24-PARGANAS DISTRICT—*contd.*	
Sadar Subdivision—contd.	
30	Jaysnagar
31	Behala
32	Maheshtola
33	Budge Budge
34	Bishnupur
Diamond Harbour Subdivision	
35	Magrahat
36	Falta
37	Diamond Harbour
38	Kulpi
39	Mathurapur
40	Kakdwip
41	Sagore
CODE NO. 9—HOWRAH DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Bally
2	Malipanchghara
3	Golabari
4	Bantra
5	Howrah
6	Sibpur
7	Jagacha
8	Sankrail
9	Panchla
16	Jagatballavpur
17	Domejur
Uluberia Subdivision	
10	Bawria
11	Uluberia
12	Shampur
13	Bagnan
14	Amta
15	Udaynarayanpur
CODE NO. 10—HOOGHLY DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Chinsurah
2	Polba
3	Dhaniakhali
4	Panduah
5	Balagarh
6	Mogra
Chandernagore Subdivision	
7	Chandernagore
8	Bhadreswar
9	Singur
10	Haripal
11	Tarakeswar
Serampore Subdivision	
12	Serampore
13	Uttarpara
14	Chanditala
15	Jangipara
Arambagh Subdivision	
16	Goghat
17	Arambagh
18	Khanakul
19	Pursurah

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
CODE NO. 11—BURDWAN DISTRICT	
Katwa Subdivision	
1	Ketugram
2	Katwa
3	Mongalkote
Kalna Subdivision	
4	Monteswar
5	Purbasthali
6	Kalna
Sadar Subdivision	
7	Memari
8	Jamalpur
9	Raina
10	Khandaghosh
11	Burdwan
12	Bhatar
13	Galsi
14	Ausgram
Asansol Subdivision	
15	Kaksa
16	Faridpur
17	Raniganj
18	Ondal
19	Jamuria
20	Hirapur
21	Asansol
22	Barabani
23	Kulti
24	Salanpur
25	Chittaranjan
26	Durgapur
CODE NO. 12—BIRBHUM DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Suri
2	Rajnagar
3	Muhammad Bazar
4	Sainthia
5	Dubrajpur
6	Khoyrasole
7	Illambazar
8	Bolpur
9	Labhpur
10	Nanoor
Rampurhat Subdivision	
11	Mayureshwar
12	Rampurhat
13	Nalhati
14	Muraroi
CODE NO. 13—BANKURA DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Bankura
2	Onda
3	Chhatna
4	Gangajalghati
5	Borjora
6	Mojhia

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
CODE NO. 13—BANKURA DISTRICT—*contd.*	
Sadar Subdivision—contd.	
7	Saltora
8	Khatra
9	Indpur
10	Ranibandh
11	Raipur
12	Simlapal
13	Taldangra
Bishnupur Subdivision	
14	Bishnupur
15	Joypur
16	Kotalpur
17	Sonamukhi
18	Patrasair
19	Indas
CODE NO. 14—MIDNAPORE DISTRICT	
Sadar Subdivision	
1	Midnapore
2	Salbani
3	Keshpur
4	Garhbeta
5	Debra
6	Sabang
7	Pingla
8	Kharagpur
9	Kharagpur Town
10	Narayangarh
11	Dantan
12	Mohanpur
13	Keshiari
Contai Subdivision	
14	Contai
15	Khejri
16	Bhagwanpur
17	Patashpur
18	Ramnagar
19	Egra
Tamluk Subdivision	
20	Tamluk
21	Panskura
22	Moyna
23	Mahisadal
24	Nandigram
25	Sutahata
Ghatal Subdivision	
26	Ghatal
27	Daspur
28	Chandrakona
Jhargram Subdivision	
29	Jhargram
30	Jamboni
31	Binpur
32	Gopiballavpur
33	Sankrail
34	Nayagram

CODE NO. 15—PURULIA DISTRICT

Sadar Subdivision

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
1	Arsha
2	Baghmundi
3	Balarampur
4	Barabazar
5	Bunduan
6	Hura
7	Jaipur
8	Jhalda

CODE NO. 15—PURULIA DISTRICT—*contd.*

Sadar Subdivision—contd.

Code No. of Police Station	Name of Police Station
9	Kashipur
10	Manbazar
11	Neturia
12	Para
13	Puncha
14	Purulia Muffassil
15	Raghunathpur
16	Santuri

II. CODE NUMBERS OF TOWNS

Code No. of District	Code No of Town	Name of Town
		DARJEELING DISTRICT
1	I	Darjeeling
1	II	Kalimpong
1	III	Kurseong
1	IV	Siliguri
		JALPAIGURI DISTRICT
2	I	Jalpaiguri
2	II	Alipur Duar
		COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT
3	I	Cooch Behar
3	II	Tufanganj
3	III	Dinhata
3	IV	Mathabhanga
3	V	Mekliganj
3	VI	Haldibari
		WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT
4	I	Hili
4	II	Balurghat
4	III	Islampur
4	IV	Rayganj
		MALDA DISTRICT
5	I	English Bazar
5	II	Old Malda
		MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT
6	I	Baharampur
6	II	Murshidabad
6	III	Jiaganj-Azimganj
6	IV	Dhulian
6	V	Aurangabad
6	VI	Jangipur
6	VII	Kandi
		NADIA DISTRICT
7	I	Krishnanagar
7	II	Nabadwip
7	III	Ranaghat
7	IV	Birnagar
7	V	Taherpur
7	VI	Chakdaha
7	VII	Kalyani
7	VIII	Gayespur Govt. Colony
7	IX	Santipur
7	X	Phulia

Code No. of District	Code No. of Town	Name of Town
		24-PARGANAS DISTRICT
8	I	Budge-Budge
8	II	South Suburban
8	III	Panchur
8	IV	Garden Reach
8	V	Haltoo
8	VI	Garfa
8	VII	Jadabpur
8	VIII	Santoshpur
8	IX	Rajapur
8	X	Bansdroni
8	XI	Purba Putiari
8	XII	Rajpur
8	XIII	Baruipur
8	XIV	Jaynagar Majilpur
8	XV	Batanagar
8	XVI	Nangi
8	XVII	Basirhat
8	XVIII	Baduria
8	XIX	Taki
8	XX	Barasat
8	XXI	Madhyamgram
8	XXII	Nabapally
8	XXIII	Ashoknagar
8	XXIV	Habra
8	XXV	Gobardanga
8	XXVI	Bangaon
8	XXVII	Barrackpur Cantonment
8	XXVIII	South Dum-Dum
8	XXIX	Dum-Dum
8	XXX	North Dum-Dum
8	XXXI	Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area
8	XXXII	Titagar
8	XXXIII	Barrackpur
8	XXXIV	Bhatpara
8	XXXV	Naihati
8	XXXVI	Doulpara
8	XXXVII	Kanchrapara
8	XXXVIII	Halisahar
8	XXXIX	Panihati
8	XXXX	Khardaha
8	XXXXI	New Barrackpur Colony
8	XXXXII	Ichhapur Defence Estate
8	XXXXIII	Garulia
8	XXXXIV	North Barrackpur
8	XXXXV	Baranagar
8	XXXXVI	Kamarhati
8	XXXXVII	Diamond Harbour

Code No. of District	Code No. of Town	Name of Town
		HOWRAH DISTRICT
9	I	Howrah City
9	II	Baly
		HOOGHLY DISTRICT
10	I	Pandua
10	II	Bansbaria
10	III	Hooghly-Chinsura
10	IV	Chandannagar
10	V	Bhadreswar
10	VI	Chanpdani
10	VII	Baidyabati
10	VIII	Serampore
10	IX	Rishra
10	X	Konnagar
10	XI	Kotrang
10	XII	Uttarpara
10	XIII	Arambagh
10	XIV	Nabagram Colony
		BURDWAN DISTRICT
11	I	Burdwan
11	II	Memari
11	III	Guskara
11	IV	Chittaranjan
11	V	Kulti
11	VI	Niamatpur
11	VII	Barakar
11	VIII	Dishergarh
11	IX	Burnpur
11	X	Asansol
11	XI	Jamuria
11	XII	Raniganj
11	XIII	Ondal
11	XIV	Ukhra
11	XV	Kalna
11	XVI	Katwa
11	XVII	Dainhat
11	XVIII	Durgapur Steel Project Area
11	XIX	Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area
		BIRBHUM DISTRICT
12	I	Suri
12	II	Bolpur
12	III	Rampurhat

Code No. of District	Code No. of Town	Name of Town
		BANKURA DISTRICT
13	I	Bankura
13	II	Khatra
13	III	Bishnupur
13	IV	Sonamukhi
13	V	Patrasaer
		MIDNAPORE DISTRICT
14	I	Midnapur
14	II	Amlagora
14	III	Garhbeta
14	IV	Bali-Chak
14	V	Kharagpur [Includes: (a) Kharagpur Municipality (b) Indian Institute of Technology Area (c) Kharagpur Railway Settlement (d) Parts of *mauzas* and whole *mauzas* of Indas and Kharida Union Board not included in (a), (b) and (c)]
14	VI	Contai
14	VII	Tamluk
14	VIII	Mahisadal
14	IX	Ghatal
14	X	Kharar
14	XI	Ramjibanpur
14	XII	Chandrakona
14	XIII	Kshirpai
14	XIV	Jhargram
		PURULIA DISTRICT
15	I	Purulia
15	II	Adra
15	III	Balarampur
15	IV	Raghunathpur
15	V	Jhalda

NOTE :

The following places were decided to be treated as urban after the enumeration was taken and are therefore not represented in the above serial of location codes for towns. Baly (non-municipal area) and Outer Burnpur have been shown in the tables as parts of Baly city and Burnpur town respectively :

Jalpaiguri District

1 Mainaguri
2 Domohani
3 Dhupguri
4 Mal
5 Falakata

West Dinajpur District

1 Gangarampur
2 Kaliaganj

Murshidabad District

1 Beldanga
2 Lalgola

Nadia District

1 Bagula
2 Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony

24-Parganas District

1 Birlapur
2 Canning

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

Howrah District

1 Domjur
2 Kolara
3 Nibra
4 Mahiari
5 Jagacha
6 Santragachhi
7 Uaseni
8 Sankrail
9 Sarenga
10 Manikpur
11 Jhorhat
12 Andul
13 Banupur
14 Panchla
15 Amta
16 Chengail
17 Uluberia
18 Banitabala
19 Bauria
20 Burikhali
21 Fort Gloster
22 Baly (Non-municipal area)

Hooghly District

1 Tarakeswar
2 Singur

Burdwan District

1 Outer Burnpur

Birbhum District

1 Sainthia
2 Dubrajpur
3 Nalhati

APPENDIX B

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

HOUSELIST

[Actual size of the form used—20″ × 13″]

Name of District.....(Code No.)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.)

Number of Ward.....(Code No.)

Number of Circle.....

Name of Street.....(Code No.)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census Number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census house	Purpose for which census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, and hotel etc.	In this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory: Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor, or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power of machinery is used	Description of Census house: Material of wall	Material of roof	Sub-number of each Census household with census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in census household	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Own (O), (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit: Males	Females	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
etc.																	
20																	
													×				

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. Signature of Enumerator..... Date..... Total for page

জিলা.....(সংকেত নং.....)

থানা/সহর.....(সংকেত নং.....)

মৌজা/ওয়ার্ড/গণনাকারীর ব্লক.....(সংকেত নং.....)

রাস্তার নাম.....(সংকেত নং.....)

APPEN
HOUSELIST
ভারতের
গৃহ
[Actual size of the

ক্রমিক নং	বাড়ীর নম্বর (পৌর প্রতিষ্ঠান/স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া অথবা সেন্সাস নম্বর)	বাড়ীর নম্বর (২য় কলম) সমেত সেন্সাস গৃহের নম্বর	সেন্সাস গৃহটি কি উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়, অর্থাৎ, বাসের জন্য, দোকান অথবা দোকান-ও-বাসগৃহ হিসাবে, ফ্যাক্টরী, কারখানা, বিদ্যালয়, জেল, হষ্টেল, হোটেল, ইত্যাদি হিসাবে	সেন্সাস গৃহটি যদি কারবারস্থল, কারখানা অথবা ফ্যাক্টরী হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহা হইলে			
				কারবার বা মালিকের নাম	উৎপন্ন দ্রব্যের নাম অথবা মেরামতি বা সার্ভিসিং কাজ হইলে তাহার বিবরণ	গত সপ্তাহে দৈনিক গড়ে কত লোক নিযুক্ত ছিল (যদি মালিক বা পরিবার-ভুক্ত অন্য ব্যক্তি কাজ করিয়া থাকেন তাহাও দিতে হইবে)	যদি মেশিন ব্যবহার হয় তবে সে মেশিন কি শক্তি বা ইন্ধনে চলে
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮
১							
২							
৩							
৪							
৫							
৬							
৭							
৮							
৯							
ইঃ							
২০							

প্রকাশ থাকে যে এই পৃষ্ঠার সকল সংবাদ আমার জ্ঞানত নির্ভুল

গণনাকারীর সহি.....

DIX B—*contd.*
IN BENGALI
জনগণনা ১৯৬১
তালিকা
form used—20″×13″]

সেন্সাস গৃহের বর্ণনা		বাড়ী ও সেন্সাস গৃহের নম্বর সমেত (৩য় কলম) সেন্সাস পরিবারের নম্বর	গৃহকর্তার নাম	পরিবার-টির দখলে ঘরের সংখ্যা	পরিবারটি কি নিজ বাড়ীতে অথবা ভাড়া বাড়ীতে বাস করেন (নিজ/ভাড়া)	গণনার দিনে পরিবারভুক্ত মোট লোক সংখ্যা			মন্তব্য
কিসের দেওয়াল	কিসের ছাদ					পুরুষ	স্ত্রী	মোট	
৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

HOUSELIST IN NEPALI

भारतबर्षको जनगणना १९६१

घरको लिस्टी

[Actual size of the form used—20" × 13"]

जिल्लाको नाम.....(संकेत न०)

टापु/इलाका/तहसील/थाना/अञ्चल/शहरको नाम.....(संकेत न०)

गाउँ/वार्ड/मोहल्ला (गणना गर्नेको ब्लक) को नाम.....(संकेत न०)

लाइन न०	बिल्डिङ न० (म्युनिसीपल वा स्थानीय हकदार वा गणना न०)	बिल्डिङ न० (न० २-मा) गणना गरिने प्रत्येक घर न० सहित	गणना गरिने घरको उद्देश्य जस्तै बस्ने घर, दोकान, बस्ने र दोकान, व्यवसाय, कारखाना, मरम्मती गर्ने घर, स्कूल वा अरू शिक्षालय, जेल, होस्टेल, होटल ई०	यदि गणना गरिने घर, व्यवसाय संस्था, मरम्मती गर्ने घर वा कारखानाको निम्ति प्रयोग गरिएका भए			
				व्यवसाय संस्था वा मालिकको नाम	तैयारी, गरिएको मरम्मती वा काम चल्ने मरम्मती गरिने मालको नाम	दिन्हो काम गर्ने कर्मीहरुको गत साताको हरदर संख्या (यदि मालिक अथवा परिवार काम गर्ने भए, तिनीहरु लगायत)	कल चलाइन्छ भनें कस्तो कोइला वा शक्ति
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१							
२							
३							
४							
५							
६							
७							
८							
९							
इः							
२०							

जहाँसम्म विइएको विवरण साँचो छ।

गणना गर्नेको दस्तखत्.....

वाटो को नाम.....संकेत न०.....

गणना गरिने घरको विवरण		प्रत्येक गणना गरिने घर-भिन्न भएका ससाना घरको नम्बर (न० ३ मा)	परिवारको मुखियाको नाम	गणना गरिने घरको कमराको संख्या	के परिवार निज वा भाड़ाको घर मा बस्छ ? (क) निज (नि) (ख) भाड़ा (भा)	गणना गर्ने दिनमा पाइएको मानिसको संख्या			कैफियत
देवाल बनिएको पदार्थ	छाना बनिएको पदार्थ					पुरुष	स्त्री	मोठ	
९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७	१८

APPEN
HOUSELIST

भारत की जनगणना

मकान-

[Actual size of the

नाम जिला.....कोड न०

नाम द्वीप/तालुक/तहसील/थाना/अंचल/नगर.....कोड न०

नाम गाँव/वार्ड/मोहल्ला/(प्रगणक का ब्लाक).....कोड न०

लाइन न०	भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (म्यूनिसिपल या स्थानीय शासन या गणना नम्बर यदि कोई हो)	भवन (बिल्डिंग) नम्बर (खाना २) हर एक गणना-मकान के बटा नम्बर के साथ	गणना-मकान का उपयोग किस प्रकार होता है, जैसे निवास, दुकान-व- निवास, व्यापार, फैक्टरी, कारखाना, स्कूल या अन्य संस्था, जेल, होस्टल, होटल, इत्यादि	यदि गणना-मकान कारखाना, फैक्टरी, कारोबार या दुकान हो तो			
				कारोबार या मालिक का नाम	वस्तुओं का नाम जो तैयार होती हों अथवा मरम्मत, सफाई व देखभाल (सर्विसिंग) होती हों	पिछले हफ्ते में प्रतिदिन काम पर लगाये हुए व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या (मालिक या परिवार के सदस्य सहित यदि काम करते हों)	यदि मशीन से काम किया जाता है तो इंजन या शक्ति-साधन का ब्योरा
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१							
२							
३							
४							
५							
६							
७							
८							
९							
इः							
२०							

प्रमाणित करता हूं कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है यह सूची सही है।

DIX B—*contd.*
IN HINDI

सड़क का नाम.....(कोड न०.....)

१९६१

सूची

form used—20″×13″]

गणना-मकान का विवरण		गणना-मकान के नम्बर (खाना ३) के साथ प्रत्येक परिवार का बटा नम्बर	परिवार के कर्त्ता का नाम	परिवार के कुल कमरों की संख्या	क्या परिवार अपने या किराये के मकान में रहता है? (क)अपना (ख) किराये पर-(कि)	भेंट के दिन परिवार में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या			विशेष
किस पदार्थ से दीवार बनी है	किस पदार्थ से छत का ऊपरी भाग बनाया गया है					पुरुष	स्त्रियां	जोड़	
९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७	१८
			पृष्ठ का जोड़		X				

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर.....तारीख.....

APPEN

HOUSEHOLD

[Actual size of the

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an Institution ?

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S. C. / S. T.

A. Cultivation

	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry

Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.

	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
(a)			
(b)			

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole-time during current or last working season.

	Members of family working :				Hired workers
	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note : Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

DIX B—*contd.*

SCHEDULE

form used—6½″×8″]

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male M	Female F				
Total Persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[Actual size of the form used—6½″×8″]

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Is this an Institution ?

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S. C. / S. T.

A. Cultivation

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B. Household Industry

Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas.

	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
(a)			
(b)			

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole-time during current or last working season.

	Members of family working :				Hired workers
	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
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Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note : Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961.

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male M	Female F				
Total Persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

APPEN

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[Actual size of the

গোপনীয়

ভারতের জনগণনা ১৯৬১

[গণনার সময় পূরণ করিতে হইবে]

প্রথম ভাগ—পারিবারিক প্রশ্নমালা

ইহা কি কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান ?

স্থান সংকেত নং

গৃহকর্তার পুরা নাম

তপঃ জা

তপঃ উঃ জা

ক চাষ	ভূমিস্বত্বের স্থানীয় নাম	একরে জমির পরিমাণ
১। পরিবারের চাষের জমি		
(অ) নিজ জমি বা সরকারের নিকট প্রাপ্ত হইলে		
(আ) ব্যক্তি বিশেষ বা কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের নিকট হইতে অর্থ /নির্দ্দিষ্ট ফসল/বা ভাগের বিনিময়ে প্রাপ্ত হইলে		
(ই) (অ) এবং (আ)র মোট		
২। অন্য কোন ব্যক্তিকে অর্থ /নির্দ্দিষ্ট ফসল/বা ভাগের বিনিময়ে চাষের জন্য দিয়া থাকিলে সে জমি		

খ পারিবারিক শিল্প	শিল্পের বিবরণ		বৎসরে কয় মাস চলে
পারিবারিক শিল্প রেজিষ্টার্ড ফ্যাক্টরী নহে। গৃহকর্তা এবং/অথবা প্রধানতঃ পরিবারভুক্ত লোকেরা যে সব শিল্প গ্রামাঞ্চলে নিজেদের গৃহে অথবা নিজ গ্রামের মধ্যে কিংবা শহরে কেবলমাত্র নিজেদের গৃহে পরিচালনা করেন তাহা পারিবারিক শিল্প	(ক)		
	(খ)		

গ চাষ ও পারিবারিক শিল্পেরত কর্ম্মী সংখ্যা	কর্ম্মেরত পরিবারভুক্ত লোক				বেতনভোগী মজুর
কর্ম্মেরত গৃহকর্তা সমেত পরিবারভুক্ত লোক এবং বর্ত্তমান অথবা গত কাজের মরশুমে যদি কোন বেতনভোগী মজুর নিযুক্ত থাকেন	গৃহকর্তা	অপর পুরুষ	অপর স্ত্রীলোক	মোট	
১। কেবলমাত্র পরিবারের চাষে রত					
২। কেবলমাত্র পারিবারিক শিল্পে রত					
৩। পরিবারের চাষ এবং পারিবারিক শিল্প উভয়ে রত					

তারিখসহ সুপারভাইজরের স্বাক্ষর

তারিখসহ গণনাকারীর স্বাক্ষর

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য : দ্বিতীয় ভাগ—জনগণনার পরিবার বিবরণী যাহার ছক অপর পৃষ্ঠায় মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে, গণনার সময়ে (১০ই ফেব্রুয়ারী হইতে ২৮শে ফেব্রুয়ারী) তাহা ব্যক্তিগত স্লিপ হইতে পূরণ করিতে হইবে। দ্বিতীয় দফা পরিদর্শনের সময়ে (১লা মার্চ হইতে ৩রা মার্চ) আবশ্যক হইলে পরিবার বিবরণীটি সংশোধন করিতে হইবে।

DEX B—*contd.*

IN BENGALI

form used—8½"×8"]

দ্বিতীয় ভাগ—জনগণনার পরিবার বিবরণী

(ব্যক্তিগত স্লিপ হইতে পূরণ করিতে হইবে)

নাম	পুরুষ বা স্ত্রী		গৃহকর্তার সহিত সম্পর্ক	বয়স	বিবাহ বিষয়ক তথ্য	কাজ করিলে কাজের বিবরণ
	পুরুষ	স্ত্রী				
	পুং	স্ত্রী				
মোট লোক সংখ্যা						

তারিখসহ সুপারভাইজরের স্বাক্ষর

তারিখসহ গণনাকারীর স্বাক্ষর

APPEN
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE
Actual size of the

गुप्त

भारतवर्षको जन-गणना १९६१

[गणना हुंदा भर्नु पर्ने]

के यो संस्था हो ?

भाग १—गृह तालिका

स्थानीय संकेत _____

घर मुखियाको पूरा नाम _____ त०ज० / आ०

(क) खेती पाती—

	जमीनमा हकका स्थानीय नाम	कति ऐकर
१—घरको खेती बारी		
(i) निज वा सर्कारबाट लिएको		
(ii) बेसर्कारी मानिस वा शिक्षालयबाट पैसा, चिज वा अंश दिनलाई लिएको		
(iii)—(i) र (ii)—को मोठ		
२—पैसा, चिज वा अंश दिनलाई बेसर्कारी मानिसलाई खेति गर्न दिएको जमीन।		

(ख) गृह शिल्प—

	कस्तो शिल्प		वर्षमा कति महीना चलाएको
गृह शिल्प (रजिस्टर भएका कार्खानामा नपरेका) घर मूखियाले चलाएको र/वा घरको आपनै जहानले घरमा वा बस्ती भित्र र शहरको घर भित्र र चलाएको। (क)			
(ख)			

(ग) खेती वा गृह शिल्पका कर्मी—

	काम गर्ने जहान				रोजकारी
	मुखिया	अरू पुरुष	अरू स्त्री	मोठ	
घर मुखिया समेत कर्मी र/वा हाल वा गत वर्षमा दिनभरिको रोजकारो राखिएको।					
(१) घर खेती मात्र					
(२) गृह शिल्प मात्र					
(३) घर खेती र गृह शिल्प दुवैमा					

सुपरभाइजरको तारीख भएको दस्तखत।

गणना गर्नेको तारीख भएको दस्तखत।

नोट : भाग II—गृह सम्बन्धी गणना गरिएको कागजबाट पाइएको रेकार्ड प्रथम चोटि (१० देखि २८ फरवरि सम्म) अर्को पातामा भरी हाल्न पर्छ, र दोस्रो चोटि (१ देखि २ मार्च १९६१ सम्म) गणना गरे पछि, भूल भए संशोधन गरी रेकार्ड दुरुस्त गर्नु पर्छ।

DIX B—*contd.*
IN NEPALI
form used—6½″×8″]

भाग II—जन-गणनाको रेकार्ड

(प्रत्येक गनणा गरिएकों कागजबाट तयारी गर्नु पर्ने)

नाम	पुरुष वा स्त्री		घर मुखियासित नाता	उमेर	बैवाहिक अवस्था	कर्मीभए, कस्तो काम
	पुरुष	स्त्री				
	प०	स०				
मोठ जन						

सुपरभाइजरको तारीख भएको दस्तखत।

गणना गर्नेको तारीख भएको दस्तखत।

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE IN HINDI

[Actual size of the form used—6¼″×8″]

गोपनीय

भारत की जनगणना १९६१

[गणना के समय भरा जाये]

भाग I—परिवार की पर्ची

क्या यह संस्था है

स्थानीय कोड न० _____

परिवार के कर्ता का पूरा नाम _____ अ.आ./अ.अ.जा.

क. खेती	जमीन पर हक का स्थानीय नाम	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ों में
१. परिवार की जोत की जमीन		
(i) अपनी या सरकार से प्राप्त		
(ii) अन्य लोगों या संस्थाओं से नगदी, जिन्स (भावली) या बटाई पर प्राप्त		
(iii) (i) और (ii) का जोड़		
२. अन्य लोगों को खेती के लिये नगदी, जिन्स (भावली) या बटाई पर दी गई जमीन		

ख. पारिवारिक उद्योग	उद्योग का ब्योरा		साल में कितने महीने चलते हैं
पारिवारिक उद्योग (जो रजिस्टर्ड फैक्टरी के परिमाण का न हो) जो स्वयं परिवार के कर्ता और/या मुख्यतया सदस्यों द्वारा देहात में घर पर या गांव की सीमा में और शहरी इलाकों में केवल घर पर ही किया जाता है।			
(क)			
(ख)			

ग. खेती या पारिवारिक उद्योग में काम करने वाले परिवार के काम करने वाले (कर्ता सहित) और भाड़े के मजदूर अगर कोई हों जो चालु या पिछले मौसम में पूरे समय के लिये रक्खे गये हों।	परिवार के काम करने वाले सदस्य				भाड़े के मजदूर
	कर्ता	अन्य पुरुष	अन्य स्त्रियां	जोड़	
१. केवल पारिवारिक खेती में					
२. केवल पारिवारिक उद्योग में					
३. पारिवारिक खेती और पारिवारिक उद्योग दोनों में					

सुपरवाईजर के हस्ताक्षर व तारीख

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर व तारीख

नोट : भाग II—जनगणना रिकार्ड जो पीछे छपा हुआ है परिवार की व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों से पहिली गणना (१० फरवरी से २८ फरवरी) पर भर लेना चाहिए और जांच (१ मार्च से ३ मार्च) पर पूर्णतया संशोधित कर लेना चाहिए।

भाग II—जनगणना रिकार्ड

[व्यक्तिगत पर्चियों से भरा जाये]

नाम	दिन पुरुष पु०	दिन स्त्री स्त्री	कर्ता से संबंध	उम्र	वैवाहिक स्थिति	काम करने वाले हों तो उनके काम का विवरण
कुल व्यक्ति						

सुपरवाईजर के हस्ताक्षर व तारीख

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर व तारीख

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

[Actual size of the form used—5″×6½″]

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS 1961

Location Code

1 (a) Name

(b) Relationship to Head

2 Age last birthday

3 Marital Status

4 (a) Birth-place

4 (b) Born R/U

4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5 (a) Nationality

5 (b) Religion

5 (c) S. C./S. T.

6 Literacy & Education

7 (a) Mother tongue

7 (b) Any other language(s)

8 Working as Cultivator

9 Working as Agricultural labourer

10 Working at Household Industry
- (a) Nature of Work
- (b) Nature of Household Industry
- (c) If Employee

11 Doing Other Work than 8, 9 or 10
- (a) Nature of Work
- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service
- (c) Class of Worker
- (d) Name of Establishment

12 Activity If Not Working

13 Sex

INDIVIDUAL SLIP IN BENGALI

[Actual size of the form used—5″×6½″]

গোপনীয়

জনগণনা ১৯৬১

স্থান সংকেত

১(ক) নাম

১(খ) গৃহকর্তার সহিত সম্পর্ক

২ গত জন্মদিনে বয়স

৩ বিবাহ বিষয়ক তথ্য

৪(ক) জন্মস্থান

৪(খ) জন্ম গ্রা/শ

৪(গ) অন্যত্র জন্ম হইলে এই স্থানে বাসের মেয়াদ

৫(ক) জাতীয়তা

৫(খ) ধর্ম্ম

৫(গ) তপঃ জা/ তপঃ উঃ জা

৬ সাক্ষরতা ও শিক্ষার মান

৭(ক) মাতৃভাষা

৭(খ) অপর ভাষা

৮ কৃষিকাজে রত

৯ চাষী মজুরের কাজ

১০ পারিবারিক শিল্পে রত
- (ক) কাজের বিবরণ
- (খ) পারিবারিক শিল্পের বিবরণ
- (গ) চাকুরিয়া কিম্বা

৮, ৯, ১০ ১১ ছাড়া অন্য কাজ
- (ক) কাজের বিবরণ
- (খ) শিল্প, পেশা, ব্যবসা অথবা চাকুরির বিবরণ
- (গ) কোন শ্রেণীর কর্ম্মী
- (ঘ) সংস্থার নাম

১২ যদি কোন কাজ না করে তবে কি করে ?

১৩ পুং বা স্ত্রী

INDIVIDUAL SLIP IN NEPALI

[Actual size of the form used—5″×6½″]

गुप्त

जन-गणना १९६१

स्थानीय संकेत

१(क) नाम

१(ख) घर मुखिया सितको नाता

२—गत जन्म दिवसमा उमेर

३—वैवाहिक अवस्था

४(क) जन्म स्थान

४ (ख) जन्म गा/श

४(ग) अन्यस्थानमा जन्म भए बसेको समय

५(क) जाति

५(ख) धर्म्म

५(ग) त० ज०/आ०

६—लेखपढ़को ल्याकत औ शिक्षा

७(क) मातृभाषा

७(ख) अन्य भाषा

८—खेतीवाल

९—रोजकारी खेतीवाल

१०—गृह शिल्प कर्मी
(क) कस्तो काम
(ख) गृह शिल्प
(ग) कर्मी भए

११—८, ९ वा १० बाहेक अरु काम
(क) कस्तो काम
(ख) कस्तो शिल्प, काम, व्यवसाय वा चाकरी
(ग) कर्मीको दर्जा
(घ) प्रतिष्ठानको नाम

१२—बेकामे भए के गर्छ

१३—पुरुष वा स्त्री

INDIVIDUAL SLIP IN HINDI

[Actual size of the form used—5″×6½″]

गोपनीय

जन-गणना १९६१

स्थानीय कोड न०

१ (क) नाम

१ (ख) कर्ता से संबंध

२ पिछले जन्म दिन पर उम्र

३ वैवाहिक स्थिति

४ (क) जन्मस्थान

४ (ख) जन्म गा./न.

४ (ग) निवास काल यदि जन्म अन्यत्र हो

५ (क) राष्ट्रीयता

५ (ख) धर्म

५ (ग) अ.आ./अ.ज.आ.

६ साक्षरता व शिक्षा

७ (क) मातृभाषा

७ (ख) अन्य भाषा(ऐं)

८ यदि काश्तकार

९ यदि खेतिहर मजदूर

१० यदि पारिवारिक उद्योग में
(क) काम का ब्योरा
(ख) पारिवारिक उद्योग का ब्योरा
(ग) यदि नौकरी

११ ८, ९ वा १० को छोड़ कर अन्य कोई काम
(क) काम का ब्योरा
(ख) उद्योग, पेशा, व्यापार या नौकरी का ब्योरा
(ग) काम करने वाले का वर्ग
(घ) कारोबार या संस्था का नाम

१२ काम नहीं करते तो क्या करते हैं

१३ लिंग

APPENDIX C

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Column 1—*Line Number*

Only one digit of the line number has been printed in this column. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Where the line numbers exceed 9 write the earlier digit(s) yourself.

Column 2—*Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority or Census Number, if any).*

This refers to the entire structure on the ground. There are, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or lane which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct, separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers or alternatively there are a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separate from each other should be regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. Each building should have a separate number. If in big cities a large mansion or building containing several census houses has a well known name by which it is generally known then the name of the building should also be recorded for convenient reference. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, *e.g.*, the main house, the servants quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given. If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously and the streets should be taken in uniform order, from North-West to South-East. Experience suggests that the best way of numbering is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first numbering began. In a city enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-West. A building under construction should also be given a number in the serial. If a new hut or building is constructed between the time when the housenumbering and houselisting have been completed and the census count it should be given a new number beyond the last number of the serial for the village. Arabic numerals should be used for building numbers.

This will facilitate verification by supervisors. In areas, *e.g.*, urban, where the buildings are already numbered by the municipal or other authorities, the enumerator may adopt the existing numbers in the Houselist. In such cases, column 2 will carry the established municipal or local authority number which will facilitate identification. Where there are municipal or local authority numbers but there are reasons to believe that the number is incomplete or unsatisfactory, the municipal or local authority number may still be entered in column 2, but at the same time

it will be necessary to serially number the buildings afresh for the purposes of census houselist. In that case, the new census serial for buildings will be entered in column 3 and the new census numbers for the buildings will have to be painted on the buildings themselves. In those cases where there are no municipal or local authority numbers in existence, all buildings will have to be serially numbered for the census and column 2 will contain entries of this census serial. This number will have to be repeated in column 3 with sub-numbers for census houses, if any.

Column 3—*Building Number (Column 2) with sub-numbers for each Census House.*

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered should be continuous, preferably clockwise, or in any convenient manner if it is at all difficult to do it clockwise. If a building itself is a census house, then it will have only one number, namely, that of the building. If within a building there are a number of census houses, then each census house will have two sets of numbers, *e.g.*, the number of the building and the sub-number of the census house. The census house number should be written after the building number in arabic numerals in brackets such as 2(2), 3(2), etc. A census house may contain more than one household in which case, each household will have to be denoted by a separate alphabetical sub-number (*see* instructions for column 11 below).

Column 4—*Purpose for which census house used*, e.g., *dwelling shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.*

The actual use to which a census house is put should be written here.

In the case of a factory or workshop 'Factory' should be written for a large factory if registered under the Indian Factories Act and 'Workshop' for a small unregistered workshop. A workshop is a place where some kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods or articles are made and sold. Similarly, a shop is a place where articles are sold for cash or for credit. Business houses are those where transactions in money or other articles are taking place *e.g.*, bank, etc. But rooms or apartments where professional consultations are held such as by doctors, *hakims*, pleaders, etc., should be described as 'professional consultation rooms' and not workshops. In the case, however, of a dispensary where, in addition to consultation by a doctor, medicines are prepared and sold, the house should be described as a dispensary. Write also if used for place of worship or congregation or if unoccupied 'vacant'. If the census house is a shop, business house, bank, etc., but is not a

factory or workshop as defined above, the name of the proprietor, manager or director should be entered in column 18.

Columns 5 to 8—*"If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory"*.

These columns apply only in cases where the census house is a factory or a workshop, *i.e.*, where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold. If the census house is not used for purposes of a factory or workshop write '×' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 5—*Name of establishment or proprietor.*

Write the name of the establishment in the case of factories or large manufacturing concerns and write the name of the proprietor in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectioneries where no distinct name has been given to them like *Halwai* shop, etc. If the census house is not used for the purpose of a factory or workshop put '×' in each of the columns 5 to 8.

Column 6—*Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken.*

In this column enter the actual work that is being done in the establishment, factory or workshop, like paper making, shoe making, cycle repairing, motor servicing, etc.

Column 7—*Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if any).*

The total number of workers including apprentices, either paid or unpaid, employed in the factory or workshop, including the owner or proprietor and any of his family members (if working), should be entered. The average number of persons working per day during the week preceding the date of your visit should be entered.

In case more than one product is produced it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production of each product. It may not be possible to get this information in cases where the operations may be composite.

Column 8—*Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used.*

If the factory or workshop uses steam or diesel engine or fuel, *e.g.*, kerosene, soft coke, electricity, water-mill, etc., for running the machinery used for production, servicing or repairs, write what fuel or power is actually used.

Columns 9 and 10—*Description of Census House.*

Column 9—*Material of wall.*

Under this column the material out of which most of the walls of the house are made, *i.e.*, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete or timber should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main bedrooms are made are to be recorded.

Column 10—*Material of roof.*

The material out of which most of the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the ceiling is made, *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement

sheets or concrete, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor.

Column 11—*Sub-number of each Census Household with Census House number (Column 3).*

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

There may be one or more households in a census house. Each household should be separately numbered. This can be done by using the alphabets as (A), (B), (C), etc. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C). If building No. 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within each house there are respectively 3 and 2 households, then they will be numbered as 4(1A), 4(1B), 4(1C) and 4(2A) and 4(2B).

Column 12—*Name of Head of Household.*

The name of the Head of each household given in column 11 should be written here. The Head of a household, for census purposes, is the person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. The name of the person who is actually acknowledged as Head of the household should be recorded. In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household.

If the census house is used as a sitting place, cattle shed, etc., write the use to which it is put (and add the name of the owner).

Column 13—*Number of rooms in Census Household.*

If a census house is occupied by one household the enumeration of rooms should be simple.

If a census house consists of a number of households the number of rooms occupied by each household should be entered on each line against the name of the Head of the household. In cases where more than one household occupy a single room or share more than one room in such a way that it is not possible to say the number of rooms occupied by each household, the number of rooms should be given together within brackets as common to both the households.

A room should usually have four walls with a doorway with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, *i.e.*, it should be at least 6 feet long. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle shed and latrine which are not ordinarily used for living and sleeping should not be treated as rooms. An enclosed room, however, which is used for living, dining, storing and cooking should be regarded as a room.

Column 14—*Does the household live in own or rented house?*

If the household lives in own house write 'O'. If the household lives in a rented house write 'R'.

In the case of public buildings like schools, hospitals, etc., or places of worship, put '×', in this column.

Columns 15 to 17—*Number of persons residing in census household on day of visit.*

Write the number of males residing in the household in column 15, the number of females residing in the household in column 16 and the total number of persons in column 17.

Column 18—*Remarks.*

In this column should be entered any useful or significant information about the building or the census household that has not been entered in any other column. For example if the census house is a shop the name of the proprietor or owner should be recorded in this column. If a census house is vacant at the time of houselisting but there is reason to believe that the house will be occupied in the course of the next few days and almost certainly before the census enumeration period, then the word 'Vacant' should be entered in column 4 and a remark should be entered in column 18 to the effect 'likely to be occupied shortly'. Thus, the Remarks column should be utilised for recording all significant information relating to the building or census house or census household. If the members of the households living in the Census house belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe then write SC or ST, as the case may be, in this column.

Each person engaged in housenumbering of one block will have to make out an abstract at the conclusion of houselisting and housenumbering. This abstract will be in the form shown below:

Houselist Abstract

Name and number of District .....
Name and number of Tehsil, etc. .....
Name and number of Village/Ward/
Enumerator's Block, etc. .....
Total number of sheets used .....
Census Household Numbers From.....To.....
Total number of Census Households .....

No. of establishments, workshops or factories	Total number of rooms in all households	Number of persons residing in households :		
		Males	Females	Total

Dated Signature of Supervisor *Dated Signature of Enumerator*

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

The 1961 Census count will relate to the sunrise of 1st March, 1961. The count will be spread over a period of 19 days, beginning on the 10th February and ending on the 28th February, 1961. During this period you should visit every household in your block for enumeration. On the night of 28th February you will have to go round your enumeration block and enumerate all persons who are houseless. (In large cities the enumeration of houseless persons will have to be undertaken in a different manner for which more elaborate arrangements will be made.) During the period of 1st March to 3rd March you will have to pay a revisional round to every household and verify that your earlier work of enumeration has been completed in every respect. If during this revisional round you find that a birth has taken place in any household between the time of your first visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1961, you will have to fill up a new slip for this birth ; if there has been a death in any household during the same period you will have to cancel the slip of the dead person; if there is a visitor in any household who has come to stay during the same period and has not been enumerated elsewhere, you will have to fill up a new slip for this visitor. But you will not have to take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

You will have been supplied by your Supervisor household schedule forms in books of 50 or 25 each for recording information relating to the household as a whole and enumeration pads consisting of 100 or 25 slips each to record information of individuals living in the household. Instructions for filling up the household schedule and the individual slips are given in this booklet. You should carefully observe them when filling each household. You can fill up the household schedule first or the enumeration slips first but for every household you should fill up both before you leave the household and also fill up the Census Population Record at the back of the household schedule.

A—Instructions for filling up the Household Schedule

At the top of the Schedule you will find the Location Code. You will have to write the Location Code of the household here. Your supervisor will give you the Code numbers representing your district, tehsil/thana/town, village/ward/block. You should take care to write these three numbers connected together by oblique strokes in between in every household schedule.

When you are visiting each household for enumeration you should write the code number of the household also on the Household Schedule. For purposes of the census a Census House has been defined as a structure or a part of structure, a dwelling, a shop, workshop, factory or place of business, or shop-*cum*-dwelling giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate or enjoying a separate entrance. A *household* means the entire group of persons who commonly live together in the same census house and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so. In some census houses there may be more than one group of persons, each group with a

common mess. In such cases, each group should be regarded as a separate household for purposes of the census and a separate household schedule should be prepared. You should write the household number from the extracts of the Houselist given to you by your supervisor. If, in any case, you find a census house or a household satisfying the definitions given above has not been numbered you should bring it to the notice of your supervisor and have a separate number given to the house or household and enumerate the household.

At the right hand corner of the Location Code you will find a question "Is this an institution" with a rectangle below it. If you are enumerating any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house, etc., you should write the nature of the institution within the rectangle like jail, hospital, etc.

Below the Location Code you will find a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes and chummeries should also be regarded as census households but of 'un-related persons living together'. In such a Household the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a census household and a separate household schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognised Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the weekdays in town and spends the week-ends at home, he should be recorded as Head of Household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period than the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

You will find a parallelogram at the right hand side against the Full Name of the head of the household marked "S.C./S.T.". If the Head of the Household is a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your District, you should write the name of the particular Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which the Head of the Household belongs within the parallelogram. If the Head of the Household does not belong to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe you should put 'X' within the parallelogram.

You should then fill up the part of the household schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes

including temporary fallows.) Three categories of land are given in items 1(*i*), 1(*ii*) and 2. Items 1(*i*) and 1(*ii*) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1(*i*) and 1(*ii*) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (*a*) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (*b*) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'. Category 1(*i*) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (*i*) with rights of permanent heritable and transferable possession, (*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (*iii*) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1(*ii*) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (*i*) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (*iii*) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:—

(*a*) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(*b*) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(*c*) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(*d*) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(*e*) areas held on conditions of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(*iv*) the following:—

(*a*) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(*b*) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(*c*) land taken for a share of the produce,

(*d*) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(*e*) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1(*ii*).

Categories 1 (*i*) and (*ii*) which include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible make a conversion from the local measure given to you. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measured giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent-free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should *not* be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold:

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry

cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

... (*c*) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, *e.g.*, preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. *Biri* makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll *biris* at home, for wages at pieces rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the Household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(ies) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to Workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write 1 under the column 'Head' and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write 1 in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are

working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write 1 under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a Household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to, Household Cultivation only, and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

B. Instructions for enumerating individual members of households

I. GENERAL

1. Enumerate all persons who are normally resident in the household, *i.e.*, those who live in the household and also those who have recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other vital social or domestic ties and are present at the time of your visit.

2. Enumerate also all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit, provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961 are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.

3. Enumerate a visitor, a boarder, or a guest found in the household at the time of your visit *if he had not been enumerated before and if he will be away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961* and warn him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he goes back by 1st March, 1961.

4. Do not enumerate pavement dwellers or others who do not form part of the household, when you are enumerating the household. These along with persons who do not normally reside in houses, *i.e.*, members of wantering tribes, tramps sadhus, etc., would be separately enumerated on the night of the 28th February and on the 1st and 2nd March, 1961.

5. Each individual has to be enumerated in one slip. Before commencing enumeration of an individual make sure to fill the Location Code, in each case. The Location Code in the slips will be the same as in the household schedule to which the individuals relate.

6. The questions have been briefly printed in the slips, *but only briefly*, and you should study the detailed question forms and instructions for answering them without which you will be liable to miss some of the range and implications of the questions. You should ask the questions *in the order in which they are given in the slips* and proceed to record the answers in their given order. You should make use of the abbreviations recommended in these instructions for recording the answers to the various questions. All abbreviations required to be entered within the geometric designs should be written well within the designs.

7. Make repeated enquiries about new born babies and very young children for they are liable to be missed because they neither talk nor walk and no meals are usually cooked for them.

8. Before leaving one household for the next make doubly sure that all the persons that are to be enumerated in the household have been enumerated. As soon as you have completed the enumeration of the household fill up the Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule for that household before you proceed to the next household. Strike the total for the number of males and females in the household and check it with the number of enumeration slips used before you sign the Population Record.

9. You should re-visit every household in your block during the period of final check (1st to 3rd March) when you should enumerate every birth that has taken place in the household since your visit but before sunrise of 1st March. You should cancel the slip for any death that might have taken place since your last visit but before sunrise of 1st March by drawing a bold line diagonally across the slip and write DEATH along the diagonal line. You should enumerate any visitor who may have arrived to stay since your last visit and who says he has not been enumerated anywhere else. But you should not take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961. After your re-visit if you have added any new slip or cancelled any slip already prepared you should make corresponding changes in the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule.

10. As soon as you have completed a pad, you should fill up the enumerator's abstract on the cover of the pad. After you have completed the enumeration of your block and filled up all the abstracts in the pads, you should total up your figures and prepare your abstract for your entire block and hand it over to your supervisor along with your pads.

11. Under the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with the information you need for recording your answers. You must not ask information

on any matters not necessary for the purposes of the census, for example, the amount of any person's income. Nor must you disclose to any unauthorised person any information given to you or the results of the enumeration. All census entries are confidential and cannot be admitted as evidence in any civil proceeding whatever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution for a census offence.

II. INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SLIPS

In each household you should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by other members of the household in the most convenient order and see that none of the persons in the household are left out. Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children, for they are liable to be left out of count. Count near relatives first, such as wife, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law, grand-children, then distant relations and then domestic servants or other employees living in the household, boarders, visitors etc.

Location Code

Write the Location Code of the household in each slip. For instructions please *see* Section A above.

Q. 1(a) Name.

Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out describe her as 'so-and-so's mother, wife or daughter'. If a woman does not take the name of a person's husband and that husband's particular have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband'.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and write 'father's or mother's name'.

Q. 1(b) Relationship to the Head of the household.

In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The person who should be treated as the 'Head of the Household' has been fully explained in Part A. All relationships in this question should be recorded in respect of that person. In the case of relations write the relationship in full. Do not use words like nephew, niece or uncle, but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (uncle). 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders or employees write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be.

If on the check or revisional round between the 1st and 3rd March the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as Head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the dead Head of household will, of course, be cancelled.

In the case of places like messes, boarding houses, chummeries, etc., where people live together with no ties of relationship, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as Head of the household. Other members should be recorded as 'unrelated' in this question.

Q. 2 Age in completed years last birthday.

Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age, write 'O'. You will find many persons who cannot state their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are not able to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc. You may use any local calendar of such events that may have been prepared for the purpose.

Q. 3 Marital Status.

For never married	write	NM
Married	write	M
Widowed	write	W
Separated or Divorced	write	S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married, write 'W'. For a person who has been divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Q. 4(a) Birth-place.

1. If born in village or town in which enumerated	write	PL
2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated	write	D
3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration	write name of district.	
4. If born in another State in India	write name of district and State if name of district is known; otherwise write name of State.	
5. If born in a country outside India *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country	write name of Country.	
6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport *e.g.*, buses etc., should be entered as such		

Q. 4(b) Whether born in Village or Town.

1. If born in a village	write	R
2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth	write	U

Q. 4(c) Duration of Residence.

1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated	write	X
2. For a person born in another village or town or city of District of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration	write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (*Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.*)	
3. If the duration of residence is less than one year	write	O
4. If the duration of residence is one year or over	write the actual number of completed years of residence.	

Q. 5(*a*) *Nationality.*

1. For Indian nationals	write	I
2. For other nationals	write the nationality in full.	

Q. 5(*b*) *Religion.*

For Hindu	write	H
Muslim	write	M
Christian	write	C
Jain	write	J
Buddhist	write	B
Sikh	write	S

For others write the answers actually returned.

Q. 5(*c*) *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

The answer to this question will be recorded only if a person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe obtaining in your State, or in your district write the name of the caste or tribe to which he belongs. For all others, write 'X' in this column. A list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in your State or in your district is given elsewhere in these instructions.

If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe returns his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or tribe as given in your list, write the name as returned and the name of the relevant caste or tribe, as per printed list, within brackets.

Do not write the names of Scheduled Castes in general terms as 'Harijan', 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' tell him that this description will not earn the person any benefits under the Constitution permissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This may persuade him to give out the correct name.

Scheduled Castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belong to a Scheduled Caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 5(*b*). Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

Q. 6 *Literacy and Education.*

I. ILLITERATE OR LITERATE

For a person—

1. Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language.	write	O
2. Who can both read and write	write	L

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript *i.e.*, if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write.

II. STANDARD OF EDUCATION

If the person can both read write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L.

Q. 7(*a*) *Mother Tongue.*

Write the mother tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother.

Q. 7(*b*) *Any other Language(s).*

After recording the mother tongue enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put '×'.

The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language.

Qs. 8 to 11 Working.

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent

from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as *worker*. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as *non-worker*. *Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.*

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

After you have filled up the answers to questions 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded *i.e.*, more than one of the questions, 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question, 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11 *i.e.*, more than two of the questions, 8 to 11, would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, *i.e.*, the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work *i.e.*, the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the right hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly.

Q. 8 Working as Cultivator.

For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put ×.

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 (*a*) cultivation of land or

supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered into Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

The following classification will illustrate as to which answers should be entered under Q. 8 and which others under Q. 11:—

Under Q. 8—Cultivation, involving ploughing, sowing and harvesting

1. Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram), such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize; roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet, etc.; sugarcane, etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram.
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

Under Q. 11—Other Field Produce, Plantation Crops

A. Other Field Produce:

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in Q. 8.
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut, etc.).
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms.
5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Serial No. 2 and *flowers*) not covered above.

B. Plantation Crops:

1. Production of tea in plantation.
2. Production of coffee in plantation.
3. Production of rubber in plantation.
4. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation).
5. Production of ganja, cincona, opium, poppy, saffron, etc.
6. Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 Working as Agricultural Labourer.

Write AL for a person working as Agricultural Labourer, *i.e.*, a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put ×. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works. Nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow any when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(a) & 10(b) Household Industry.

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(*a*) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(*b*). Otherwise put × in both questions 10(*a*) and 10(*b*). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, preparing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(*a*) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(*b*).

Q. 10(c) If Employee in Household Industry.

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E. E. For all others put ×.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(*a*) to 10(*c*) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry.

Q. 10—Working at Household Industry

(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	(*c*) If Employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	×
2. Dyeing and printing yarn	Handloom weaving	×
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	×
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	E. E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements.	×

Q. 10—Working at Household Industry—contd.

(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	(*c*) If Employee
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E. E.
7. Throwing & Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	×
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	×
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	×
10. Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E. E.
11. Keeping accounts	Hosiery	×
12. Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating	×
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cart-wheels	Cartwheelwright	E. E.
14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	×
15. Bee Keeping	Production of honey	×
16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	×

Q. 11 Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10.

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(a) Nature of Work.

In the case of person not working or who work, *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put '×'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(b) Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service.

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(*a*), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(*a*), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English, or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an × is put in Question 11(*a*), put an × in this question also.

Important points to remember in Question 11(a) and 11(b).

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.*

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, *e.g.*, railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write 'Dealer' (if principal) or, Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesman in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (*e.g.*, Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, *e.g.*, air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name, Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, *e.g.*, Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves:—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic services*—In the case of any private servant *e.g.*, a cook or domestic servant write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words, hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (*i.e.*, they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11(c) Class of Worker.

For a person who is:		
1. an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(*a*).	Write	MR
2. an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(*a*) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind.	Write	EE
3. a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(*a*) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives.	Write	SW
4. a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(*a*) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind.	Write	FW

For a person for whom an '×' is put in Qs. 11(*a*) and 11(*b*) put an × in this question also.

Explanation:

(*i*) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(*a*). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11(*a*). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(*ii*) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(*iii*) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Q. 11(*c*) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ any body else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(*iv*) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the

family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from the home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11(d) Name of Establishment.

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an × is put in Qs. 11(*a*), 11(*b*) and 11(*c*) put an × in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11(*a*) to 11(*d*) should be filled up for person doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9, *or* 10.

Q. 11(*a*) Nature of Work	Q. 11(*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(*c*) Class of Workers	Q. 11(*d*) Name of Establishment
1. Cutting trees in forests	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government.
2. Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work.
3. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard.
4. Paid farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate.
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway.
6. Senior Scientific Officer	Indian Ceramic Institute.	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute.
8. Contractor	Suppling gypsum to Fertilizer Factory.	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory.
9. Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives.
10. Goods Porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station.
11. Day labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C. P. W. D.
12. Labourer	Assisting brick layer in house building.	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi.
13. General Labourer	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work.
14. Machine Operator	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station.	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation.
15. Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers.
16. Dealer	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals.	MR	Sahu and Co.
17. Salesman	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery.	FW	Dayanand and Sons.
18. Sales Manager	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico.	EE	Kaka Agrico.
19. Boiler Room Foreman	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur.
20. Air pilot	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation.

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 *or* 10—contd.

Q. 11(*a*) Nature of Work	Q. 11(*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(*c*) Class of Workers	Q. 11(*d*) Name of Establishment
21. Bus driver	Mator Transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service.
22. Manager and Proprietor	Mator Truck goods transport	MR	Prokash Transport Service.
23. Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta.
24. Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE	I. C. A. R. Pusa, Delhi.
25. Chemist	Sugar factory.	EE	Bimala Sugar Factory.
26. Chemist	Pharmaceutical factory	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory.
27. Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corportion.	EE	L. I. C. Delhi.
28. Assistant Secretary	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras.	EE	Government of Madras State.
29. Supervisor	Jewellery Works	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur.
30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering Works.	EE	Hooghly Docking Company.
31. Private cook or domestic Servant	..	EE	Master's house.
32. Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
33. Khansama	Boarding House and Club	EE	XYZ Club.
34. Grocer	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home.
35. Chartered Accountant	Steel Production Factory	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant.
36. Accountant	Jute Mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill.
37. Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
38. Sign painter	Commercial Sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company.
39. Canvas bag maker	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.
40. Sharebroker	Broker in tea and jute shares	SW	ABC Share Exchange.
41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in Business House.	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works	EE	Ramchandra Engineering Co.
43. Ochre grinder	Wood paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory.
44. Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries.
45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory.
46. Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rolling Mills.
47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema.
48. Iron moulder	Iron & Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering Works.
49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company.
50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon Factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company.
51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium Factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company.
52. Furnace man	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry.
53. Mono printer	Printing works	EE	Govt. Printing Press.
54. Brass turner	Small tools production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company.
55. Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board.
56. Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi.
57. Free lance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals.	SW	No fixed journal.
58. Political worker	Political work	SW	Name of party.

Q. 12—Activity, if Not Working.

This question will apply to a person NOT working.

Write '×' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 and 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of person NOT Working:—

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business.	Write . .	ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business.	Write . .	HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.	Write . .	D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for security which he does not have work and who does no other work.	Write . .	R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.	Write . .	B
6. For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work, before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.	Write . .	I
7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.	Write . .	NE
8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.	Write . .	UN

Explanation:—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

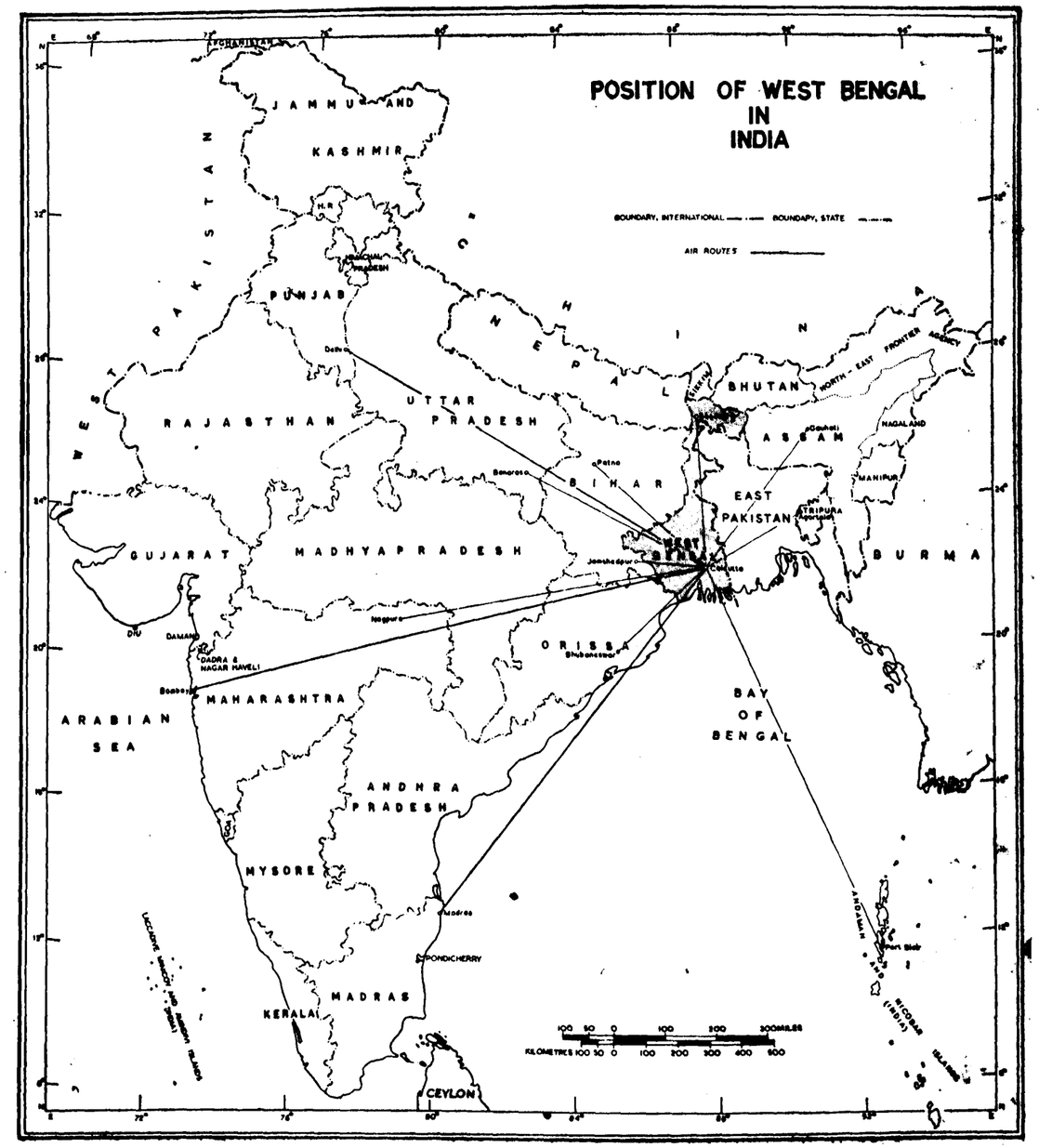
A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

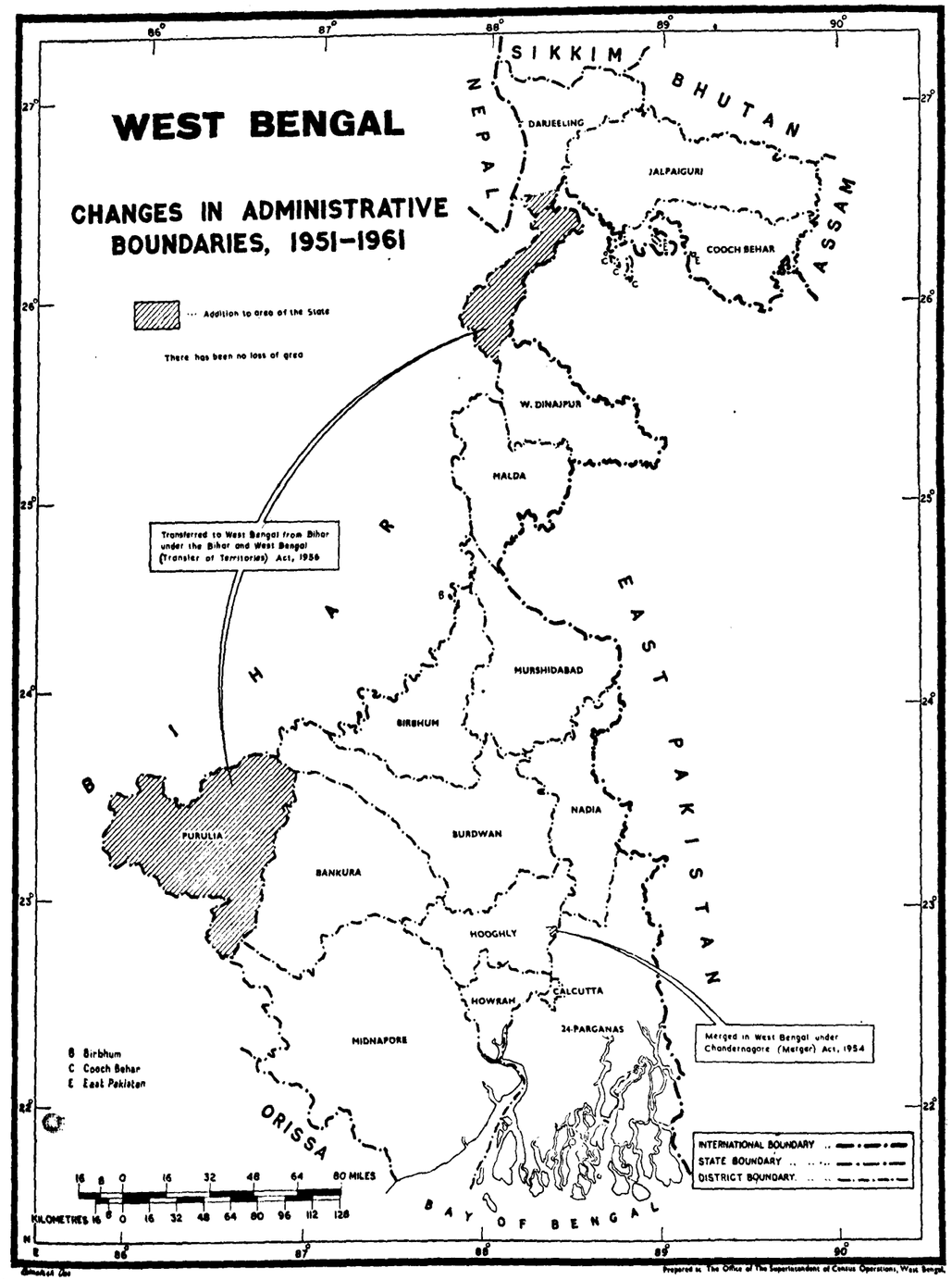
Q. 13. Sex.

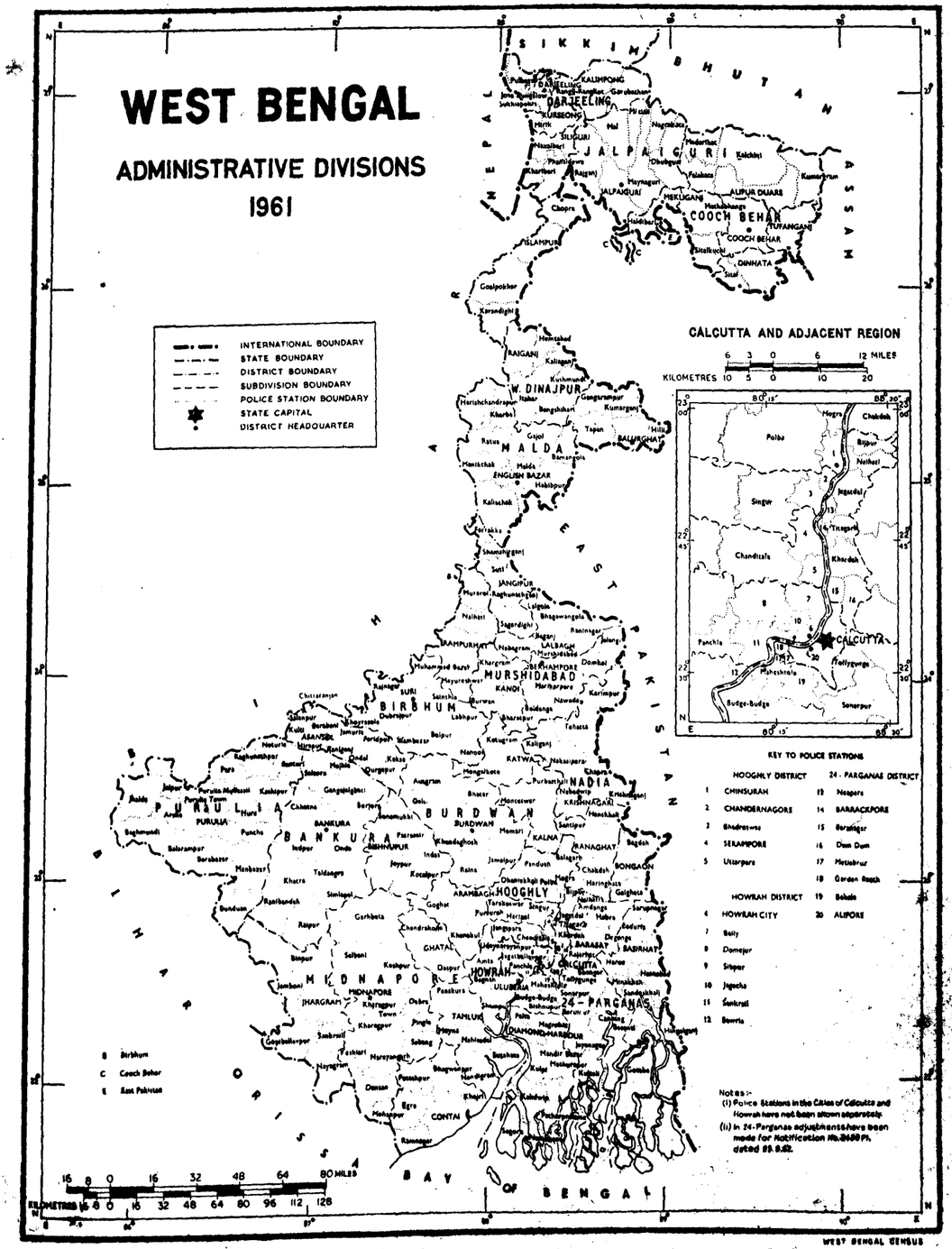
Write 'M' for Males; and 'F' for Females.

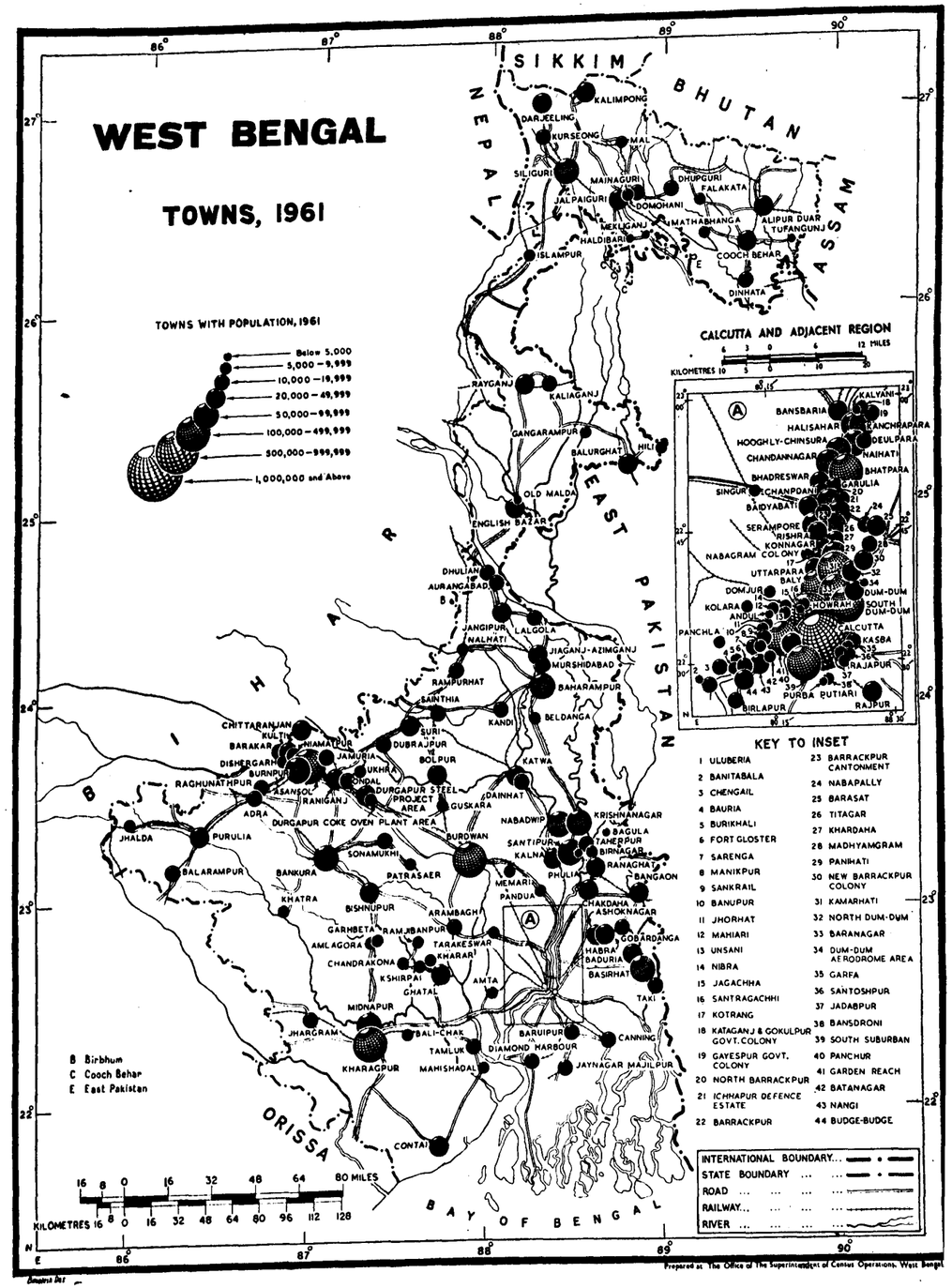
For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'.

THE STATE


POSITION OF WEST BENGAL
IN
INDIA
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
BOUNDARY, STATE
AIR ROUTES
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
CHINA
BHUTAN
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY
NAGALAND
MANIPUR
TRIPURA
ASSAM
BURMA
EAST PAKISTAN
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
KERALA
PONDICHERRY
CEYLON
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
DIU
DAMAN
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Delhi
Bombay
Nagpur
Jamshedpur
Calcutta
Bhubaneswar
Madras
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
KILOMETRES 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
MILES 100 50 0 100 200 300


WEST BENGAL
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1951–1961
... Addition to area of the State
There has been no loss of area
Transferred to West Bengal from Bihar under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956
Merged in West Bengal under Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
24-PARGANAS
MIDNAPORE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
KILOMETRES
MILES
Prepared in The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal.


WEST BENGAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1961
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION BOUNDARY
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
CALCUTTA AND ADJACENT REGION
KILOMETRES
MILES
KEY TO POLICE STATIONS
HOOGHLY DISTRICT
1 CHINSURAH
2 CHANDERNAGORE
3 Bhadreswar
4 SERAMPORE
5 Uttarpara
HOWRAH DISTRICT
6 HOWRAH CITY
7 Bally
8 Domjur
9 Sitapur
10 Jagacha
11 Sankrail
12 Bowria
24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT
13 Naopara
14 BARRACKPORE
15 Baranagar
16 Dum Dum
17 Metiabruz
18 Garden Reach
19 Behala
20 ALIPORE
Notes:-
(i) Police Stations in the Cities of Calcutta and Howrah have not been shown separately.
(ii) In 24-Parganas adjustments have been made for Notification No.3680 PA, dated 29.9.62.
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
BAY OF BENGAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
BANKURA
PURULIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
24 - PARGANAS
WEST BENGAL CENSUS


WEST BENGAL
TOWNS, 1961
TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1961
Below 5,000
5,000 – 9,999
10,000 – 19,999
20,000 – 49,999
50,000 – 99,999
100,000 – 499,999
500,000 – 999,999
1,000,000 and Above
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
CALCUTTA AND ADJACENT REGION
KEY TO INSET
1 ULUBERIA
2 BANITABALA
3 CHENGAIL
4 BAURIA
5 BURIKHALI
6 FORT GLOSTER
7 SARENGA
8 MANIKPUR
9 SANKRAIL
10 BANUPUR
11 JHORHAT
12 MAHIARI
13 UNSANI
14 NIBRA
15 JAGACHHA
16 SANTRAGACHHI
17 KOTRANG
18 KATAGANJ & GOKULPUR GOVT. COLONY
19 GAYESPUR GOVT. COLONY
20 NORTH BARRACKPUR
21 ICHHAPUR DEFENCE ESTATE
22 BARRACKPUR
23 BARRACKPUR CANTONMENT
24 NABAPALLY
25 BARASAT
26 TITAGAR
27 KHARDAHA
28 MADHYAMGRAM
29 PANIHATI
30 NEW BARRACKPUR COLONY
31 KAMARHATI
32 NORTH DUM-DUM
33 BARANAGAR
34 DUM-DUM AERODROME AREA
35 GARFA
36 SANTOSHPUR
37 JADABPUR
38 BANSDRONI
39 SOUTH SUBURBAN
40 PANCHUR
41 GARDEN REACH
42 BATANAGAR
43 NANGI
44 BUDGE-BUDGE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
ROAD
RAILWAY
RIVER
80 MILES
KILOMETRES
Prepared at The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

CHAPTER I

THE STATE

SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS

(Figures within brackets denote paragraph numbers)

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LIST OF STATEMENTS

Statement	Subject
1.1	Number of Subdivisions, Police Stations, Towns and Villages in each District of West Bengal and in Sikkim, 1961.
I.2	Area of Operation of the successive Superintendents of Census Operations, 1872—1961.
I.3	Houselist, Provisional and Final Population Totals.
I.4	Changes in Area, 1901—1961 (in sq. miles).

CHAPTER I

THE STATE

1961 Census

THIS REPORT deals with the result of the last Census which was taken in West Bengal in 1961 along with the rest of India. The Census of Sikkim—a traditional adjunct of the Indian Census—was taken simultaneously. The first Census of India was held in 1872 followed by the second in 1881. Since then, there has been a Census every tenth year. The 1961 Census was thus the tenth in the territory now comprised in the State of West Bengal and the second since Independence.

General Description of West Bengal

2. The State of West Bengal is situated between 27° 13′ 15″ and 21° 25′ 24″ North Latitude and 85° 49′ 20″ and 89° 53′ 04″ East Longitude and is bounded on the north by Sikkim and Bhutan, on the east by the Goalpara district of Assam and East Pakistan, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa, Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Purnea districts of Bihar, and the kingdom of Nepal. The Partition in 1947 palmed off to West Bengal a truncated territory leaving its three northern districts without any link with the rest of the State until the Reorganisation of States in 1956 bridged the gap by transferring to West Bengal a strip of land from the Purnea district of Bihar. Also with the State's Reorganisation West Bengal received from Bihar a stretch of territory consisting of a part of the Manbhum district in the Chotonagpur plateau. As a result of these incisions and additions successively altering its face, West Bengal has now a configuration which is about the queerest for any State in India. The breadth at its widest is about 200 miles from the Bagdah police station of the 24-Parganas district in the east to the Baghmundi police station of the Purulia district in the west, but at its narrowest it is hardly 10 miles at the Islampur area of the West Dinajpur district. In length, it is close on 400 miles from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south, but only a little more than 20 miles between the Bhutan and East Pakistan borders in the Duars region.

3. In point of area, the State is the second smallest in India, larger only than Kerala. Viewed in the context of other countries, however, it is appreciably bigger than Austria or Scotland, and is only a little smaller than Portugal or Hungary. In population, the other State of India to which West Bengal is comparable is Madras which has half as much again as its area. Among countries abroad, Mexico with more than twenty times its area is almost level with West Bengal in population.

4. For purpose of administration the State is divided into large tracts called Divisions, each under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. At the time of the last Census the State comprised of two Divisions: the Presidency division with its headquarters at Calcutta and the Burdwan division with headquarters at Chinsurah. The Presidency division consisted of the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda, all lying to the north of the river Ganga or Padma, as it is sometimes called, and corresponding to a part of the ancient *Barendra*, and the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas and Calcutta, all lying to the south of that river and, except a portion of the district of Murshidabad, to the east of the river Bhagirathi (or Hooghly, as it is called in its lower reaches), the earliest known

channel of the Ganga, and forming part of the Gangetic delta. With an area of 17,666 sq. miles this division was appreciably larger than the State of Kerala (15,003 sq. miles) and its population (18,760,996 in 1961) exceeded by more than a million the entire population of the State of Orissa.

5. The Burdwan division comprised the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia all lying to the west of the river Bhagirathi and corresponding mostly to the ancient *Rarh*. Both in area and population (16,528 sq. miles and 16,165,283), this division was a little smaller, than the Presidency division.

6. In March 1963, a new division styled as the Jalpaiguri division was created with its Headquarters at Jalpaiguri, comprising the northern districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda. Simultaneously, the Presidency and Burdwan divisions were reconstituted. The former now included the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta and Howrah, while the latter comprised the remaining districts *viz.*, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia. The tabulation of Census data has followed the arrangement of administrative divisions as they existed on the 1st March 1961, the Reference Day. No separate figures for the Jalpaiguri division as such will, therefore, be found in the Census tables. Throughout this Report all references to the divisions, districts, subdivisions and police stations relate to their respective area and jurisdiction as on the 1st March 1961, unless the contrary is specifically stated.

7. The divisions, as we have seen, are composed of districts. A district contains one or more subdivisions and each subdivision consists of several police stations. The police stations are divided for the purpose of administration into a number of *mauzas*. Some of the *mauzas* form parts of towns, municipal or otherwise. The following Statement shows the number of subdivisions, police stations, towns and villages in each district.

STATEMENT 1.1

Number of Subdivisions, Police Stations, Towns and Villages in each District of West Bengal and in Sikkim, 1961

State/District	Number of Sub-divisions	Number of Police Stations	Number of Towns			Number of Villages	
			Total	Municipal Town	Others	Inhabited	Uninhabited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**47**	**280**	**184**	**89**	**95**	**38,465**	**3,486**
Darjeeling	4	13	4	4		536	55
Jalpaiguri	2	12	7	2	5	774	14
Cooch Behar	5	8	6	1	5	1,138	72
West Dinajpur	3	15	6	2	4	3,130	249
Malda	1	10	2	2	..	1,603	191
Murshidabad	4	21	9	6	3	1,932	284
Nadia	2	13	12	6	6	1,282	101
24-Parganas	6	42*	49	27	22	3,812	87
Calcutta	**	**	1	1	..	..	..
Howrah	2	17†	23	2	21	787	11
Hooghly	4	19	16	12	4	1,911	35
Burdwan	4	26	19	6	13	2,665	115
Birbhum	2	14	6	3	3	2,234	239
Bankura	2	19	5	3	2	3,553	273
Midnapore	5	34	14	9	5	10,618	1,534
Purulia	1	17	5	3	2	2,490	226
Sikkim	..	3‡	1	..	1	462‡	..

* Including Garden Reach police station, part of which is outside Calcutta City.
** Town and Suburban police stations included in Calcutta city have not been shown in this statement.
† Including police stations in Howrah city.
‡ For Sikkim figures in columns 3 and 7 are for Tehsils and Collection Blocks respectively.

General Description of Sikkim

8. The territory of Sikkim is situated within 28° 07′ 48″ and 27° 04′ 46″ North Latitude and 88° 00′ 58″ and 88° 55′ 25″ East Longitude and is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Tibet and Bhutan, on the south by the Darjeeling district of West Bengal and on the west by Nepal. In area Sikkim is comparable to the Burdwan district of West Bengal and in population to the Asansol police station of the same district. For administration the territory is divided into three *tehsils, viz.*, Gangtok, Magan and Namchi. Its only town Gangtok (5,760 ft.) is situated in the *tehsil* bearing the same name. The smallest unit of administration is the Collection Block in charge of a Revenue Officer who is locally known as the *Mandal*.

Definition of Village

9. One of the preliminary issues in each Census has been the formulation of a definition for a village and a town. Population figures are shown classified by rural and urban sectors of the country, the unit of settlement in the two sectors being a village and a town respectively. So, unless a uniform definition is applied, there remain chances of multiple Enumeration or omission, or misclassification of rural population as urban, and *vice-versa*. In West Bengal, as already stated, the countryside is divided for the purpose of revenue administration, into a number of units called *mauzas*. A *mauza* is a settled area for which revenue records have been prepared and boundaries fixed and defined either by the Revenue Survey of the last century or by subsequent cadastral surveys. It may contain one or more residential villages or it may not have any habitation whatsoever. In all Censuses since 1921 a village in Bengal has meant a survey *mauza*. *Mauzas* as Census units have a distinct advantage over residential villages, hamlets or *tolas*, etc. Going by *mauzas* one is certain to account for every piece of territory, because the entire land is parcelled out into *mauzas*, the numbers, names and boundaries of which were fixed at the time of the Survey. But fixity of boundary merely in land records or maps does not help the Census which needs to make sure that its operational units are clearly identifiable on the ground with boundaries well known to the local people. It was, indeed, the difficulty about traceability of the boundaries, that compelled the Census Superintendents from 1872 to 1911 to take residential villages as Census units in preference to survey *mauzas* for, at least, portions of the area under their charge. Prior to 1921 the cadastral survey had not been completed in most of the districts and the *mauza* alignments according to the old Revenue Survey were mostly untraceable. The Census unit could not therefore be made conterminous with a *mauza* in all cases. In the result, the term 'village' in these Censuses remained rather indeterminate. It had different meanings in different areas, sometimes it meant a survey *mauza*, sometimes a residential village, *a muhalla* or a collection of hamlets.

10. It was only from 1921 that the term village came to be definitely identified with a revenue *mauza*. In 1961 also, this time honoured practice was continued and a village as a general rule was the same as a *mauza* bearing a Jurisdiction List number. This rule was applied *even* in the case of the hill subdivisions of the Darjeeling district where the pattern of habitation does not follow the *mauzas*, systematically surveyed but only recently, and the inhabitants by and large live in close clusters, both for protection and convenience. About the same time the delimitation of Census Divisions was taken in hand in 1960, some of the old Jurisdiction Lists were undergoing a process of revision. But as the Revisional Settlement operations in all the districts had not yet been completed and the old Jurisdiction

Lists officially replaced, delimitation of Census Divisions throughout the State was based on the old Jurisdiction Lists which were current for the time being.

11. There were a few cases, however, where the Census village of 1961 was not quite the same thing as the *mauza*. For example, where a Tea Estate or Forest Unit comprised two or more *mauzas*, separate boundaries of which could not be demarcated on the ground, the Tea Estate or Forest Unit concerned was itself treated as a Census village irrespective of the number of *mauzas* it contained. Besides, certain residential clusters had of late sprung up in rural areas in such a manner that the *mauza* boundaries intersecting them had ceased to be identifiable and generally known. Examples are the Alipur Duar Railway Colony in the Jalpaiguri district, and the Haringhata Dairy Farm, the Dhubulia Camp, the Cooper's Camp, the Rupasri Camp and the Ranaghat Women's Home in the Nadia district. These agglomerations had to be counted as whole villages notwithstanding the number of *mauzas* they contained. The Kalaikunda Airbase in the Midnapore district was also treated as a separate village. When a part of a *mauza* had been included in an urban area the remaining part of it was reckoned as a distinct village. In the Sunderban Forest area, which was not covered by conventional Revenue Survey *mauzas*, the Census unit was a forest beat. Sikkim was another case of general exception, because here the unit of revenue administration (and hence of Census) was not a *mauza* but a Collection Block under the charge of a *Mandal* (Revenue Collection Officer).

Definition of Town

12. Once we have defined a village by saying that it is nothing but a survey *mauza*, we should hasten to add an explanation that although in the Census all villages are *mauzas*, all *mauzas* are not necessarily villages. The reason is simple. Some of the *mauzas* happen to be towns or parts of towns. The question arises —if one *mauza* is to be a village and the other a town, how are we to tell between a village and a town. This brings us to the next definition—the definition of a town.

13. In defining villages, we may recall, we did not bestow much consideration on such ready alternatives as *tolas*, hamlets, etc., but went right in for the *mauza*, because it was the *mauza* which had the merit of having on it an administrative label. In defining towns also, the foremost consideration given by the Census was to the administrative recognition of urban status, and by "towns" were meant all places declared by the Government to be municipalities, notified areas, or Cantonments, and other areas the civic administration of which was entrusted to such Local Bodies as town committees, union committees, station committees etc., irrespective of any other consideration. In addition to this, each Census had also to reckon as towns some other places which did not enjoy any statutory label of administration but exhibited definite urban characteristics. This had to be done because official recognition would usually come after actual achievement and it was for the Census to spotlight the achievements.

14. But what was the measure of urban characteristics? The norms for determining them were not strictly defined in most of the earlier Censuses, but the following tests were applied in West Bengal, at least since the 1951 Census, *viz.*, the area should have:

(*a*) a population of not less than 5,000, and

(*b*) a density of not less than 1,000 persons to the square mile, and

(*c*) some importance as a centre of trade or distribution or administration, and

(*d*) at least three quarters of its adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

15. In 1961, the standards were the same but the test at clause (*c*) had not been specifically insisted upon as it was assumed that it would be automatically fulfilled for all places treated as urban. The reapplication of the tests in 1961 did not result in declassification as rural any town of 1951, but added 66 new places to the list. As already stated, the criteria for eligibility remaining the same, classification of these places as towns was not the result of any definitional change. Had it been so, it would have been necessary to estimate, for the sake of a true measure of the growth of urbanisation, what the urban population would have been in the past if the 1961 definition of towns were applied in each of the previous Censuses. How uniform the application of the tests has been will be borne out by the fact that the 1961 list of towns does not omit any place (except the former cantonment at Buxa in Jalpaiguri district) which was treated as a town in one or more of the earlier Censuses, commencing from 1872. Buxa was declassified in 1931 because it was no longer a cantonment and did not satisfy the other tests.

Changes in Area of Operation

16. We had begun this chapter with a chronology of the Censuses taken in the territory now constituting the State of West Bengal. We had also made, and no doubt shall continue to make, occasional references to the consecutive changes that had been made in Census methods and concepts. These changes apart, territorial jurisdiction had also undergone large scale changes in all these years. A retrospective account of variations in the area of operation of the successive Census Superintendents would be of more than academic interest. Census being pre-eminently an administrative effort, a comparative study of jurisdictions will equip us with a background knowledge of the prodigious tasks the fore-runners had accomplished to produce the results against which subsequent performances will doubtless be assayed.

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1881	West Bengal, East Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, Feudatory States of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	13	187,222	264,765	69,536,861	34,625,591	34,911,270
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* Excludes 148,918 Garos and Nagas of Assam and 35,262 persons in respect of Hill Tippera.

with Statewise break-down for use in designing the Third Five Year Plan. The estimates of growth rates for these projections were based on such material as available registration data on births and deaths, results of sample surveys, type studies etc., and other information bearing on the experience of countries at a similar stage of demographic transition. The projections worked out for West Bengal and Sikkim were:

In million as on March 1st of the year

State/Area	1961			1966			1971		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
West Bengal	29·69 (34·93)	15·59 (18·60)	14·10 (16·33)	32·40	16·89	15·51	34·73	17·96	16·77
Sikkim	0·169 (0·162)	0·082 (0·085)	0·087 (0·007)	0·190	0·094	0·096	0·209	0·109	0·10

24. The figures in brackets are those for the actual count. For West Bengal, final figures of 1961 exceeded the estimates not only for 1961, but for 1966 and 1971 also. The magnitude of the discrepancy is a theme for close investigation which experts will doubtless assay, but a suggestion that seems inescapable is that the assumptions from which the projections emanated failed to take adequate note, at least in respect of this State, of the rapid strides made in the improvement of public health services in general and eradication of famines and pestilences in particular. Apart from the widening gap between birth and death rates, on which we shall have a few words to say at the next Chapter, much of the increase in the State's population has been brought about by an acknowledged influx from East Pakistan, and continued expansion of industrial centres around the Calcutta and Asansol regions attracting a perennial stream of immigrants from beyond the limits of the State. The impact of this sprout had been lost to the estimates which admittedly treated international migration as insignificant and neutralised the effect of variations in inter-State migration rates by resorting to the ratio-method for obtaining the Statewise break-down of the all-India projection.

25. In case of Sikkim, however, the estimates did not come to much grief. The difference is so small that an attempt to locate it can be only speculative.

26. At the instance of the Registrar General, India, a sample survey was undertaken by the State Statistical Bureau, West Bengal in 1959 for estimating the number of persons, the birth rate and the death rate. The survey, conducted in April-June, 1959, provided an estimate of population of 31 millions for West Bengal and a birth rate of 36.4 per *mille* and a death rate of 10.1 per *mille*. With this indication of growth, the estimate of population for West Bengal for 1961 came to about 32.6 millions which was about 10 per cent higher than the estimate of 29.69 millions prepared by the Planning Commission. The results of the 1961 Census not only removed the apprehensions of the sample survey results being over-estimates but created a situation in which the sample survey results appeared to be under-estimates.

27. The following is a summary of the results of the sample survey compared with 1961 Census findings:

Average annual growth rate since 1951 in	According to 1959 Sample Survey	According to 1961 Census	
(i) West Bengal Total	2.16	3.28	
(ii) West Bengal Rural	2.31	3.18	(3.56)*
(iii) West Bengal Urban	1.71	3.60	(2.39)*

28. The sample survey did not take into account floating and houseless population and persons in transit. However, the sample census estimates were an early indication of the fact that the population of the State was growing faster than the 1941-51 decennial percentage increase of 13.22. Another significant indication given by the sample census results was that the rural population growth was higher than the urban growth.

29. The sex ratio of population shown by the sample census agreed within practical limits with that of the 1961 Census:

Females per 1,000 males in	According to 1959 Sample Survey	According to 1961 Census
(i) Calcutta excluding Tollygunge	599	594
(ii) West Bengal Total	883	878

30. Here again, the sample survey gave an early pointer to the increase in the sex ratio from 865 of the 1951 Census. The markedly low sex ratio of Calcutta was also borne out by the sample survey results.

31. Let us now return from the digression and resume the account of changes in area. We have seen how areas of operation had expanded or shrunk in successive Censuses. We may step down to the level of districts and note how their areas had changed in the past. For this we can obviously pick up only those districts which were unaffected by the Partition, because a retrospective view of the sizes of districts which, for our purpose, no longer exist, or exist only in part, will be of no avail. The following Statement shows the changes in area since 1901 only for those districts which were unaffected by Partition. For the State and the other districts the Statement will show area figures for Censuses taken since their reorganisation or creation. Area

STATEMENT I·4

Changes in Area, 1901—1961 (in sq. miles)

[Districts affected by the Partition in 1947 have been shown for 1951 and 1961 only]

State/District	1961		1951		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Survey of India	†Computed figures	Survey of India	D.L.R. & S., West Bengal					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	**33,829**	**34,194·1**	**30,775·3**	**31,044·3**	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	1,160	1,256·6	1,159·7	1,199·7	1,192	1,212	1,164	1,164	1,164
Jalpaiguri	2,407	2,382·9	2,378·3	2,374·4	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar	1,289	1,313·9	1,334·1	1,322·6	1,318	1,318	1,318	1,307	1,307
West Dinajpur	2,052	2,061·9	1,384·8	1,385·5	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	1,436	1,391·9	1,407·9	1,392·0	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures within brackets show 1951-61 rural-urban growth rates corrected on the basis of 1951 list of towns.

† Sources and methods of computation have been explained in paragraph 32.

STATEMENT I·4—*contd.*

State/District	1961		1951		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Survey of India	†Computed figures	Survey of India	D.L.R. & S., West Bengal					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Murshidabad	2,056	2,072·2	2,094·5	2,072·1	2,063	2,091	2,121	2,143	2,143
Nadia	1,514	1,509·1	1,527·2	1,509·0	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas	5,285	5,637·7	5,292·8	5,639·9	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	40	39·8	32·3	32·3	34	33	21	32	20
Howrah	575	560·1	568·2	560·1	561	522	530	510	510
Hooghly	1,216	1,212·1	1,209·2	1,208·4	1,206	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,191
Burdwan	2,716	2,705·5	2,715·9	2,705·4	2,705	2,705	2,703	2,691	2,689
Birbhum	1,757	1,743·0	1,754·2	1,742·9	1,743	1,699	1,753	1,752	1,752
Bankura	2,653	2,647·0	2,657·7	2,646·9	2,646	2,625	2,625	2,621	2,621
Midnapore	5,258	5,253·4	5,258·5	5,253·1	5,274	5,245	5,055	5,186	5,186
Purulia	2,415	2,407·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	**2,744**	**2,818·0**	**2,745**	**2,818**	**2,818**	**2,818**	**2,818**	**2,818**	**2,818**

32. Till 1941, the practice in Bengal seemed to have been to accept area figures provided by the local Government. For the Census of 1951, it was decided that figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India should be adopted for the sake of uniformity and reconciliation of differences. Following this lead, in 1961 also the Union Tables have shown for State and districts the area figures furnished by the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India. Figures for smaller units like police stations, villages, etc., which are not provided by the Survey of India, are based on State Survey figures. It was not possible, however, to obtain in 1961 area figures for these units from the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, because the Revisional Survey undertaken after abolition of the Permanent Settlement had not been completed in most of the districts, and the Jurisdiction Lists were under a process of revision. Area figures given in the old lists needed correction because extensive changes in jurisdictions had taken place since they were last published. The Survey Directorate of the State advised that it would be in order for the Census to utilize the old figures with the remark that they were subject to revision. Accordingly, area figures of different administrative units were computed in the Census Office for use in the tables from a variety of available sources. The methods of computation, given in some detail in the fly-leaf to Union Table A-I, printed in Part II-A General Population Tables Volume, were that for police stations which did not undergo any change in jurisdiction since 1951 the figures furnished by the Director of Land Records and Surveys in 1951 were used in 1961 as well, and for police stations, reconstituted or newly created, fresh figures were computed with reference to the area of the *mauzas* involved in the jurisdictional changes. Figures for the territory transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar were obtained from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar, while those for the Purulia district were based on the 1951 Census Handbook of that district. *Mauza* figures, in all cases, were collected from the old Jurisdiction Lists.

33. It may seem a bit odd that there should be a divergence between two sets of area figures for the same tract of land compiled by two official agencies—State Survey Directorate and Survey of India. One explanation will be found in the fact that the methods of computation applied in the two cases are basically different.

† Sources and methods of computation have been explained in paragraph 32.

The State Survey Department computes its area figures by cadastral survey of individual plots in the village and then makes the village total agree with the traverse area of the village within permissible limits of error. Similarly, the areas of all villages in a *thana* are added up and made to agree with the traverse area of the *thana*, and this process is continued till the District area is built up. The Survey of India, on the other hand, calculates the area figures of districts by planimetering on survey sheets which give vertical projection of the area and not the actual surface area. The discrepancy in the case of the Darjeeling district is a ready illustration of this point. For 24-Parganas, the difference is attributable to the alignment of the seashore, where the arms of the sea have intruded far inland.

34. As for districts which did not undergo any jurisdictional changes in the intercensal period, the difference in figures between 1951 and 1961 should need a word of explanation. While furnishing the figures for 1961 the Director of Map Publications, Survey of India, stated that the new area figures were obtained by fresh planimetering on large scale maps recently printed and stressed that these figures should be treated as provisional and that more accurate data could be supplied only when new boundaries of the districts which had undergone change were surveyed on the ground.

35. Fly-leaf to Union Table A-I presents a full description of the territorial changes which took place in the State during 1951-61. For our present purpose, we shall confine ourselves to only those changes which affected district boundaries.

36. The territory transferred to West Bengal from the Purnea district of Bihar under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act 1956 was annexed to the Darjeeling district by a notification issued on the 1st November 1956, the date the transfer took effect. But a notification issued on the next day allotted the territory to the West Dinajpur district. The jurisdiction of Darjeeling district therefore reverted to its original position and remained so till the 21st March 1959, when by another notification that part of the transferred area which lay to the north of the river Mahananda was taken away from the West Dinajpur district and added to the Darjeeling district. The present area of the latter district is therefore equal to its 1951 area *plus* the area of that part of the territory transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar which lies to the north of the Mahananda. The present area of the West Dinajpur district on the other hand is equal to what it was in 1951 *plus* the area transferred from the Purnea district of Bihar to West Bengal excluding the portion lying to the north of the Mahananda.

37. Cooch Behar had some of its enclaves or *chhit mahals* embedded in the territorial limits of the Jalpaiguri district. By a notification issued on the 17th June 1952, these *chhit mahals*, seventeen in number, were transferred from the Cooch Behar district to the Jalpaiguri district. Under the Calcutta Municipal (Amendment) Act 1953, the municipal town of Tollygunge was merged into Calcutta. The area of the erstwhile Tollygunge municipality has therefore been deducted from that of the 24-Parganas district and added to Calcutta. The former French possession of Chandernagore was made a part of the Hooghly district of West Bengal under the Chandernagore (Merger) Act 1954. The district of Purulia was created on the 1st

November 1956 with the territory transferred to West Bengal from the Manbhum district of Bihar under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act 1956.

38. In case of other districts, where there was no intercensal change of jurisdiction, the small differences between 1951 and 1961 area figures are due to adjustments in computation.

39. The Sikkim Government has all along given the area of its territory as 2,818 sq. miles. The figures furnished by the Survey of India for the 1951 and 1961 Censuses are 2,745 and 2,744 sq. miles respectively. The territory was rigorously surveyed for the first time in 1949-50 and the Survey of India figures were based on these surveys.

II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF POPULATION

CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF POPULATION

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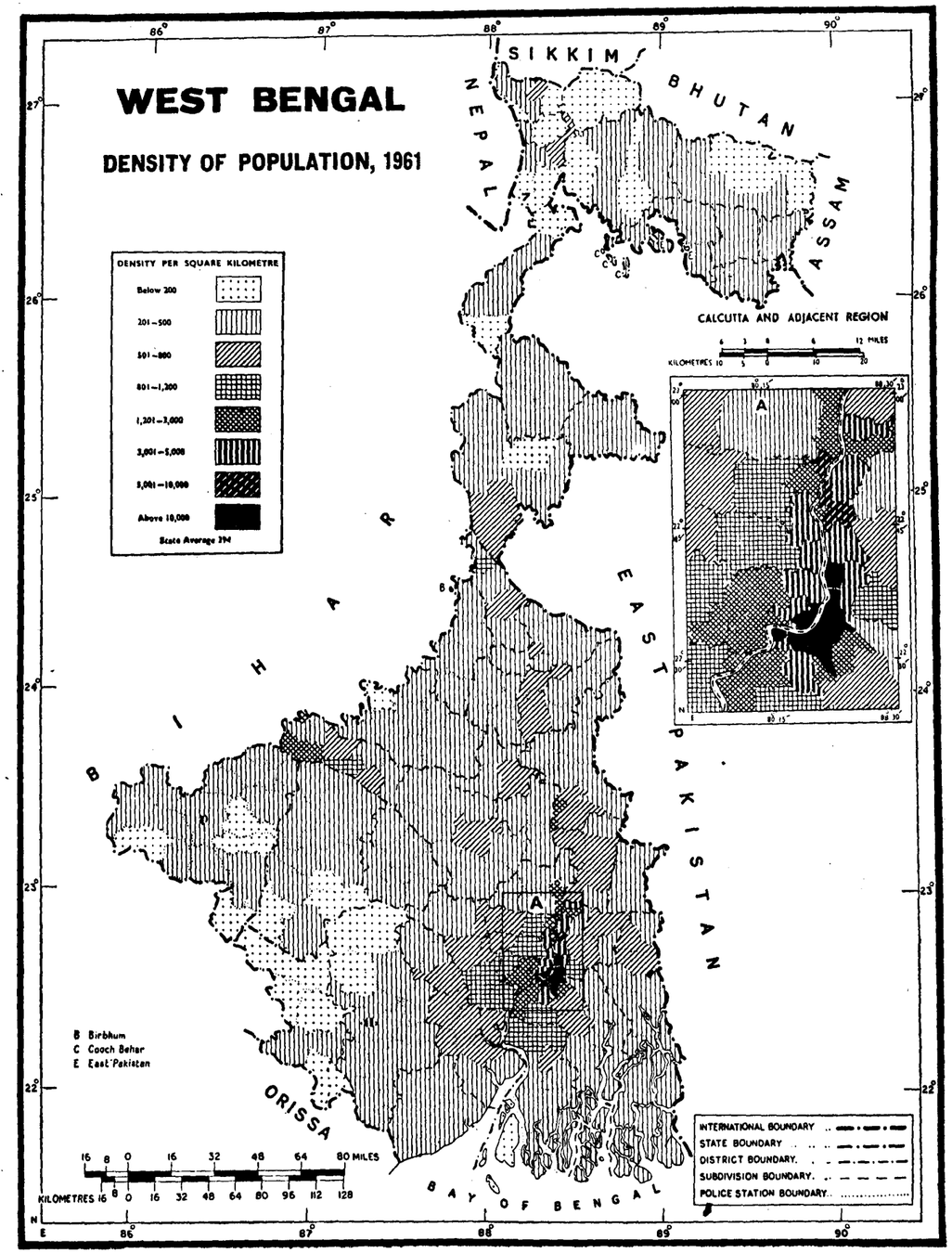
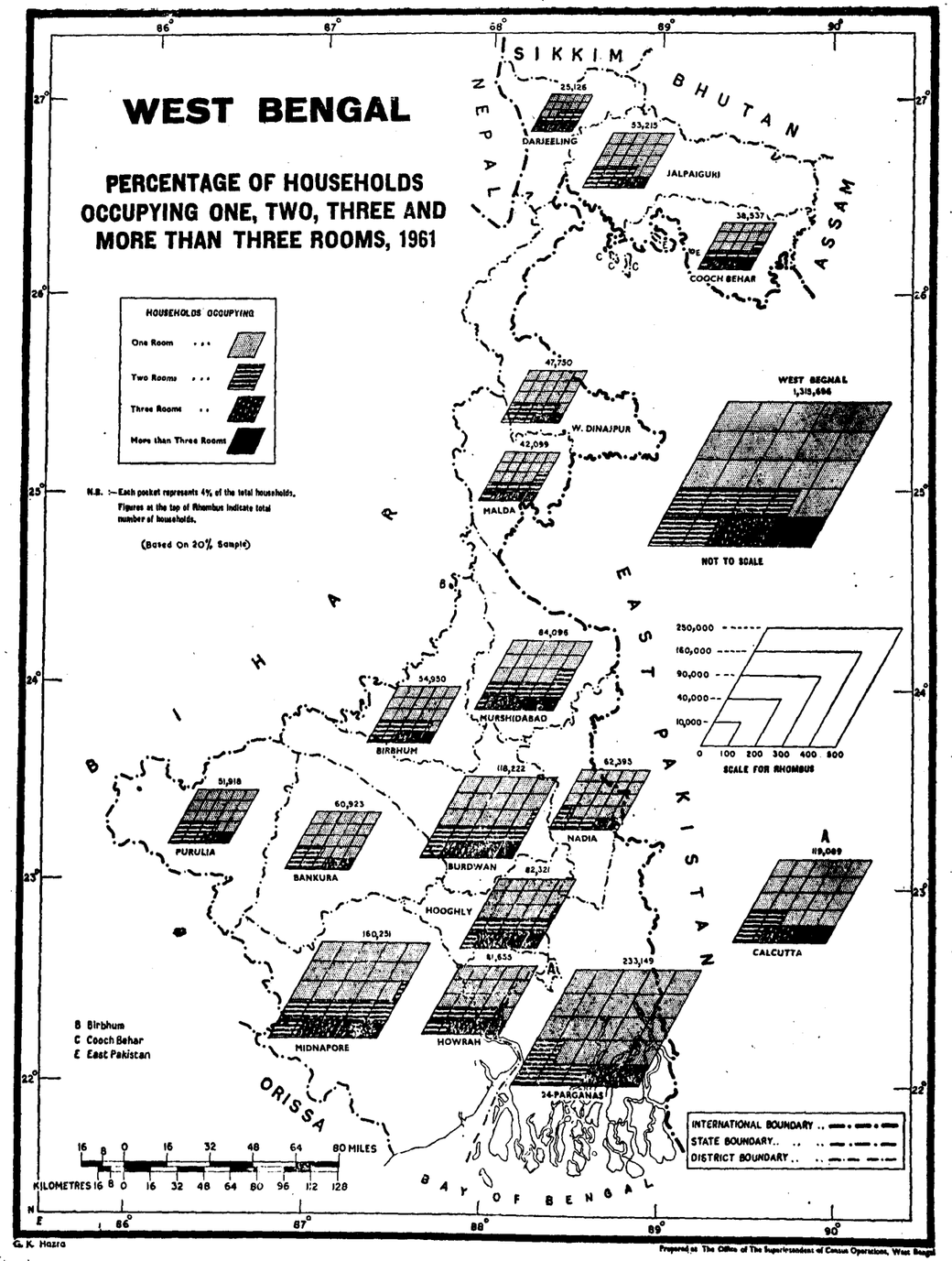
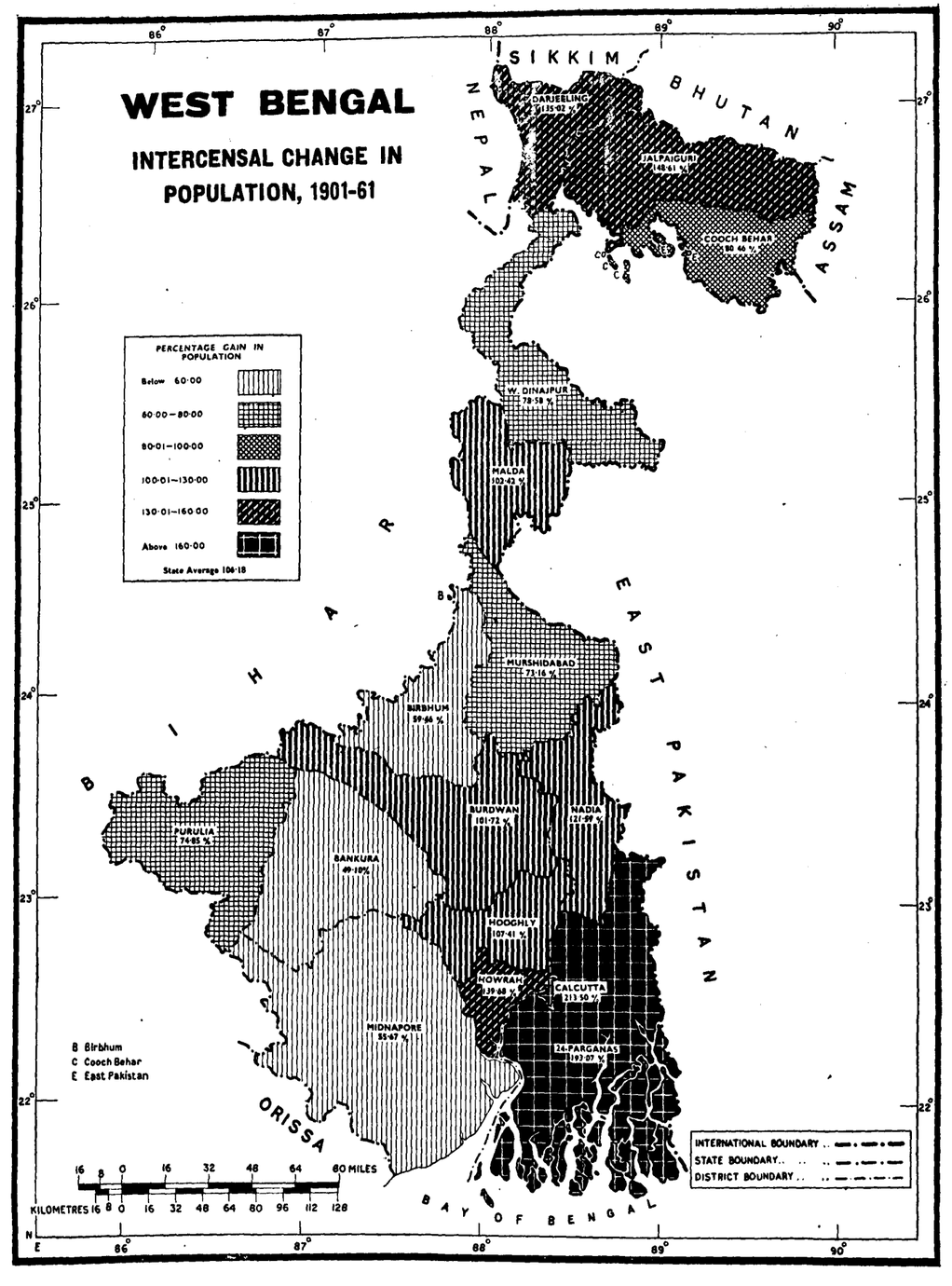
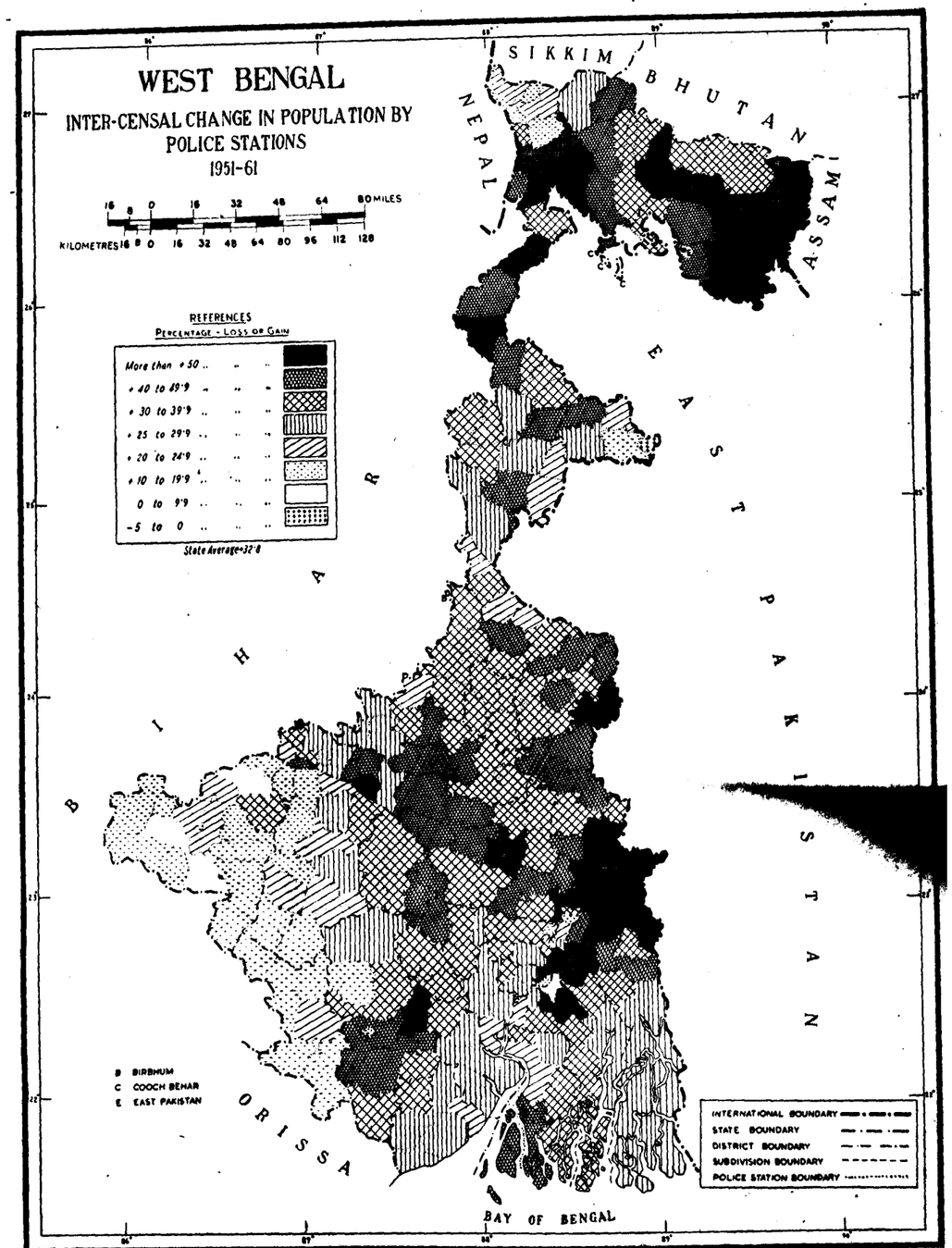
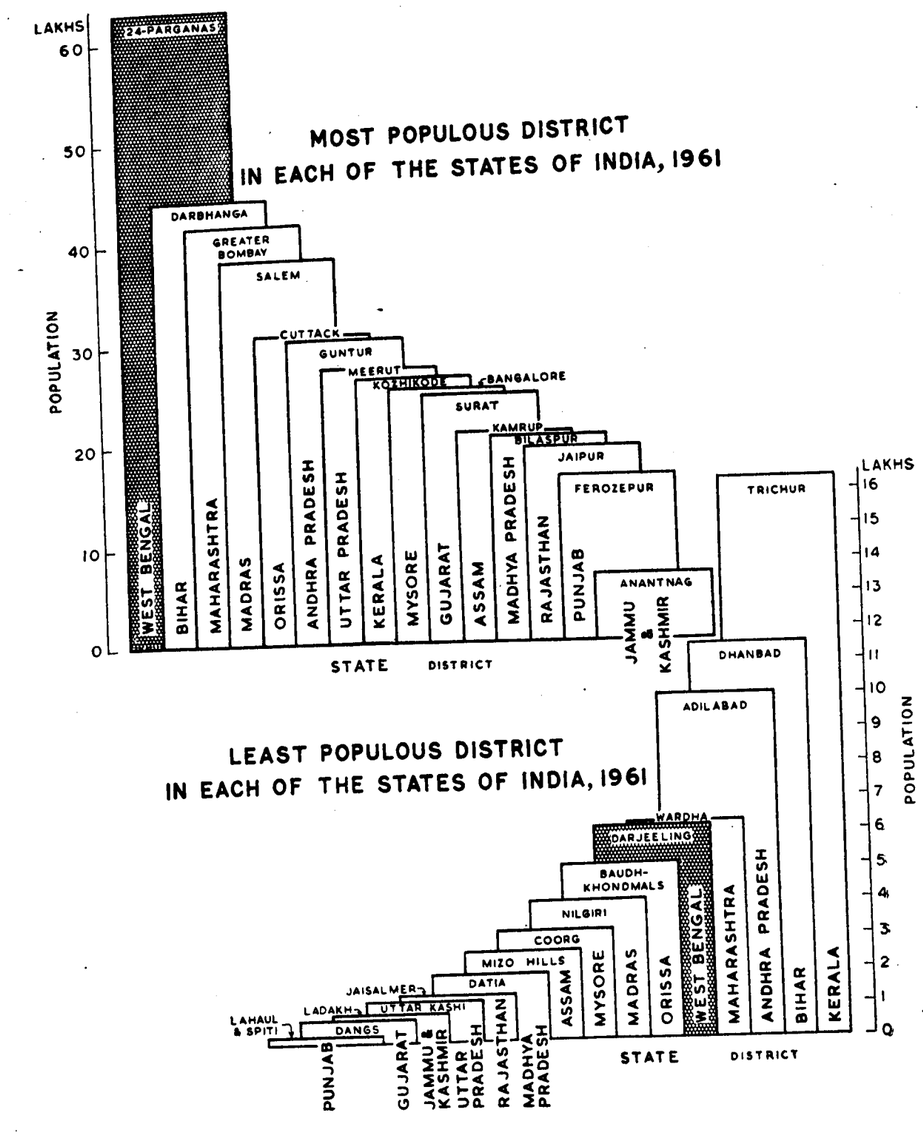
II.32	Percentage decade variation of population in States.
II.33	Official registration rates of births and deaths, 1951-1960.
II.34	Annual birth rates (1951 to 1960) estimated on the results of the survey conducted in 1949 and 1962.
II.35	Immigration and emigration figures of West Bengal, 1951 and 1961.



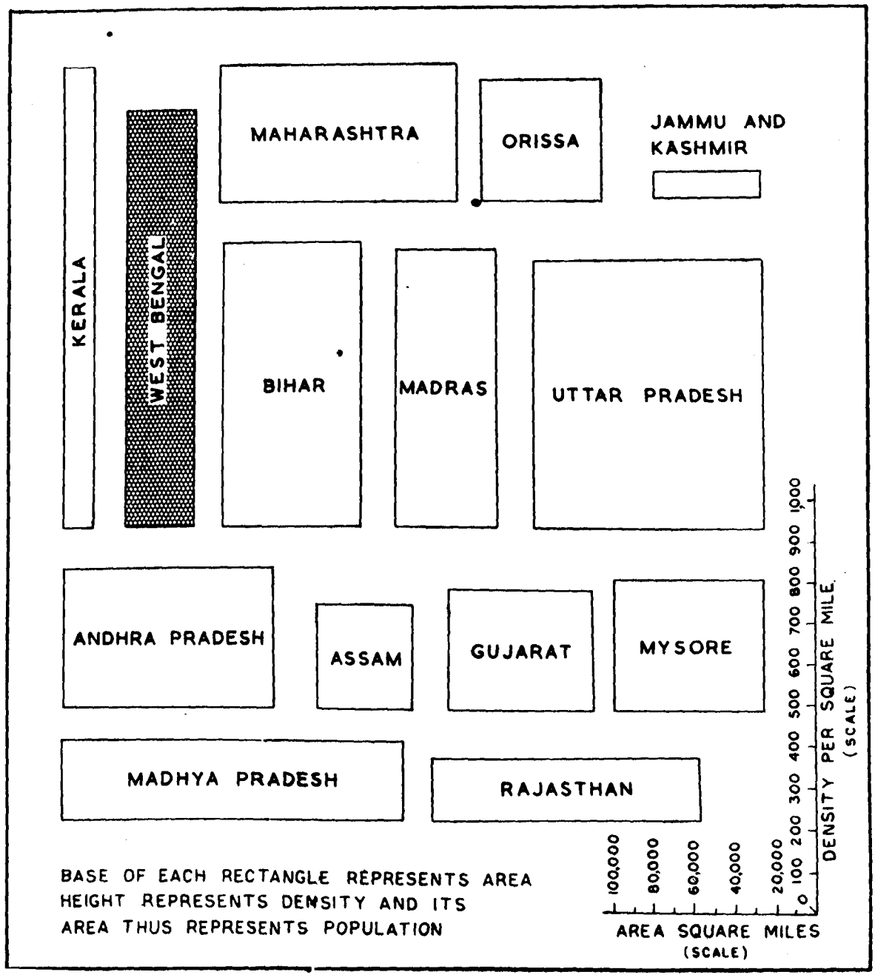

WEST BENGAL
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961
HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING
One Room
Two Rooms
Three Rooms
More than Three Rooms
N.B. :—Each pocket represents 4% of the total households.
Figures at the top of Rhombus indicate total number of households.
(Based On 20% Sample)
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
EAST PAKISTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
25,126
JALPAIGURI
53,215
COOCH BEHAR
38,537
W. DINAJPUR
47,750
MALDA
42,099
WEST BENGAL
1,315,696
NOT TO SCALE
MURSHIDABAD
84,096
BIRBHUM
54,950
PURULIA
51,918
BANKURA
60,923
BURDWAN
118,222
NADIA
62,393
HOOGHLY
82,321
HOWRAH
81,855
MIDNAPORE
160,251
24-PARGANAS
233,149
CALCUTTA
119,089
250,000
160,000
90,000
40,000
10,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE FOR RHOMBUS
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
86° 87° 88° 89° 90°
27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°
G. K. Hazra
Prepared at The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal


WEST BENGAL
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61
PERCENTAGE GAIN IN POPULATION
Below 60·00
60·00—80·00
80·01—100·00
100·01—130·00
130·01—160·00
Above 160·00
State Average 106·18
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJEELING 135·02 %
JALPAIGURI 148·61 %
COOCH BEHAR 80·66 %
W. DINAJPUR 78·58 %
MALDA 102·42 %
MURSHIDABAD 73·16 %
BIRBHUM 59·66 %
BURDWAN 101·72 %
NADIA 121·59 %
PURULIA 74·85 %
BANKURA 69·10%
HOOGHLY 107·41 %
HOWRAH 139·68 %
CALCUTTA 213·50 %
MIDNAPORE 55·67 %
24-PARGANAS 193·07 %
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
N
E
86° 87° 88° 89° 90°
27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°


WEST BENGAL
INTER-CENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION BY POLICE STATIONS
1951-61
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
REFERENCES
PERCENTAGE - LOSS OR GAIN
More than + 50
+ 40 to 49·9
+ 30 to 39·9
+ 25 to 29·9
+ 20 to 24·9
+ 10 to 19·9
0 to 9·9
-5 to 0
State Average +32·8
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B BIRBHUM
C COOCH BEHAR
E EAST PAKISTAN
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION BOUNDARY
S. N. GANGULI
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

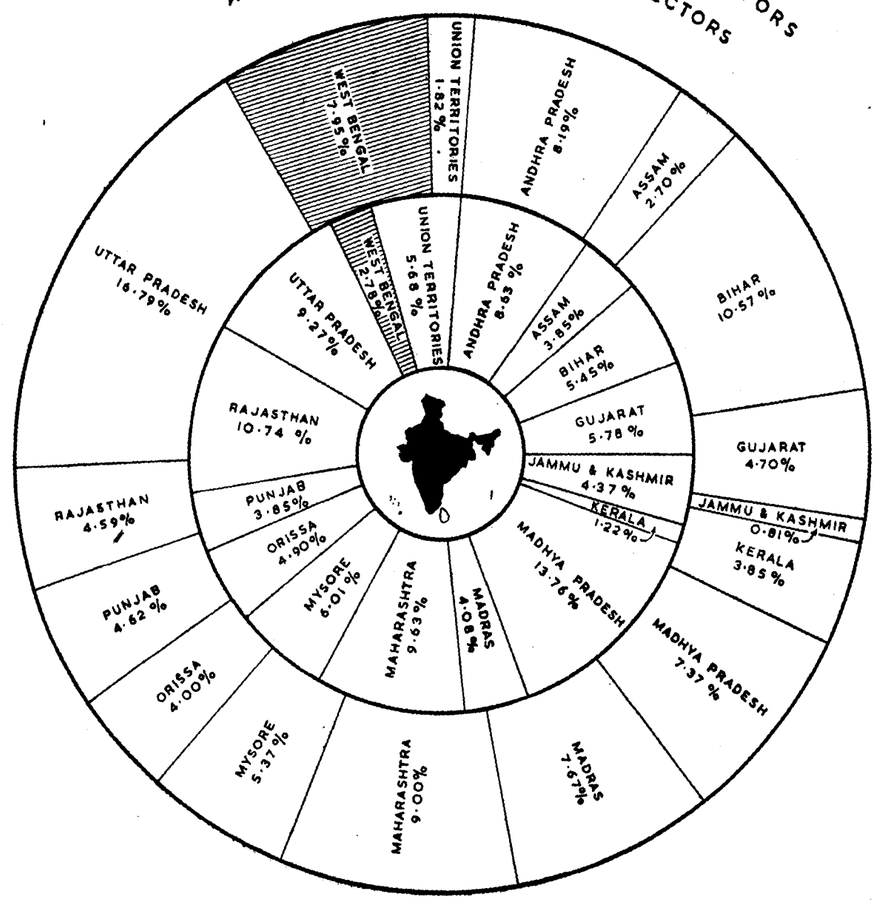

MOST POPULOUS DISTRICT
IN EACH OF THE STATES OF INDIA, 1961
LAKHS
POPULATION
STATE
DISTRICT
24-PARGANAS
WEST BENGAL
DARBHANGA
BIHAR
GREATER BOMBAY
MAHARASHTRA
SALEM
MADRAS
CUTTACK
ORISSA
GUNTUR
ANDHRA PRADESH
MEERUT
UTTAR PRADESH
KOZHIKODE
KERALA
BANGALORE
MYSORE
SURAT
GUJARAT
KAMRUP
ASSAM
BILASPUR
MADHYA PRADESH
JAIPUR
RAJASTHAN
FEROZEPUR
PUNJAB
ANANTNAG
JAMMU & KASHMIR
TRICHUR
DHANBAD
ADILABAD
LEAST POPULOUS DISTRICT
IN EACH OF THE STATES OF INDIA, 1961
WARDHA
DARJEELING
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
NILGIRI
COORG
MIZO HILLS
DATIA
JAISALMER
LADAKH
UTTAR KASHI
LAHAUL & SPITI
DANGS
PUNJAB
GUJARAT
JAMMU & KASHMIR
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
ASSAM
MYSORE
MADRAS
ORISSA
WEST BENGAL
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
KERALA

COMPARATIVE AREA DENSITY AND POPULATION OF STATES

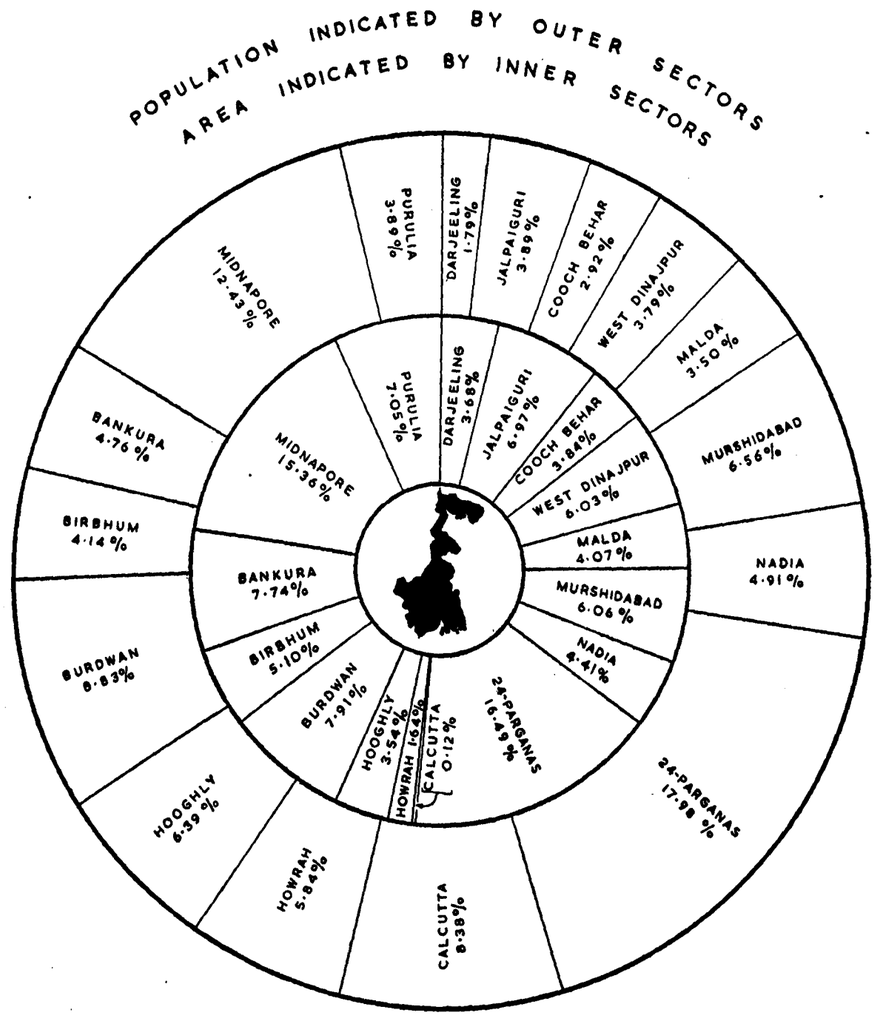


PERCENTAGE OF AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES IN INDIA

POPULATION INDICATED BY OUTER SECTORS
AREA INDICATED BY INNER SECTORS

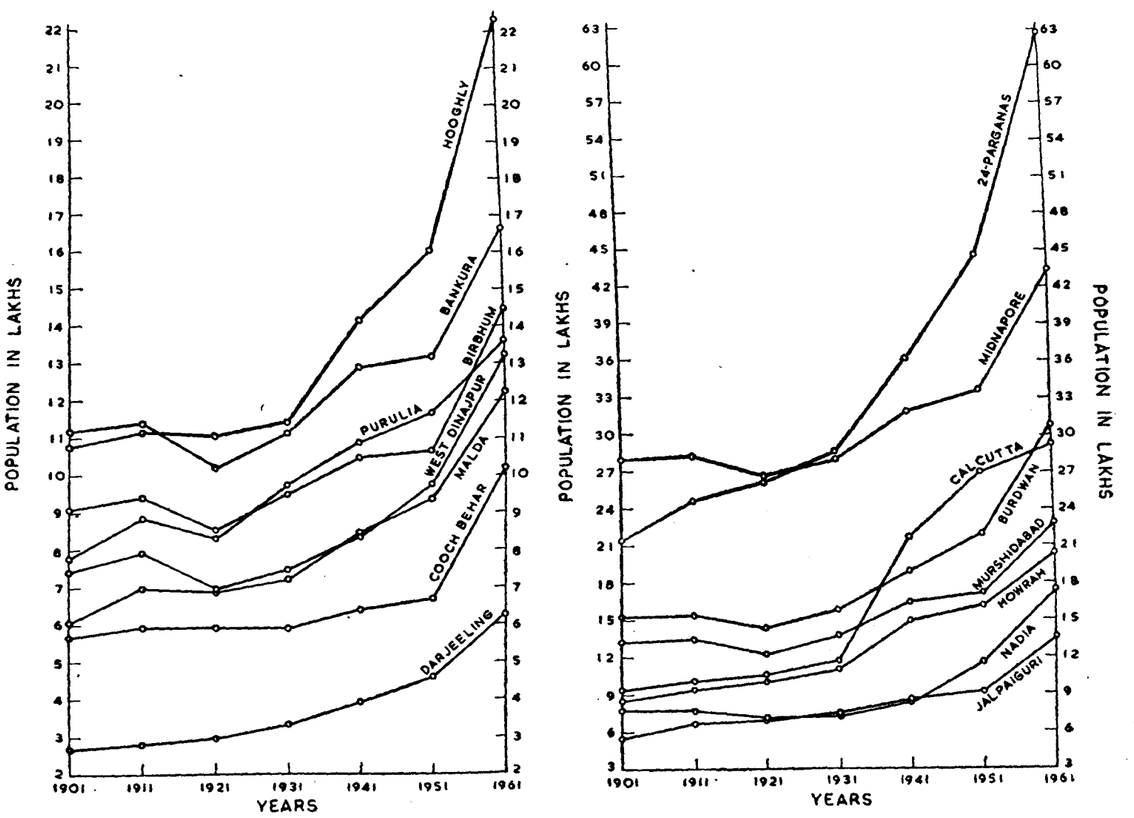


PERCENTAGE OF AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS IN WEST BENGAL

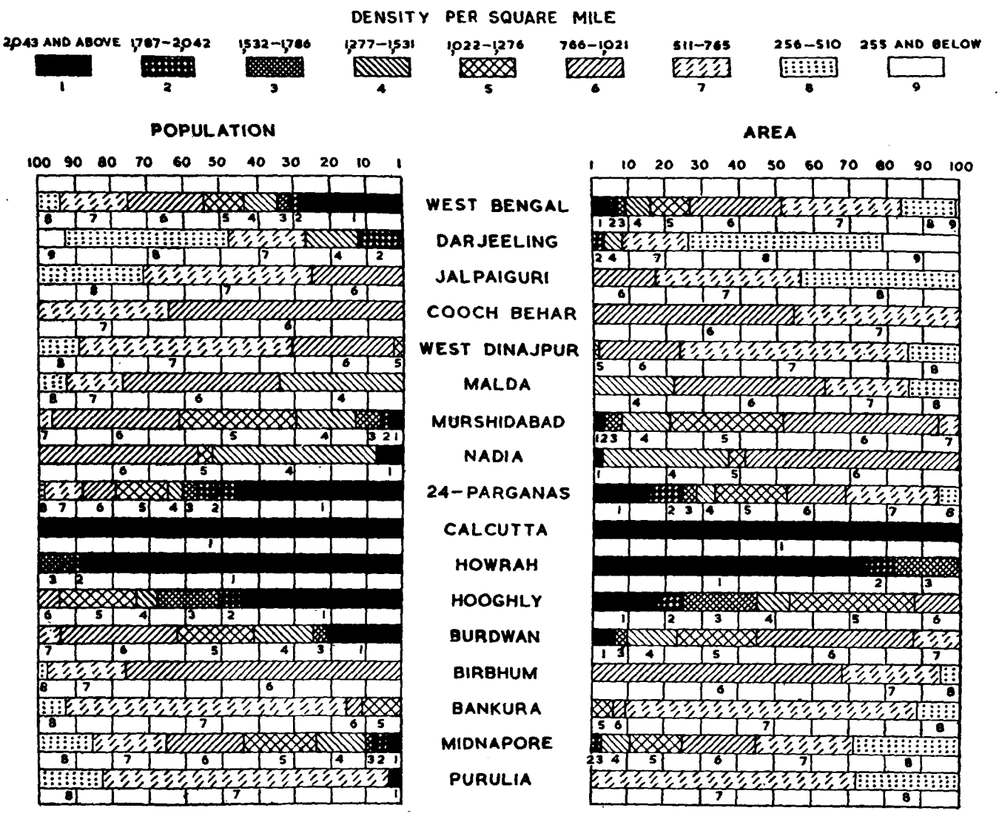


THE DISTRICTS BIRBHUM TO MALDA CLOCKWISE HAVE LESS THAN THEIR SHARE OF THE POPULATION

POPULATION GROWTH OF DISTRICTS, 1901-1961



PER CENT POPULATION AND AREA IN DIFFERENT DENSITY RANGES, 1961



CHAPTER II

THE DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH OF POPULATION

SECTION 1—DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Population and Area

THE TOTAL number of persons enumerated in the State of West Bengal at the sunrise of the 1st March 1961 was 34,926,279*. Exactly ten years before, the population was 26,299,980. In these ten years the population increased by 8,626,299 (which is more than the combined population of the 24-Parganas and Nadia districts), *i.e.*, by 32.80 per cent. The ratio of the population to the State's total area of 34,194.1 square miles is 1,021 persons per square mile. The 1961 Census population of Sikkim is 162,189 which is 17.76 per cent higher than the 1951 population of 137,725. The total area being 2,818 square miles, the population density is only 58 persons per square mile.

Comparison with other States

2. Statement II.1 shows the rank of West Bengal and Sikkim among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951.

STATEMENT II·1

Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Population and Area 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population 1961	Name of State	Percent of India's Population in 1961	Percent of India's Area	Rank in Area	Rank in Population in 1951	Density 1961	Density 1951	Rank in Density 1961	Rank in Density 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Uttar Pradesh	16·79	9·27	4	1	648	555	8	8
2	Bihar	10·58	5·45	8	2	694	579	6	7
3	Maharashtra	9·00	9·63	3	3	334	271	12	12
4	Andhra Pradesh	8·19	8·63	5	4	339	293	11	11
5	West Bengal	7·95	2·78	14	6	1,021	769	5	5
6	Madras	7·67	4·08	11	5	672	601	7	6
7	Madhya Pradesh	7·37	13·76	1	7	192	154	19	19
8	Mysore	5·37	6·01	6	8	319	263	13	13
9	Gujarat	4·70	5·78	7	9	290	229	16	15
10	Punjab	4·62	3·85	12	10	429	341	10	10
11	Rajasthan	4·59	10·74	2	11	153	121	20	20
12	Orissa	4·00	4·90	9	12	292	243	15	14
13	Kerala	3·85	1·22	16	13	1,127	903	4	4
14	Assam	2·70	3·85	13	14	251	187	18	17
15	Jammu and Kashmir†	0·81	4·37	10	15	66	61	23	23
16	Delhi	0·61	0·05	24	16	4,640	3,044	1	1
17	Himachal Pradesh	0·31	0·87	17	17	126	104	21	21
18	Tripura	0·26	0·34	20	18	277	155	17	18
19	Manipur	0·18	0·70	18	20	90	67	22	22
20	Goa, Daman and Diu	0·14	0·12	23	19	438	417	9	9
21	Nagaland	0·08	0·52	19	22	58	33	24	25
22	Pondicherry	0·08	0·01	26	21	2,040	1,753	3	3
23	N.E.F.A.†	0·08	2·56	15	N.A.	11	N.A.	27	N.A.
24	Sikkim	0·04	0·23	22	23	58	49	25	24
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands†	0·01	0·26	21	25	20	10	26	26
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0·01	0·02	25	24	303	217	14	16
27	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	0·01	0·001	27	26	2,241	1,955	2	2

*Excluding the Cooch Behar enclaves in Pakistan territory.

†Surveyor General Area has been taken into account for calculating the percentage of India's Area and the Density as the State Survey figures are not available.

N.A.—Not available.

13 Census/65—7

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

3. West Bengal ranks fifth in terms of the 1961 population. In 1951 the fifth place was held by Madras and the sixth by West Bengal. The two States interchanged their position in 1961. For every other State the ranking in 1961 is the same as it was ten years before.

4. In point of area West Bengal comes fourteenth, *i.e.*, if only the States are taken into account, last but one. Though she contributes about 8 per cent to the country's population, her share of the total area is not even 3 per cent. Her ranking in density is fifth, for both 1961 and 1951.

5. The comparative area, density and population of the States have been shown in the form of a diagram.

6. Sikkim is ranked twenty-fourth in terms of the 1961 population. In 1951 her place was the twenty-third. N.E.F.A., which has the twenty-third ranking now was not covered by the 1951 Census. In area, Sikkim is ranked twenty-second. She accounts for 0.23 per cent of the area of India including that of Sikkim, but her contribution to the population is only 0.04 per cent. With only 58 persons in the square mile, Sikkim holds the twenty-fifth place in the density ranking. Only two Territories, *viz.*, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and N.E.F.A. have lower density of population than that of Sikkim.

7. Statement II.2 shows the 1961 population, annual rate of increase, sex ratio and population density (per sq. km.) of the States and Territories of India.

STATEMENT II·2

Population, Annual Rate of increase, Sex Ratio and Density of the States and Territories, 1961

India/State/Union Territory and other Areas	1961 Census Population			Annual Percent rate of increase*	Sex Ratio	Density (Population per Sq. km. of area)
	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**439,234,771**	**226,293,201**	**212,941,570**	**1·98**	**941**	**138**
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	1·46	981	131
Assam	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	3·00	876	97
Bihar	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	1·82	994	268
Gujarat	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	2·41	940	112
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	0·91	878	26
Kerala	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	2·24	1,022	435
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	2·19	953	74
Madras	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	1·13	992	259
Maharashtra	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	2·14	936	129
Mysore	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	1·97	959	123
Orissa	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1·82	1,001	113
Punjab	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	2·33	864	166
Rajasthan	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	2·36	908	59
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1·55	909	250
West Bengal	**34,926,279**	**18,399,144**	**16,327,135**	**2·88**	**878**	**394**
A. & N. Islands	63,548	39,304	24,244	7·45	617	8
Delhi	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	4·30	785	1,702
Himachal Pradesh	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	1·99	923	49
L. M. & A. Islands	24,108	11,935	12,173	1·38	1,020	831
Manipur	780,037	387,058	392,979	3·05	1,015	35
Tripura	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	5·98	932	107
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963	29,524	28,439	3·39	963	117
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667	302,534	324,133	0·50	1,071	169
Pondicherry	369,079	183,347	185,732	1·50	1,013	787
N. E. F. A.	336,558	177,680	158,878	N.A.	894	4
Nagaland†	369,200	191,027	178,173	1·32	933	22
Sikkim	**162,189**	**85,193**	**76,996**	**1·65**	**904**	**22**

* Calculated by the formula $P_{1961} = P_{1951}\ (1 + \frac{r}{100})^t$ where P is the population, r is the annual rate of change per cent and t is the number of years between 1951 and 1961.

† The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Consuses. Thus for the purpose of Annual per cent Rate of increase the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

N.A.—Not available.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

8. While the population of India increased at an annual rate of 1.98 per cent in 1951-61, West Bengal registered an annual growth rate of 2.88 per cent. Considering the States only, this rate has been bettered only in Assam where the population grew by 3 per cent per annum. Phenomenal increases have been recorded in the Union Territories of A & N Islands, Tripura, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Manipur. Sikkim's growth rate of 1.65 per cent, though considerably below the all-India average, is much higher than the rate registered by the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Comparison with other Countries

9. These figures may now be studied in the context of Statement II.3 which shows comparative rates for some foreign countries for which the data have been collected from the 1961 Demographic Year-book.

STATEMENT II·3

Population, Annual Rate of increases, Sex Ratio and Density per square kilometre in selected Countries

(The figures of foreign countries have been taken from the 1961 demographic year book)

1961 Continent and Country	Latest Census	Population			Annual rate of increase	Sex-ratio	Density per square kilometre of area
		Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Africa							
Nigeria*	7-52—6-53	30,418,025(1)	14,870,260	15,547,719	1·9	1,046	38
Egypt	20-9-60	26,059,000	..	..	2·4	..	26
Kenya	2-8-48	5,405,966	2,680,248	2,725,718	2·3	1,017	12
North America							
Canada	1-6-61	18,238,247	..	..	2·6	..	2
Cuba	28-1-53	5,829,029	2,985,155	2,843,874	2·1	953	59
Mexico	8-6-60	34,923,129	17,415,320	17,507,809	3·1	1,005	18
U.S.A.	1-4-60	179,323,175	88,331,494	90,991,681	1·7	1,030	19
South America							
Argentina	30-9-60	20,008,945	10,034,544	9,974,401	1·2	994	7
Venezuela*	26-2-61	7,523,999	3,729,490*	3,632,213*	4·3	974	8
Asia							
Burma	1-2-53	2,940,704	1,499,488	1,441,216	1·0	961	30
Cambodia	4-59	4,845,000	2,420,000	2,425,000	..	1,002	29
Ceylon	20-3-53	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	2·7	897	151
China (Main land)*	30-6-53	582,603,417(2)	297,553,518	276,652,422	2·3	930	68
China (Taiwan)	16-9-56	9,367,661	4,772,136	4,595,525	3·6	963	295
Japan*	1-10-60	93,418,501	45,871,194*	47,535,636*	1·0	1,036	252
Pakistan*	1-2-61	93,831,982	49,308,645(3)	44,411,968(3)	1·9	901	98
Thailand*	25-4-60	26,257,848	12,729,018*	12,790,947*	4·3	1,005	51
INDIA	**1-3-61**	**439,234,771**	**226,293,201**	**212,941,570**	**1·98**	**941**	**138**
West Bengal	**1-3-61**	**34,926,279**	**18,399,144**	**16,327,135**	**2·88**	**878**	**394**
Sikkim	**1-3-61**	**162,189**	**85,193**	**76,996**	**1·65**	**904**	**22**
Europe							
France	10-5-54	42,843,520	20,551,100	22,292,420	0·9	1,085	83
F. D. R.	25-9-56	50,963,500	23,898,800	27,064,700	1·2	1,132	215
Greece	19-3-61	8,387,201	..	..	0·9	..	64
Hungary	1-1-60	9,976,530	4,815,838	5,160,692	0·6	1,072	107
Poland*	6-12-60	29,731,009	14,374,400*	15,356,600*	1·8	1,068	95
Rumania	21-2-56	17,489,450	8,503,420	8,986,030	1·3	1,057	77
U.K.*	23-4-61	52,675,556*	25,478,000*	27,198,000*	0·5	1,068	215
Yogoslavia*	31-3-61	18,538,150(4)	9,029,000*	9,510,000*	1·1	1,053	72
Oceania							
Australia	30-6-61	10,508,191	5,312,284	5,195,907	2·2	978	1
New Zealand	18-4-61	2,414,984	1,213,376	1,201,608	2·1	990	9

*Provisional.

(1) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and the sum of frequencies shown for male and female is inclusion in latter of rounded figures for African population of former Northern Cameroons.

(2) Population registered, *plus* estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in out lying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex-breakup of estimate is not available.

(3) Excludes the foreigners, numbering 111,369 for both sexes.

(4) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies for male and female is rounding of figure for the latter.

10. It will appear that while the growth rate of India is quite high in European standards, it has been exceeded in a large number of countries in Asia, America, Africa and Oceania. West Bengal's rate of growth is decidedly on the high side. The nearest comparable rate is that of Mexico which, incidentally, has almost an equal population. In none of the foreign countries included in the Statement, population density is as high as in West Bengal. It is about 150 persons per square kilometer more than the density in Japan, one of the most thickly populated countries of the world.

11. The density figures so far discussed have been calculated simply by dividing the population returned at the census by the total territorial area. The latter figure includes not only cultivated and cultivable lands but also barren hills, jungles, swamps and rivers. It follows therefore that significant conclusions cannot be drawn by comparing density ratios of States which widely differ from one another in topography and character of the soil.

12. As for sex ratio comment is reserved till at a subsequent chapter devoted to that particular subject, suffice here to point out that the proportion of females in the population is very low in West Bengal not only in relation to countries abroad, but also in comparison with most other parts of India.

Size of Districts

13. It will be interesting to institute a comparison between the average population and area of the districts of West Bengal with those of the other States of India. Statement II.4 shows the most populous, least populous districts and the average population of districts in each State in 1961. The statement has also been thrown in the form of diagrams.

STATEMENT II·4

Most populous, Least populous Districts and Average Population of Districts in each of the States of India, 1961

State	Most Populous District		Least Populous District		Average Population of Districts
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	3,000,900	Adilabad	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam	Kamrup	2,062,572	Mizo Hills	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar	Darbhanga	4,413,027	Dhanbad	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat	Surat	2,451,624	Dang	71,567	1,213,726
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiri	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	Cuttack	3,060,320	Baudh Khondmals	514,427	1,349,911
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	**24-Parganas**	**6,280,915**	**Darjeeling**	**624,640**	**2,182,892**

82090

14. In undivided India, Mymensing of Bengal was the [illegible]st populous district. With the Partition of Bengal the district went over to Eas[illegible]akistan. Now the pride of place is held by 24-Parganas. Its population is almos[illegible] as much again as that of Bihar's Darbhanga which is the second most populou[illegible] district in India. The average population of districts is also quite high in West Bengal. Only two other States, *viz.*, Bihar and Madras, have higher averages.

15. But so far as the least populous district is concerned, West Bengal comes behind quite a few States. The least populous district in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Maharashtra has more persons than there are in Darjeeling, the least populous district of West Bengal. As a matter of fact the difference of population between the most populous and least populous districts is wider in West Bengal than in most other States. The population of the least populous district in West Bengal, *viz.*, Darjeeling, is only 9.95 per cent of that of its most populous district, *viz.*, 24-Parganas. In Kerala the corresponding percentage is 62.66; in Andhra Pradesh it is 33.63 and in Bihar, 26.25. West Bengal has the tenth place among the States in the decreasing order of these percentages.

16. Before commenting further on the relative population of the districts, it is as well to say a few words on their relative areas. In Statement II.5 is shown the largest and smallest districts and the average size of districts in each of the States of India.

STATEMENT II·5

The Largest, Smallest Districts and Average Size of Districts in each of the main States of India

State	Largest Districts		Smallest Districts		Average area of District in Sq. mile
	Name	Area	Name	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	9,209	Hyderabad	2,997	5,303
Assam	Mizo Hills	8,143	Nowgong	2,200	4,296
Bihar	Ranchi	7,035	Dhanbad	1,109	3,937
Gujarat	Kutch	16,567	Dang	689	4,180
Jammu and Kashmir*	Ladakh	37,754	Kathua	1,024	5,963
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,570	Alleppey	708	1,667
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	15,128	Datia	786	3,931
Madras	Salem	7,051	Madras Corp.	49	3,858
Maharashtra	Chanda	10,088	Greater Bombay	169	4,549
Mysore	Bijapur	6,567	Coorg	1,590	3,887
Orissa	Koraput	9,919	Balasore	2,507	4,629
Punjab	Kangra	6,293	Simla	222	2,490
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	14,995	Dungarpur	1,460	5,073
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	4,263	Rampur	917	2,109
West Bengal	**24-Parganas**	**5,638**	**Calcutta**	**40**	**2,137**

*Surveyor General figures as State Survey figures are not available.

17. The statement highlights an interesting coincidence common for three States —West Bengal, Madras and Kerala: A district in each of these States combines the largest population with the largest area. A more usual phenomenon, observed in four States—Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, is the combination of the smallest population with the smallest area. But in Maharashtra the smallest district is the most populous. The case is just the other way round in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan where the largest districts happen to contain the smallest population.

18. Although 24-Parganas is the largest district in West Bengal, it would be regarded as just a moderately-sized district in most other States. In as many as twelve States there are districts larger than 24-Parganas. Calcutta is the smallest district not only in West Bengal but also in the whole of India.

19. The average size of a district in West Bengal is lower than the average in every other State except Kerala and Uttar Pradesh. In fact it is smaller than even the smallest of the districts in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Orissa.

20. As in population, in area also the range of district variation is rather wide in West Bengal in comparison with other States. The area of its smallest district, *viz.*, Calcutta, is only 0.71 per cent of the area of 24-Parganas, its largest district. The divergence is not this big in any other State except Madras where the corresponding percentage is 0.69.

21. It will have been realized from the two preceding comparative statements that the population as well as area of districts differ so much that an average population or area will be typical of few, or none. It will be interesting to make along these lines some comparisons which may throw light on trends peculiar to this State with reference to the others. Statements II.6 and II.7 give an account of the districts which are above or below the average population and area of the districts for each State.

STATEMENT II·6

Number of Districts and their Total Populations which are above or below the Average Population of District for each State, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average population of district for the State	Population comprised in districts mentioned in column 2	Number of districts in the State which are below the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 4	Number of districts which are within 20 per cent (±) of the average population of district for the State	Total population comprised in districts mentioned in column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10	22,225,178	10	13,758,269	11	20,075,312
Assam	7	10,557,603	4	1,315,169	2	2,500,431
Bihar	9	31,414,419	8	15,041,191	6	17,334,716
Gujarat	7	12,571,241	10	8,062,109	4	4,569,741
Jammu & Kashmir	4	2,416,370	5	1,144,606	1	326,061
Kerala	2	4,558,417	7	12,345,298	8	14,286,526
Madhya Pradesh	16	17,701,448	27	14,670,960	17	12,321,601
Madras	8	25,933,389	5	7,753,564	4	10,396,452
Maharashtra	10	20,484,032	16	19,069,686	13	19,064,184
Mysore	9	15,391,052	10	8,195,720	6	7,269,550
Orissa	6	11,221,169	7	6,327,677	4	5,626,923
Punjab	10	14,105,092	9	6,201,720	8	8,878,552
Rajasthan	13	13,724,250	13	6,431,352	9	6,964,404
Uttar Pradesh	24	46,101,676	30	27,644,725	24	32,670,154
West Bengal	**6**	**21,154,333**	**10**	**13,771,946**	**3**	**6,559,905**

STATEMENT II·7

Number of Districts and their Total Areas which are above or below the Average Area of District for each State, together with their respective Populations, 1961

State	Number of districts in the State which are above the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 2	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts in the State which are below the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 4	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State	Number of districts which are within 20 per cent (±) of the average area of district for the State	Total area comprised in districts mentioned in Col. 8	Proportion of the population living in these districts to the population of the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	10	67,100	47·82	10	38,953	52·18	9	50,135	42·70
Assam	4	24,592	21·66	7	22,665	78·34	4	16,278	56·25
Bihar	9	46,877	51·21	8	20,059	48·79	5	19,444	36·84
Gujarat	4	30,362	25·94	13	40,694	74·06	10	39,917	67·28
Jammu and Kashmir*	1	37,754	2·49	8	15,911	97·51	..	..	..
Kerala	5	11,024	58·26	4	3,979	41·74	2	3,807	21·99
Madhya Pradesh	15	91,977	47·74	28	77,065	52·26	18	68,642	39·25
Madras	8	41,584	74·54	5	8,570	25·46	4	15,509	33·31
Maharashtra	12	70,965	47·84	14	47,315	52·16	12	52,910	39·83
Mysore	10	49,526	59·08	9	24,320	40·92	9	34,088	51·36
Orissa	4	26,466	33·56	9	33,706	66·44	8	34,353	64·47
Punjab	7	28,007	40·44	12	19,298	59·56	5	11,862	31·14
Rajasthan	9	78,659	40·28	17	53,231	59·72	5	23,078	25·04
Uttar Pradesh†	19	51,360	47·14	29	47,069	52·86	28	54,580	61·17
West Bengal	**6**	**21,033**	**51·79**	**10**	**13,161**	**48·21**	**5**	**10,667**	**22·27**

* Surveyor General figures as State Survey figures are not available.

† Area figures of the State Survey office of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora are not available separately as these districts have been carved out in the inter censal period. Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal are formed from the former Tehri Garhwal district, Garhwal and Chamoli from the former Garhwal district and Almora and Pithoragarh from the former Almora district. The State Survey area figures are available only for the former districts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, which are 4,500·0 sq. miles, 5,619·2 sq. miles and 5,330·7 sq. miles respectively. The figures of these districts have been excluded and the figures of the remaining 48 districts have been taken for the preparation of this inset table.

22. Out of the 16 districts of West Bengal, 6 are above and 10 are below the average population of district for the State. These 6 and 10 districts contain 60.6 and 39.4 per cent respectively of the State population. Three districts containing 18.8 per cent of the population are within 20 per cent either way of the average population of the district for the State.

23. In point of area also, 6 districts are above and 10 districts are below the average area of a district in West Bengal. These 6 and 10 districts account for 51.8 and 48.2 per cent of the State population and 61.5 and 38.5 per cent of the State area respectively. Five districts which represent 22.3 per cent of the State population and 31.2 per cent of the area are within 20 per cent either way of the average area of a district in the State.

24. These figures show the circumstances of each district as regards area and population in relation to averages struck for all the districts, and nothing beyond. But as a mere set of number of districts and their area and population will not give the reader a clear idea of any distinctive pattern of the distribution in a State, I shall now compare *inter se* the figures I have been mentioning. I shall base the comparison on the number of districts which in each State are typical of the average for the State in population and in area, and classify the States in the following three categories, *viz.*,: (A) States where at least a half of the districts are within 20 per cent either way of the average population/area of the districts for the State, (B) States where less than a half but at least one-fourth of the districts are within 20 per cent either way of the average population/area of the districts for the State and (C) States where less than one-fourth of the districts are within 20 per cent either way of the average population/area of the districts for the State. The classification comes off as follows:

Category	In Population	In Area
(A)	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.	Orissa, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh.
(B)	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punab, **West Bengal.**
(C)	Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, **West Bengal.**	Rajasthan, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir.

25. Needless to state that a fairly regular short-ranged distribution of area and population between the districts is a distinct asset to administration and development activity. On this count West Bengal is placed disadvantageously with her population distribution, in particular, heavily lop-sided.

Villages and Towns

26. After showing how the people are distributed over the districts and the districts over the land, the next point to be considered is the way the population has concentrated in villages and towns in different parts of the country. The inconvenience arising from the want of a clear and universally applicable definition of what is to be considered a village or town for the purposes of the Census is one that has been felt at every enumeration in this country. Though it was possible in 1961 to achieve a measure of uniformity in the definition of the town, a uniform definition of the village has eluded successive Censuses ever since 1872. What is reckoned as a village for all administrative purposes including the Census is not the same in all States or in different parts of the same State. In some parts of the country, a village is a settled area with defined boundaries for which land

records have been prepared. In some others it is a cluster of houses, or two or more closely adjoining clusters of houses, whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as a distinctive social unit with its identity marked by a distinctive local name, whether it constitutes a revenue village or not. The variations in the figures in the comparative statements that will follow should therefore be taken in the light of this explanation. (The definitions followed in West Bengal have already been stated in Chapter I).

27. It is a practice of the Indian Censuses to classify the towns into six classes based on the size of the population. These classes are:

Class	Population range
I	100,000 and above
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

28. An innovation attempted in the 1961 Census was the grouping of certain urban clusters as town groups. It was felt that where clear agglomerations in urban settlement were noticeable, attention of the Government should be attracted to the problem of integration of such towns into one unit under unified administration, especially in matters of planning and development. For the purpose of marking off the town groups, the agglomerations were empirically examined in respect of continuity of urban characteristics, communication, possibility of convenient commutation and economic inter-dependence of functions. For the classification referred to in the two Statements that follow, a constituent of a town group has been reckoned not according to its own population but according to the population of the group as a whole.

29. Statement II.8 shows the distribution of the population of the States among villages and towns of selected population sizes and Statement II.9 shows the proportions of the villages and towns of these population sizes among all villages and towns.

STATEMENT II·8

Persons per 10,000 of Population in Villages and Towns of selected Population sizes, 1961

State	Total 10,000	Villages with: Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	Over 5,000	Towns and Town Groups of Class III to VI	Towns and Town Groups of Class II	Cities and Town Groups of Class I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120
Jammu and Kashmir	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117
Kerala	10,000	..	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
Orissa	10,000	1,141	5,600	2,576	51	419	130	83
Punjab	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal	**10,000**	**311**	**2,870**	**3,831**	**542**	**628**	**435**	**1,383**
A. & N. Islands	10,000	2,646	4,811	328	..	2,215	..	..
Delhi	10,000	10	347	768	..	..	..	8,875
Himachal Pradesh	10,000	4,468	4,602	457	..	473	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	10,000	33	395	9,572	..	..	..	..
Manipur	10,000	1,261	3,585	4,134	152	..	868	..
Tripura	10,000	2,461	4,297	2,340	..	421	481	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,000	201	4,168	5,631	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	10,000	10	631	6,061	1,692	1,606	..	..
Pondicherry	10,000	262	2,881	3,989	457	2,411	..	..
N. E. F. A.*	10,000	4,367	3,964	1,493	153	..	..	..
Nagaland	10,000	905	5,524	3,052	..	519	..	..
Sikkim	**10,000**	**1,022**	**8,110**	**446**	..	**422**	..	..

* The distribution of 781 persons of N. E. F. A. is not available in different sizes of villages. The distribution of population therefore comes to only 9,977 and not 10,000.

STATEMENT II·9

Percent of Villages and Towns among all Villages and Towns (including Cities and Town Groups respectively of selected Population sizes), 1961

State	Total 100	Villages: Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	Over 5,000	Total 100	Towns: Towns and Town Groups Class III to VI	Towns and Town Groups of Class II	Towns and Town Groups of Class I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
Bihar	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu and Kashmir	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	..	5
Kerala	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
Maharashtra	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
Orissa	100	46	48	6	N	100	93	5	2
Punjab	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal	**100**	**27**	**53**	**19**	**1**	**100**	**77**	**16**	**7**
A. & N. Islands	100	82	18	N	..	100	100	..	..
Delhi	100	9	54	37	..	100	..	..	100
Himachal Pradesh	100	83	17	..	..	100	100	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	100	10	10	80	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	100	57	33	10	N	100	..	100	..
Tripura	100	74	23	3	..	100	83	17	..
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	11	60	29	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	100	3	24	67	6	100	100	..	..
Pondicherry	100	22	56	21	1	100	100	..	..
N. E. F. A.	100	84	15	1	N	..	..	..	..
Nagaland	100	37	54	9	..	100	100	..	..
Sikkim	**100**	**30**	**69**	**1**	..	**100**	**100**	..	..

N—Negligible.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

30. In West Bengal the largest concentration of population is in villages with population between 1,000 to 4,999. But in this State, as in all others except Kerala and Madras, the medium sized villages with population ranging between 200 and 999 outnumber other types of villages. In Kerala 70 per cent of the villages are so large that they have population of 5,000 or over, while in Madras villages with population size 1,000 to 4,999 form 59 per cent of all villages.

31. Out of every 100 villages in West Bengal, 53 are within the population range 200 to 999. But these villages account for only 28.7 per cent of the total population. On the other hand villages within population range 1,000 to 4,999, which are only 19 in 1,000, represent 38.3 per cent of the total population or about 50.7 per cent of the rural population of the State. These two types of villages between them account for 72 per cent of the total villages and 67 per cent of the total population of the State.

32. More than a fourth of the villages of West Bengal belong to the smallest population size class of less than 200 persons. These villages account for 3.11 per cent of the total population. A higher proportion of the population lives in villages of this size class in as many as seven States.

33. Very large villages with a population of 5,000 or above are few in number—about 1 in 100 in West Bengal and they represent 5.4 per cent of the total population. In the majority of the States a smaller proportion of the population lives in villages of this size class.

34. Among towns and town groups, those belonging to Classes III to VI, i.e., with population of less than 50,000, are the most common in all the States. But their relative proportion is the lowest in West Bengal where out of 100 towns and town groups only 77 belong to Classes III to VI. The proportion of Class II towns and town groups is the highest in West Bengal, *viz.*, 16 in 100. The highest proportion of Class I towns and town groups (7 in 100) is found in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. But in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh this class of towns and town groups account for only 3.6 per cent and 7 per cent respectively of the total population, while in West Bengal they dispose of 14 per cent of the population. Maharashtra is the only State where a higher proportion of the population lives in Class I town and town groups.

35. These comparative figures, for all they are worth, will lead one to the conclusion that in the State of West Bengal there is by and large a tendency for more people to live in small number of large villages and towns, instead of spreading out in small numbers in an abundance of small settlements—rural or urban.

Growth of Population in Districts

36. After having discussed the relative position of West Bengal among the States of India as regards distribution of the population, I shall now call attention to the special circumstances of the districts of West Bengal without further reference to the States beyond it. In this connection I have already brought to notice the average population and area of a district and the range of variations from the average in different districts of this State. It remains now to localise spatial directions of the variations. But before taking the reader again to an examination of the deviations from the averages I would commend to his attention the following Statement which shows the ranking of the districts in terms of population and area, 1961 and 1951.

RANKING OF DISTRICTS

STATEMENT II·10

Ranking of Districts within the State in terms of Population and Area, 1961 and 1951

Rank in Population	Name of District	Percent of State's Population in 1961	Percent of State's Area in 1961	Rank in Area 1961	Rank in Population in 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	24-Parganas	17·98	16·49	1	1
2	Midnapore	12·43	15·36	2	2
3	Burdwan	8·83	7·91	3	4
4	Calcutta	8·38	0·12	16	3
5	Murshidabad	6·56	6·06	7	5
6	Hooghly	6·39	3·54	14	7
7	Howrah	5·84	1·64	15	6
8	Nadia	4·90	4·41	10	10
9	Bankura	4·77	7·74	4	8
10	Birbhum	4·14	5·10	9	11
11	Purulia	3·89	7·04	5	9
12	Jalpaiguri	3·89	6·97	6	14
13	West Dinajpur	3·79	6·03	8	12
14	Malda	3·50	4·07	11	13
15	Cooch Behar	2·92	3·84	12	15
16	Darjeeling	1·79	3·68	13	16

37. A significant geographical feature that will not elude even a quick glance at the Statement is the position the two important rivers of the State occupy in the distribution of its population. The five districts to the north of the Ganga, usually referred to as the North Bengal districts, make up the rear of the population ranking for both 1961 and 1951. These districts between themselves represent a fourth of the State's territory but do not account for even a sixth of its population.

38. If the Ganga has acted as a watershed between the most populous and the least populous districts, its principal channel—the Bhagirathi—has served as the life line sustaining a thick settlement. The eight districts which lie on both banks of this river happen to be the most populous in the State. Not all of these districts are large, in fact they include the three smallest ones.

39. An incidental correlation between area and population is noticed in the case of the districts of 24-Parganas, Midnapore and Burdwan. They are the three most populous and, in the same order, the three largest districts of the State.

40. The districts which have retained their 1951 population ranking in 1961 are 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling. The districts which have gained by one place are Burdwan, Hooghly and Birbhum, while the districts of Nadia and Jalpaiguri have moved two places forward. Each of the districts

of Calcutta, Howrah, Bankura, West Dinajpur and Malda has been reduced in the ranking by one place, while the most severe set-back has been suffered by the district of Purulia which has backslided by two places.

41. For a study of the variations in the growth rates which caused the displacements in the ranking it is necessary to view the trends over a longer period. Using the same ranking as in Statement II.10 the following Statement will show for the districts the percentage change of population from 1901 through 1961.

STATEMENT II·11

Population growth of Districts, 1901—1961

Rank in Population in 1961	Name of District	Percent Variation						
		1901-1961	1961-51	1951-41	1941-31	1931-21	1921-11	1911-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	24-Parganas	+193·07	+40·84	+23·50	+26·07	+ 9·53	+ 6·31	+14·78
2	Midnapore	+ 55·67	+29·26	+ 5·28	+13·99	+ 4·97	— 5·48	+ 1·15
3	Burdwan	+101·72	+40·66	+15·92	+19·99	+ 9·82	— 6·46	+ 0·37
4	Calcutta	+213·50	+ 8·48	+24·50	+86·00	+10·63	+ 3·63	+ 8·86
5	Murshidabad	+ 73·16	+33·47	+ 4·59	+19·69	+11·97	— 8·99	+ 1·71
6	Hooghly	+107·41	+39·10	+13·29	+24·05	+ 3·25	— 0·88	+ 3·67
7	Howrah	+139·68	+26·51	+ 8·12	+35·62	+10·17	+ 5·71	+10·93
8	Nadia	+121·59	+49·65	+36·25	+16·40	+ 1·43	— 8·28	+ 0·36
9	Bankura	+ 49·10	+26·17	+ 2·30	+16·00	+ 9·00	—10·43	+ 1·99
10	Birbhum	+ 59·46	+35·55	+ 1·77	+10·63	+11·25	— 9·41	+ 3·67
11	Purulia	+ 74·85	+16·33	+ 7·43	+11·95	+16·91	— 5·98	+13·70
12	Jalpaiguri	+148·61	+48·27	+ 8·13	+14·42	+ 6·47	+ 4·93	+21·30
13	West Dinajpur	+ 78·58	+35·51	+17·03	+11·92	+ 7·23	—12·13	+ 6·78
14	Malda	+102·42	+30·33	+11·05	+17·19	+ 4·99	— 1·77	+15·72
15	Cooch Behar	+ 80·46	+52·45	+ 4·74	+ 8·43	— 0·26	— 0·07	+ 4·58
16	Darjeeling	+135·02	+35·90	+17·58	+17·72	+12·85	+ 5·12	+ 5·31

42. Two districts which have witnessed the most spectacular growth over the last sixty years are Calcutta and 24-Parganas. The first district has more than, and the second almost, tripled its population in this period. While 24-Parganas is still growing rapidly (indeed in the last decade it grew faster than ever before), Calcutta has its pace considerably retarded since 1941. Its growth rate in the last decade was not only lower than that of any other district in the same period, but also the smallest of its own decadal rates excepting 1911-21 when it was badly mauled by the Influenza Epidemic.

43. The other districts which have at least doubled their population in these sixty years are Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Darjeeling, Nadia, Hooghly, Malda and Burdwan. After registering an increase of 21.30 per cent in the first decade of the century, a phenomenal growth in contemporary standards, the population in the district of Jalpaiguri kept on increasing at a moderate pace till 1951. It was one of the few

districts that succeeded in coming out with a gain in 1911-21, the decade of the great depression. Its growth rate of 48.27 per cent in 1951-61 was the third highest for the districts of the State. In Howrah and Darjeeling the rates of increase have been on the whole regular. The spurt of 1931-41 and the fall in 1941-51 in the case of Howrah are obviously the results of the spurious inflation in the returns of 1941. Most of the increase in the district of Nadia in the period under review took place in the last two decades. In 1941-51 it grew faster than any other district, and in the next decade its rate of increase was exceeded only by one district, *viz.*, Cooch Behar. Hooghly appears to have grown sluggishly in the first thirty years of the present century and enormously in the second. After showing a marked growth in the first decade, Malda slumped in the second and recovered, if only slightly, in the third, and it was not until 1931-41 that she gathered a little pace. Burdwan registered a net decline at the end of the first twenty years of the century, and then showed up a moderate increase in 1921-31. She doubled the rate at the next decade, and the 1931-41 rate itself was doubled in 1951-61.

44. The districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad owe a large part of their population increase over the last sixty years to the high rate of growth sustained in 1951-61. In Purulia the population grew at a slow rate althrough except in the abnormal decade of 1911-21 when there was a decline.

45. Population has on the whole tended to stagnate in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore and Bankura where during the sixty years the average rate of increase failed to reach even the one per cent per annum mark.

46. I have been hitherto discussing the decadal growth rates for each district individually without relating the rates to those for the State as a whole. My next task will be to bring all the statistics of the growth rates into direct relationship with the average growth rate for the State and to look for probable regional patterns in the deviations. Statements II.12 and II.13 show the districts which had respectively a higher and lower percentage increase than the average for the State at different periods between 1901 and 1961. The periods selected are (a) the full span of sixty years from 1901 to 1961, (b) 1921 to 1961, *i.e.*, the period following the 'Great Divide', of 1921, and (c) 1951 to 1961, the decade of the most spectacular and general growth.

STATEMENT II·12

Districts which have had a *higher* percent increase than the average for the State, 1901—1961

Name of District	Percent Increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	*106·18*	*99·87*	*32·80*
Darjeeling	135·02	112·29	35·90
Jalpaiguri	148·61	..	48·27
Cooch Behar	..	..	52·45
West Dinajpur	..	..	35·51
Malda	..	..	..
Murshidabad	..	..	33·47
Nadia	121·59	140·73	49·65
24-Parganas	193·07	140·18	40·84
Calcutta	213·50	177·91	..
Howrah	139·68	104·38	..
Hooghly	107·41	101·84	39·10
Burdwan	..	114·87	40·66
Birbhum	..	..	35·55
Bankura	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	..	..
Purulia	..	..	..

STATEMENT II·13

Districts which have had a *lower* percent increase than the average for the State, 1901—1961

Name of District	Percent Increase		
	1901-61	1921-61	1951-61
1	2	3	4
Average for the State	*106·18*	*99·87*	*32·80*
Darjeeling	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	..	95·32	..
Cooch Behar	80·46	72·67	..
West Dinajpur	78·58	90·33	..
Malda	102·42	78·08	30·33
Murshidabad	73·16	87·06	..
Nadia	..	..	..
24-Parganas	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	..	8·48
Howrah	..	..	26·51
Hooghly	..	..	..
Burdwan	101·72	..	..
Birbhum	59·46	69·79	..
Bankura	49·10	63·20	26·17
Midnapore	55·67	62·82	29·26
Purulia	74·85	63·56	16·33

47. It will be convenient to take the sixty years first. The districts which grew in this period at rates higher than the State average can be traced to two compact geographical areas, *viz.*, (i) Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in the north and (ii) Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly in the south. A third region is formed by the group of districts which staggered with growth rates below the average for the State as a whole. These districts—Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore—form a chain, unbroken but for one brief link in the north, descending from the foothills to the Bay and skirting the region (ii) described above on its lower eastern fringe.

48. The broad pattern of this distribution would be found to have changed but only slightly if we were to leave the two decades 1901-11 and 1911-21, periods of general unsteadiness, out of consideration and confine the review to the latter forty years only. The region of slow growth would be almost the same with the only modification that this time it would extend to Jalpaiguri and exclude Burdwan. The growth rate of Jalpaiguri for the first twenty years of the century was so high that it pushed the overall rate for sixty years above the State average even though in the last forty years the district could not keep pace with the State as a whole. Burdwan, on the other hand, suffered so heavily in the first twenty years that in spite of the better results of the subsequent years, she could not raise her head above the State level even at the end of the sixth decade.

49. It has been seen that for the period 1901-61, as well as for 1921-61, the ratio of districts which were above the average growth rate of the State to those which were below was 7:9. In 1951-61 the corresponding ratio has been 10:6. This imbalance is mainly the result of the very low growth rate of Calcutta which has crawled in the decade at a speed hardly one-fourth as fast as that of the State. Other districts which have lagged behind the State in this period are Malda, Howrah, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia.

50. The periodical variations of the rates, as it will have been realised, do not lend themselves strictly to a ready identification with well-defined zones, but the review seems to admit of the following two comments:

(i) growth has generally favoured the northern district of Darjeeling and the lower districts of Nadia, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah and Calcutta, but the two last named have of late betrayed tendencies towards stagnation,

(ii) it has generally neglected the western districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia and the North Bengal districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda although these northern districts have recently shown signs of finding their feet.

51. The last general feature about the distribution that need be here mentioned is the relation, or the absence of it, between the population growth and size of a district. To find out whether population has grown according to space available we shall no doubt have to enter into the subject of density which appertains more directly to the section immediately following, but the circumstances of the distribution appear to have certain broad aspects which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Statements II.14 and II.15 arrange the districts according as their 1961 population and area are above or below the average population and area of a district of the State.

STATEMENT II·14

Districts arranged according as their Populations are above or below the Average Population of a District for the State, 1961

Average Population of a District : 2,182,892

Name of District above average	Population	Name of District below average	Population
1	2	3	4
24-Parganas	6,280,915	Howrah	2,038,477
		Nadia	1,713,324
Midnapore	4,341,855	Bankura	1,664,513
		Birbhum	1,446,158
Burdwan	3,082,846	Purulia	1,360,016
		Jalpaiguri	1,359,292
Calcutta	2,927,289	West Dinajpur	1,323,797
		Malda	1,221,923
Murshidabad	2,290,010	Cooch Behar	1,019,806
		Darjeeling	624,640
Hooghly	2,231,418		

STATEMENT II·15

Districts arranged according as their Areas are above or below the Average Area of District for the State, 1961

Average area of a District : 2,137·1 (Sq. miles)

Name of District above average	Area (Sq. miles)	Name of District below average	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4
24-Parganas	5,637·7	Murshidabad	2,072·2
Midnapore	5,253·4	West Dinajpur	2,061·9
Burdwan	2,705·5	Birbhum	1,743·0
Bankura	2,647·0	Nadia	1,509·1
Purulia	2,407·0	Malda	1,391·9
Jalpaiguri	2,382·9	Cooch Behar	1,313·9
		Darjeeling	1,256·6
		Hooghly	1,212·1
		Howrah	560·1
		Calcutta	39·8

52. Of the six districts which are above the average in population, only 24-Parganas, which is the most populous, witnessed a steady growth in each of the six decades since 1901. Another district which shares this distinction, *viz.*, Darjeeling, happens to be the least populous in the State. But the growth, as we have already observed, has been extremely sluggish in Midnapore, the district with the second largest population.

53. The disparity is pronounced even more ostensibly in the case of area. While the four smallest districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and Darjeeling have gained spectacularly in population, the region which has been characterised by tardy growth includes the vast districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia.

Density

54. West Bengal with an average density of 1,021 persons per square mile is more thickly populated than most countries of the world. If the hill subdivisions of Darjeeling and the Sunderban Forest area are excluded the average density in the rest of the State is 1,091, but even over the plains there are most extraordinary inequalities within comparatively narrow limits. Statement II.16 shows the density of population of the districts and the changes in the density over the last sixty years. The areas and populations of the districts at past censuses have been adjusted to their 1961 territorial contents, and the Statement, therefore, will differ from any that may have been published in previous reports.

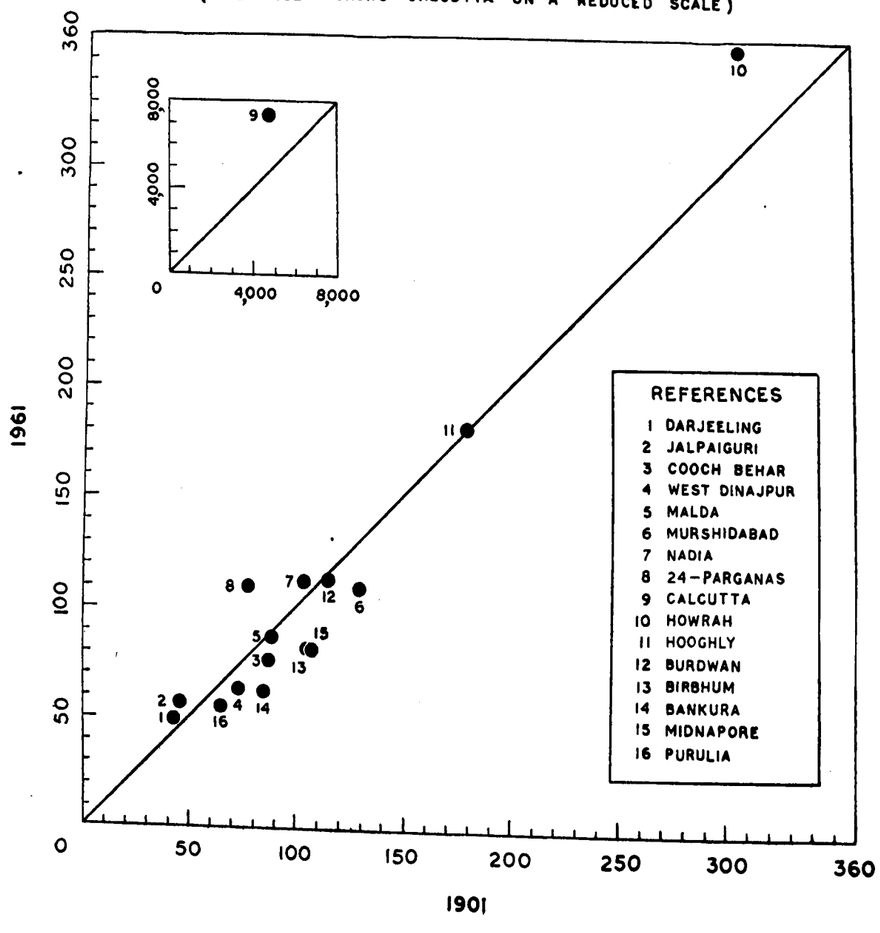
STATEMENT II·16

Changes in Density (persons per sq.mile) of Districts, 1901—1961

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**495**	**526**	**511**	**553**	**679**	**769**	**1,021**
Darjeeling	212	223	234	264	311	366	497
Jalpaiguri	229	278	292	311	356	385	570
Cooch Behar	430	450	450	448	486	509	776
West Dinajpur	360	384	337	362	405	474	642
Malda	434	502	493	518	607	674	878
Murshidabad	638	649	591	661	792	828	1,105
Nadia	512	514	472	478	557	759	1,135
24-Parganas	380	436	464	508	640	791	1,114
Calcutta	23,491	25,571	26,499	29,317	54,528	67,887	73,642
Howrah	1,519	1,685	1,781	1,962	2,661	2,877	3,639
Hooghly	888	920	912	942	1,168	1,324	1,841
Burdwan	565	567	530	582	699	810	1,139
Birbhum	520	539	489	544	601	612	830
Bankura	423	430	385	420	487	498	629
Midnapore	531	537	508	533	607	639	826
Purulia	323	367	345	404	452	486	565
Sikkim	**21**	**31**	**29**	**39**	**43**	**49**	**58**

SCATTER DIAGRAM SHOWING POSITION OF THE DISTRICTS RELATIVE TO THE AVERAGE DENSITY OF THE STATE 1901 AND 1961

(THE INSET SHOWS CALCUTTA ON A REDUCED SCALE)



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INDICES OF DENSITIES

55. The Statement will testify to the enormous growth of the districts particularly after 1921. In these forty years the average density of the State has just doubled. There are however some districts where density has not grown on so impressive a scale. The extent of district variations from the State average is spectacular: there are a few districts of extra-ordinary growth, and in certain others, as we have already noticed, growth has been markedly tardy.

56. Can we, then, presume that the selective nature of the increase in density is caused by the regional disparity in the pressure of the land? In other words, will it be correct to say that as population has grown according to space available, density has not increased at an even rate all over the State, and that the pockets with low density are filling up at a faster rate than the already congested ones?

57. Statement II.16 is good enough to afford an answer to this question. But, for the sake of clarity, we may recast the Statement in the following form showing the ratio of the density of the districts to the average density of the State reduced to a base of 100 in each census year.

STATEMENT II·17

Density indices of the Districts, 1901—1961

(Base : West Bengal 100)

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Darjeeling	43	42	46	48	46	48	49
Jalpaiguri	46	53	57	56	52	50	56
Cooch Behar	87	86	88	81	72	66	76
West Dinajpur	73	73	66	65	60	62	63
Malda	88	95	96	94	89	88	86
Murshidabad	129	123	116	120	117	108	108
Nadia	103	98	92	86	82	99	111
24-Parganas	77	83	91	92	94	103	109
Calcutta	4,746	4,861	5,186	5,301	8,031	8,828	7,213
Howrah	307	320	349	355	392	374	356
Hooghly	179	175	178	170	172	172	180
Burdwan	114	108	104	105	103	105	112
Birbhum	105	102	96	98	89	80	81
Bankura	85	82	75	76	72	65	62
Midnapore	107	102	99	96	89	83	81
Purulia	65	70	68	73	67	63	55

58. The indices of the densities of the districts for 1901 can be compared with the corresponding indices by means of a scatter diagram. In the diagram opposite a dot has been used to indicate a district's position on the grid as determined by two coordinates, the index for 1901 and the index for 1961. The dot numbered 14, for example, represents Bankura and its position signifies that in 1901 its density of population was 85 per cent and in 1961, 65 per cent of the average density of the State. The dot appears below the line because the ratio for 1961 was lower than that for 1901.

59. The most interesting part of the trend observed from the position of the dots with reference to the diagonal line is that the lower indices which appear in the lower left quadrant have tended to get lower, while the two in the upper right quadrant, *viz.*, Howrah and Calcutta, have increased sizably. The increase in density over the last sixty years, therefore, far from removing the inequalities of distribution of the population has in fact aggravated it.

Density by Police Stations

60. To set forth the average density of population district by district does not, however, give the correct impression of inequalities of the distribution which are found over the State, because within a district the average often varies widely from one police station to another.

61. Before proceeding to examine the variation of density by police stations it will be worthwhile to institute a preliminary enquiry into the manner of distribution of the population of the districts between the police stations. Statement II.18 shows for each district the number of police stations and their total populations which are above or below the average population of police stations for the respective districts.

STATEMENT II·18

Number of Police Stations and their Total Populations which are above or below the Average Population of Police Stations for their respective Districts, 1961

District	Total No. of Police Stations	Number of police stations in the district which are above the average population of police station for the district	Total population comprised in police stations mentioned in Column 3	Number of police stations in the district which are below the average population of police station	Total population comprised in police stations mentioned in Column 5	Number of police stations which are within 20 (±) of the average population of police station for the district	Total population comprised in police stations mentioned in Column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darjeeling	13	5	381,303	8	243,337	2	80,706
Jalpaiguri	12	6	915,117	6	444,175	4	467,502
Cooch Behar	8	4	807,861	4	211,945	1	150,445
West Dinajpur	15	6	706,416	9	617,381	8	683,972
Malda	10	5	841,034	5	380,889	4	504,110
Murshidabad	21	10	1,394,409	11	895,601	11	1,182,263
Nadia	13	10	1,509,901	3	203,423	7	852,825
24-Parganas	42	21	4,176,357	21	2,104,558	13	1,916,371
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah	17	11	1,656,203	6	382,274	3	357,263
Hooghly	19	8	1,187,783	11	1,043,635	12	1,382,089
Burdwan	26	14	2,150,480	12	932,366	7	825,462
Birbhum	14	7	903,934	7	542,224	6	609,856
Bankura	19	8	899,259	11	765,254	11	945,471
Midnapore	34	15	2,582,061	19	1,759,794	14	1,751,636
Purulia	17	7	802,835	10	557,181	4	303,614

62. There are thus five districts, *viz.*, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Malda, 24-Parganas and Birbhum in which there are as many police stations above the average population of a police station for the respective district, as there are below it. In seven districts, *viz.*, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia there is a heavier concentration of population in a smaller number of police stations that are above the average than in the larger number of police stations which are below it. But in all these districts except Darjeeling, Midnapore and Purulia at least half of the police stations are within a short range (20 per cent) of the average population of a police station for the respective district. In the districts of Nadia, Howrah and Burdwan the number of police stations which are below the average is less than the number of police stations which are above it.

63. It will be useful to first classify all police stations according to certain broad density ranges. Since 1,021 is the general average density for the State as a whole, the ranges may conveniently be fixed with reference to this figure. Statement II.19 shows the distribution of the police stations in each district by the range of the variation of their average densities from the average density of the State, and the population, area and average density of the police stations in each density range.

STATEMENT II·19

Distribution of the Police Stations of each District by the Range of the Variation of their Average Densities from the Average Density of the State (1,021 persons per square mile) and the Population, Area and Average Density of the Police Stations in each Density Range, 1961

State/District	Police Station with density 100 per cent above that of State (2,043 or above)				Police Station with density 76—100 per cent above that of State (1,787 to 2,042)				Police Station with density 51—75 per cent above that of State (1,532 to 1,786)			
	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	**48**	**6,089,076**	**1,502·7**	**4,052**	**10**	**1,264,499**	**660·8**	**1,914**	**9**	**1,222,007**	**761·6**	**1,605**
Darjeeling					1	74,461	40·4	1,843				
Jalpaiguri												
Cooch Behar												
West Dinajpur												
Malda												
Murshidabad	1	92,079	42·5	2,167	1	38,262	19·7	1,942	1	163,134	102·0	1,599
Nadia	1	125,142	40·2	3,113								
24-Parganas	20	2,829,005	609·2	4,644	4	725,273	379·2	1,913	2	267,661	163·8	1,634
Howrah	10	1,269,300	406·1	3,126	1	84,873	42·4	2,002	1	171,327	100·0	1,713
Hooghly	8	957,991	212·2	4,515	2	158,663	85·1	1,864	3	385,620	247·9	1,556
Burdwan	6	620,172	174·2	3,560					1	144,236	90·6	1,592
Birbhum												
Bankura												
Midnapore	1	147,253	12·9	11,415	1	182,962	94·0	1,946	1	90,029	57·3	1,571
Purulia	1	48,134	5·4	8,914								

STATEMENT II·19—*contd.*

State/District	Police Station with density 26—50 per cent above that of State (1,277 to 1,531)				Police Station with density upto 25 per cent above that of State (1,022 to 1,276)				Police Station with density 0—25 per cent below that of State (766 to 1,021)			
	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West Bengal	**13**	**3,169,183**	**2,228·6**	**1,422**	**31**	**3,900,695**	**3,419·5**	**1,141**	**58**	**7,198,562**	**8,178·1**	**880**
Darjeeling	1	93,125	67·5	1,380								
Jalpaiguri									2	340,130	411·0	828
Cooch Behar									3	657,416	719·7	913
West Dinajpur					1	37,245	34·0	1,095	3	364,831	450·4	810
Malda	2	415,012	305·5	1,358					4	524,632	567·8	924
Murshidabad	2	380,703	269·0	1,415	7	729,020	650·6	1,121	8	804,575	870·0	925
Nadia	4	769,508	518·9	1,483	1	67,324	65·0	1,036	7	751,350	885·0	849
24-Parganas	2	272,323	201·5	1,351	7	898,567	769·0	1,168	3	558,844	645·4	866
Howrah												
Hooghly	1	137,505	106·2	1,295	4	467,127	415·4	1,125	1	124,512	145·3	857
Burdwan	3	493,350	352·5	1,400	5	657,543	594·0	1,107	9	972,373	1,153·6	843
Birbhum									9	1,094,020	1,192·2	918
Bankura					1	176,746	157·7	1,121	1	77,960	96·7	806
Midnapore	3	607,657	407·5	1,491	5	867,123	733·8	1,182	8	927,919	1,041·0	891
Purulia												

STATEMENT II·19—*concld.*

State/District	Police Station with density 26—50 per cent below that of State (511 to 765)				Police Station with density 51—75 per cent below that of State (256 to 510)				Police Station with density 76—100 per cent below that of State (255 or below)			
	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961	Number of Police Station	Population	Area	Density in 1961
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
West Bengal	**74**	**6,539,115**	**10,515·7**	**622**	**26**	**2,055,992**	**4,981·0**	**413**	**2**	**47,263**	**265·1**	**178**
Darjeeling	4	131,604	226·8	580	5	278,187	656·8	424	2	47,263	265·1	178
Jalpaiguri	6	624,124	935·6	667	4	395,038	1,036·3	381				
Cooch Behar	5	362,390	594·2	610								
West Dinajpur	9	777,662	1,281·2	607	2	144,059	296·3	486				
Malda	3	187,774	320·3	586	1	94,505	198·3	477				
Murshidabad	1	82,237	118·4	695								
Nadia												
24-Parganas	3	655,613	1,015·2	646	1	73,629	224·3	328				
Howrah	1	374	0·5	748								
Hooghly												
Burdwan	2	195,172	340·6	573								
Birbhum	4	310,165	465·6	661	1	41,973	85·2	493				
Bankura	15	1,281,678	2,092·2	613	2	128,129	300·4	427				
Midnapore	9	862,081	1,390·5	620	6	656,831	1,516·4	433				
Purulia	12	1,068,241	1,734·6	616	4	243,641	667·0	365				2

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

64. What need be noted at the first place is the extent of the variations. Of the 276 police stations of West Bengal (outside the cities of Calcutta and Howrah for which police stationwise figures were not ascertained), there are 48 in which the density of population is more than double the average density of the State, and 2 in which the density is less than a fourth of the aforesaid average. The range is particularly wide in the districts of Darjeeling, Murshidabad, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Midnapore and Purulia, but in the district last named it would be narrowed down considerably if the Purulia Town police station were to be kept out of reckoning. In Darjeeling district the density varies from 1,843 in the Darjeeling police station to 142 in the Garubathan police station. In Murshidabad the variation is from 2,167 in the Shamshirganj police station to 695 in the Nabagram police station. In 24-Parganas the extremities are 30,536 in the Baranagar police station and a meagre 328 in the Sagore police station. In Burdwan, at one end of the range is the Asansol police station with 5,241 and at the other end is the Ausgram police station with 568. In Midnapore the highest density of 11,424 is found in the Kharagpur Town police station which is conterminous with the Kharagpur town. Nayagram with 355 is the police station with the lowest density in the district.

65. In the diagram which shows the percentages of population and area in the State and districts in different density ranges, the density ranges have been fixed, as in the Statement II.19, by degree of variation from the average density of the State. In calculating the percentages the area of the Sunderban Forest division has not been taken into account.

66. The circumstances of the uneven distribution of population density appear to be so interesting that it will be worthwhile to look for special influences that may be in operation in the police stations in the different density ranges. For this purpose all police stations outside the cities of Calcutta and Howrah may be grouped into the following three categories based on their functional characteristics: (i) Entirely rural, *i.e.*, police stations containing no urban areas, (ii) Non-industrial, *i.e.*, police stations containing one or more towns none of which are industrial, and (iii) Industrial, *i.e.*, police stations containing at least one industrial town. Statement II.20 shows for each district the numbers of the police stations into these three categories.

STATEMENT II·20

Distribution of Police Stations by Characteristics

State/District	Number of Police Stations			
	Entirely Rural	Non-Industrial	Industrial	Total
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	**154**	**70**	**52**	**276**
Darjeeling	9	4	..	13
Jalpaiguri	6	6	..	12
Cooch Behar	2	6	..	8
West Dinajpur	9	6	..	15
Malda	8	2	..	10
Murshidabad	12	6	3	21
Nadia	7	4	2	13
24-Parganas	16	11	15	42
Howrah	5	1	7	13
Hooghly	9	4	6	19
Burdwan	13	4	9	26
Birbhum	8	6	..	14
Bankura	14	1	4	19
Midnapore	24	7	3	34
Purulia	12	2	3	17
Sikkim	**2**	**1**	..	**3**

HIGH DENSITY POLICE STATIONS

67. Out of the 276 police stations outside Calcutta and Howrah, 154 are entirely rural, 70 non-industrial and 52 industrial. For the purpose of correlating the characteristics of the police stations with their population density, I shall consider first those police stations whose densities are higher than the average for the State. Statement II.21 classifies these police stations according to their density, range and characteristics.

STATEMENT II·21

Police Stations with Density above the Average Density of the State classified by Density Range and Characteristics, 1961

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 100 per cent above that of State (2,043 or above)	Names of Police Stations with density 76 to 100 per cent above that of State (1,787 to 2,042)	Names of Police Stations with density 51 to 75 per cent above that of State (1,532 to 1,786)	Names of Police Stations with density 26 to 50 per cent above that of State (1,277 to 1,531)	Names of Police Stations with density upto 25 per cent above that of State (1,022 to 1,276)	Population	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—ENTIRELY RURAL POLICE STATIONS							
Malda				Kaliachak		283,635	207·1
Murshidabad					Farrakka	70,968	57·0
					Raninagar	128,517	123·4
					Bharatpur	147,328	132·1
Nadia					Haringhata	67,324	65·0
24-Parganas	Rajarhat					82,686	39·6
	Bishnupur					188,177	82·4
	Magrahat					241,245	117·5
	Falta					115,847	52·4
				Deganga		100,911	78·0
				Kulpi		119,859	96·8
					Gaighata	102,657	94·0
					Sarupnagar	96,122	83·4
					Haroa	133,091	121·0
					Amdanga	61,098	53·6
					Bhangar	153,653	124·9
Howrah	Jagatballavpur					105,417	49·5
	Bagnan					156,117	63·3
		Udaynarayanpur				84,878	42·4
			Shampur			171,327	100·0
Hooghly	Chanditala					166,884	63·1
		Pursurah				73,885	38·8
			Haripal			111,823	71.2
			Jangipara			96,944	63·3
			Khanakul			176,853	113·4
				Dhaniakhali		137,505	106·2
					Polba	114,230	110·3
					Balagarh	96,787	79·5
Burdwan					Purbasthali	143,373	133·0
					Jamalpur	110,185	101·5
					Barabani	65,000	60·4
Midnapore			Moyna			90,029	57·3
				Panskura		236,537	154·7
				Daspur		191,524	127·9
					Bhagwanpur	175,917	140·0
					Ramnagar	134,292	116·9
					Nandigram	202,591	191·0
B—NON-INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING ONE OR MORE TOWNS NONE OF WHICH ARE INDUSTRIAL							
Darjeeling		Darjeeling				74,461	40·4
				Siliguri		93,125	67·5
West Dinajpur					Hilli	37,245	34·0
Malda				English Bazar		131,377	98·4
Murshidabad		Jiaganj				38,262	19·7
				Beldanga		198,128	143·3
				Berhampore		182,575	125·7
					Lalgola	96,400	83·5
					Murshidabad	64,915	60·2
					Kandi	97,965	92·1

STATEMENT II·21—*contd.*

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 100per cent above that of State (2,043 or above)	Names of Police Stations with density 76 to 100 per cent above that of State (1,787 to 2,042)	Names of Police Stations with density 51 to 75 per cent above that of State (1,532 to 1,786)	Names of Police Stations with density 26 to 50 per cent above that of State (1,277 to 1,531)	Names of Police Stations with density upto 25 per cent above that of State (1,022 to 1,276)	Population	Area (sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B—NON-INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING ONE OR MORE TOWNS NONE OF WHICH ARE INDUSTRIAL—*contd.*							
Nadia				Krishnagar		219,381	146·9
				Ranaghat		251,657	171·1
				Chakdah		186,038	125·8
24-Parganas	Barrackpore					16,912	3·2
	Tollygunge					104,233	19·0
	Diamond Harbour					158,079	75·8
		Basirhat				197,073	100·5
		Habra				203,123	108·7
		Barasat				191,753	104·1
			Baruipur			142,615	82·8
					Bongaon	166,308	136·0
					Hasnabad	185,638	156·1
Howrah	Amta					207,438	98·7
Hooghly	Chinsurah					107,697	14·5
	Singur					128,574	56·9
		Tarakeswar				84,778	46·3
					Arambagh	132,765	115·0
Burdwan				Burdwan		228,771	157·1
					Kalna	166,001	134·2
					Memari	172,984	164·9
					Bankura	176,746	157·7
Bankura						147,253	12·9
Midnapore	Kharagpur Town					182,962	94·0
		Tamluk					
				Mahisadal		179,596	124·9
					Contai	239,854	196·1
Purulia	Purulia Town					48,134	5·4
C—INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE INDUSTRIAL TOWN							
Murshidabad	Shamshirganj					92,079	42·5
			Raghunathganj			163,134	102·0
					Suti	122,927	102·3
Nadia	Nabadwip					125,142	40·2
				Santipur		112,432	75·1
24-Parganas	Bijpur					141,686	15·5
	Naihati					89,038	15·6
	Jagatdal					184,999	22·6
	Noapara					98,106	5·9
	Titagarh					154,007	11·2
	Khardah					167,344	21·1
	Baranagar					233,294	7·6
	Dum Dum					197,871	16·2
	Behala					199,285	20.1
	Metiabruz					25,131	3·0
	Garden Reach					130,770	5·0
	Maheshtola					117,907	20·5
	Budge Budge					182,388	55·0
		Sonarpur				133,324	65·9
			Baduria			125,046	81·0
Howrah	Bally					154,390	16·3
	Jagacha					57,002	6·9
	Sankrail					124,646	24·8
	Panchla					93,024	27·4

STATEMENT II·21—*concld.*

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 100 per cent above that of State (2,043 or above)	Names of Police Stations with density 76 to 100 per cent above that of State (1,787 to 2,042)	Names of Police Stations with density 51 to 75 per cent above that of State (1,532 to 1,786)	Names of Police Stations with density 26 to 50 per cent above that of State (1,277 to 1,531)	Names of Police Stations with density upto 25 per cent above that of State (1,022 to 1,276)	Population	Area (sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C—INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE INDUSTRIAL TOWN—*contd.*							
Howrah—*contd.*	Domejur					127,200	37·6
	Uluberia					202,487	76·0
	Bawria					41,579	5·6
Hooghly	Mogra					82,479	25·0
	Chandernagore					67,105	3·7
	Bhadreswar					95,769	15·4
	Serampore					197,345	22·4
	Uttarpara					112,138	11·2
					Pandua	123,345	110·6
Burdwan	Raniganj					92,026	32·8
	Ondal					98,959	45·2
	Hirapur					87,434	24·6
	Asansol					160,832	30·7
	Kulti					150,066	32·5
	Chittaranjan					30,855	8·4
				Katwa		144,236	90·6
			Jamuria			173,063	131·3
				Durgapur		91,516	64·1
Midnapore					Ghatal	114,469	89·8

68. Of the 116 police stations (outside the cities of Calcutta and Howrah) with a population density higher than the average density of the State, 37 are entirely rural, 36 are non-industrial and the remaining 43 are industrial. I would take the rural police stations first. These police stations, listed in Part A of the Statement, extend to a total area of 3,538.6 square miles and account for a population of 4,986,769 reducible to a mean density of 1,409 persons per square mile. The police stations are treated here regionally, in the order in which they are listed in the Statement.

69. Kaliachak is the only entirely rural police station in the North Bengal districts with a density higher than the average density of the State. Situated on the alluvial side of the Ganga, it receives each year a rich deposit of alluvium which makes the soil highly fertile. The land is predominated by a vigorous community of Shershabadia Muslims, a strong and prolific race, who raise two or even three crops a year on most of the fields, locally known as *Diara* tracts. More than fifty per cent of the 211,417 acres cultivated are under multiple cropping. Rivers, ponds and tanks are about the only sources of irrigation. The police station, the largest in the district, had returned the district's highest density in all the censuses since 1901. The eastern part of the police station is famous for silk. About nineteen hundred cotton and silk weaving establishments were returned in the police stations in the Housing Census of 1960. More than a third of the working population finds profitable employment in these and other household industries.

70. On the other bank of the river is the Farrakka police station which comes next for consideration. The police station, though situated in the tract locally known as *Rarh*, is entirely different in nature and aspect of the country from the other parts of the Murshidabad district to the west of the Bhagirathi, and forms, with Shamshirganj and Suti, a low-lying country having an area of about 200 square miles and extending northwards from Mirzapur until it blends with the basin of the Bansloi river and other hill streams. The land forming the fringe of the flooded area generally bears two crops, *viz.*, early rice and *rabi* crops of wheat and gram with a minor cultivation of oil seeds, peas etc. The land is well drained and the climate healthy. According to an enquiry regarding the relative healthiness and unhealthiness of different parts of the district conducted by the Bengal Drainage Committee in 1906-07, the police station was one of the 'least malarious' areas of the district. Over 1872-1921, when the population of the district as a whole remained almost stationary, Farrakka police station witnessed a spectacular growth of 60 per cent. During 1921-51 it grew by 45.3 per cent and in 1951-61 by 20.7 per cent. Best use of the fertile alluvial soil is made by the sturdy Shershabadias, among whom mortality is low and health good. *Bidi* making is one of the principal sources of subsidiary earning.. Raninagar is situated in the *Bagri*. It is permeated by the Bhairab and Sialmari rivers and is exposed to annual inundations which deposit over the land a top dressing of almost inexhaustible fertility. In variety of crops this portion of the district is hardly surpassed by any other part of the State. The *aus* or early rice crop is very extensively cultivated and forms the bulk of the food supply of the inhabitants; and this harvest is supplemented by *aman* and also the cold weather crops. Bharatpur also is a fertile police station rich in agricultural produce. It is served by a railway which connects it with Howrah and also by a highway.

71. Haringhata is the only totally rural police station in the Nadia district where the density is higher than the average density of the State. It contains the Haringhata Farm, the Office of the River Research Institute and an Army Depot. In the police station the use of small irrigation pumps and the drainage of small *bils* have produced a great change and a welcome increase in the production of winter crops and vegetables. About 34,000 acres of land are under cultivation and the main crops are *aman, aus* and wheat. More than 18,000 acres are under double cropping. Since partition the police station has received a large inflow of displaced population.

72. Of the 16 entirely rural police stations of the 24-Parganas district, 11 have population densities above the average density of the State. These police stations—Amdanga, Gaighata, Sarupnagar, Deganga, Rajarhat, Haroa, Bhangar, Bishnupur, Magrahat, Falta and Kulpi—form almost a contiguous semi-circular tract (interrupted by the police stations of Habra, Baduria, Basirhat and Sonarpur which include towns but have almost similar density and homogeneity), girdling a strip of highly industrialized territory extending from Bijpur in the north, to Budge Budge in the south. The area comprised in these 11 police stations was opened up very early by the Calcutta-Sonarpur-Magrahat-Diamond Harbour Railway constructed in 1862-83, the Sonarpur-Canning-Bansra branch in 1862-63, the Ballygunge-Budge Budge line in 1890, the Baruipur-Lakshikantapur line in 1928, the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway in 1913-14 and the Dum Dum-Dattapukur-Gobardanga-Bongaon Railway in 1884. Cultivation was generally benefited by the Magrahat Drainage Scheme (1908-09) and the construction of a sluice near Diamond Harbour in 1909 which reclaimed extensive swamps for rice cultivation. The area enjoys wide facilities for trade and commerce, and its fisheries and vegetable orchards meet a large portion of the demands in the markets of Calcutta. Besides, there are a large number of people who reside in these areas with their families and commute to the city daily for earning their living.

73. Not very different in character are the police stations of Jagatballavpur, Bagnan, Udaynarayanpur and Shampur in the Howrah district. The two first named having the high densities of 2,130 and 2,466 persons per square mile have been called rural by nomenclature as they do not answer squarely to the census definition of a town. But the population is overwhelmingly non-agricultural, living in typical industrial colonies and feeding the factories of Howrah, Baly and Uluberia. Udaynarayanpur and Shampur are mostly suburbs with fertile rice plains and vegetable orchards catering to the markets of the neighbouring industrial townships. A fast suburban transport service has helped these police stations to improve their densities steadily and rapidly. These four, incidentally, are the only police stations of the Howrah district which do not contain any urban area. That part of Sibpur police station which is outside Howrah city has, however, been reckoned as a separate and a rural police station in the Census.

74. Of the 9 police stations in the Hooghly district which are entirely rural, all, with the solitary exception of Goghat in the extreme west where the ground is undulating and the soil distinctly rocky, are more densely populated than the State as a whole. Among these police stations Chanditala distinguishes itself not only by having the highest density but also by employing more than half of its working population in pursuits other than agriculture. This police station along with Jangipara, Pursurah and Khanakul constitute the southern belt of the district

bordering the thickly inhabited Domejur, Jagatballavpur, Amta and Udaynarayanpur police stations of the Howrah district, and make a compact block of high density and similar geographical, agricultural and population characteristics. On account of its vicinity to industrial towns, fertility of the soil, facilities of road, rail and river communication, the area has always supported a large population. It is interesting to note that in each of the police stations of Chanditala, Pursurah, Jangipara and Khanakul the population density was well above 1,000 persons per square mile even in 1872. Chanditala is an old place shown in Rennell's Atlas as the site of a police station from which several roads radiated. Khanakul was an old centre of considerable trade in brass-ware, inferior cotton fabrics, silk threads and cloths, rice and vegetables. Dhaniakhali also was highly prosperous in the past. In the middle of the eighteenth century the East India Company had a large *aurang* or weaving factory at this place which was referred to as Dooneacolly. The place was shown in Valentyn's map published in 1725 and also in Rennell's Atlas. Its density in the first Census of 1872 was 1,094 persons per square mile. Haripal was known as an old manufacturing centre of handloom. Polba and Balagarh have good agricultural lands. A sizable portion of the population in these police stations consists of daily passengers to Calcutta who live in the villages for comfort and economy.

75. Purbasthali in the Burdwan district suffered very severely from the Burdwan Fever and it was only in 1951 that it could regain and surpass its population density of 1872. During 1951-61 the density increased almost by 50 per cent. Jamalpur situated on the east bank of the Damodar river has greatly benefitted by the Eden Canal with which the Damodar is connected by a sluice, and also by the D. V. C. canals. Barabani, though called rural on account of the absence of any town in the police station, is essentially industrial, inasmuch as about 35 per cent of its working population are engaged in such activities as mining, quarrying etc.

76. Daspur, Panskura, Moyna, Bhagwanpur, Nandigram and Ramnagar form an almost contiguous area in the eastern and lower part of the district of Midnapore consisting of swampy tracts with fertile rice fields producing crops that are said to be little, if at all, inferior in quantity and quality to those of the Burma coast. The southern portion is purely deltaic bordering the Rupnarayan and Bhagirathi, intersected by numerous rivers and water courses which are subject to tidal influence. The creeks are lined with embankments to protect the fields from flood water. The Main Midnapur High Level Irrigation Canal, Hijli Tidal Canal, Silai Canal, the Cossye, Haldi and Rasulpur rivers pass through this area making the land especially well drained and irrigated. Daspur has always been a centre of trade with rich agricultural hinterland while Panskura and Moyna have thriving subsidiary cottage industries like mat-making, coir, rope and handloom.

77. The greatest common factor in the growth of these 37 entirely rural police stations, as this brief review will have brought out with ample clarity, is that most of them are fertile, well drained, well irrigated and well communicated by road, river or railways and, besides agriculture offer facilities for subsidiary earning. A further point that seems to have been thrown up is that higher the density, generally speaking, better are the facilities found to be offered by non-agricultural pursuits.

78. Of the 70 non-industrial police stations of West Bengal, 36 have population densities higher than the average density of the State. These 36 police stations, listed in Part B of Statement II.21, represent a total population of 5,240,816 persons spread over an area of 3,373.4 square miles with a mean density of 1,554 persons

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per square mile. Amongst these police stations 12 are such that if the towns were to be expunged from them, their density would fall well below the average density of the State. These 12 police stations are: Darjeeling, Siliguri, Hilli, Jiaganj, Bankura, English Bazar, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Kandi, Bongaon, Burdwan and Memari. Particularly significant is the fact that the seven thanas last named are situated in the direct neighbourhood of the high density rural thanas of Kaliachak, Raninagar, Bharatpur, Haringhata and Jamalpur. The rural areas of these non-industrial police stations have not grown commensurately with the neighbouring rural thanas in spite of the obvious advantages accruing from the towns. This is an indication of comparatively unfavourable conditions of agriculture and subsidiary activities in the police stations where the bulk of the population find sustenance and employment in pursuits other than agriculture, and it is these avenues which have raised the general police station densities above the State average.

79. Beldanga and Lalgola police stations in the Murshidabad district are such that the elimination of their towns would make little difference on their overall density. Beldanga is one of the most fertile police stations in the district commanding the low *Kalantar* clay lands and the alluvium of the Bhagirathi. It used to have a sugar mill formerly which shut down, but still supplies large quantities of sugarcane to the Ramnagar Sugar Mill in Plassey. It has large orchards of fruit growing trees and kitchen vegetables, and land under mulberry for silk. In Lalgola, on the other hand, the stress is on the non-agricultural side and majority of the workers find sustenance from activities other than agriculture. The place is an important fishing centre, and is favourably situated for trade being served by the Ganga and its off-shoots, and has a saw mill. It is also the terminus of a branch railway which was opened in 1905.

80. Krishnagar, Ranaghat and Chakdah police stations of the Nadia district do not differ much from each other in characteristics of the land and people. All these places have grown to enormous proportions by virtue of the influx of displaced persons since 1947. Chakdah, which now forms the northern fringe of what is known as the Calcutta Industrial Region was no more than a small village and a kind of sleepy hollow upto 1947. Since then it rapidly expanded in area, by growing colony after colony of industrious displaced population which has had a way of settling down mainly along the railway line.

81. Barrackpore, Tollygunge, Diamond Harbour, Basirhat, Habra, Barasat, Baruipur and Hasnabad police stations in the 24-Parganas district contain suburban residential towns some of which are administrative headquarters. Barrackpore and Tollygunge have been registering spectacular increases in population since 1941 and the progress of Diamond Harbour has been evenly steady throughout the last sixty years. The remaining five police stations have witnessed phenomenal growth only after the partition of 1947.

82. Amta police station, even bereft of the non-municipal town of Amta, has a population density which is twice the average density of the State. It has long been an important centre of trade. Formerly it contained many salt and coal depots, being an entrepot for salt brought from Midnapore and coal from the Raniganj coal fields. The Damodar formed a broad highway of commerce, bearing hundreds of cargo boats. The railways have killed the river borne trade in salt

and coal; but on the other hand the trade in paddy and straw, carried partly by boats and partly by rail, has flourished. The place has also considerable importance as a betel-leaf and paddy growing centre.

83. Chinsurah police station is so small that it would cease to have any independent character if the town, which is the Divisional and District Headquarter, and its fringes were taken away, but Singur, Tarakeswar and Arambagh, even without their towns would still have a thriving economy based on agriculture capable of supporting a large population. The town of Arambagh itself has a pronounced agricultural bias with more than thirty per cent of the working population engaged in the agricultural sector.

84. Kalna was in the epicentre, so to say, of the Burdwan Fever which ravaged the district between 1863 and 1874. Even after the disappearance of the disease the place was extremely unhealthy. Over 1872-1921 the police station suffered a net decrease of 30.8 per cent in the population. After 1921 it began to look up gradually and gained 45.1 per cent during 1921-51. It has a few rice mills and has slowly re-established itself as a small centre of cottage industries and of trade. In 1951-61 the police station achieved a 35.5 per cent increase in population.

85. Kharagpur Town police station is situated in the midst of a purely agricultural country and is conterminous with the Kharagpur town which is an urban complex consisting of the Kharagpur municipality, the Indian Institute of Technology Area, the Kharagpur Railway Settlement and the remaining parts of the India and Kharida Unions, referred to as Kharagpur (N.M.) in the census tables. Of these four components, the Railway Settlement accounts for by far the largest population and the entire area has the predominant characteristics of a railway town with the workshop and several administrative offices of the South Eastern Railway situated in it. It would make but little difference in the densities of the police stations of Tamluk, Mahisadal and Contai, if the towns in them were to be kept out of consideration. The rural areas of these police stations have the same type of economy as in Panskura, Moyna and Bhagwanpur whose advantages have already been described. Mahisadal in particular is exceedingly fertile. It is served by a good river system, with the Rupnarayan bounding its east and the Haldi and the Cossye skirting its west.

86. An isolated pocket of high density in the western fringe of the State consists of the Purulia Town police station which is only 5.4 square miles in area and extends only to the municipal limits of the Headquarters town of the district.

87. Of the 52 industrial police stations outside the cities of Calcutta and Howrah 43 are more densely populated than the State as a whole. These 43 police stations extend to a total area of 1,661.2 square miles only but dispose of a population of 5,417,875 giving a mean density of 3,261 persons per square mile. The police stations are listed in Part C of Statement II.21.

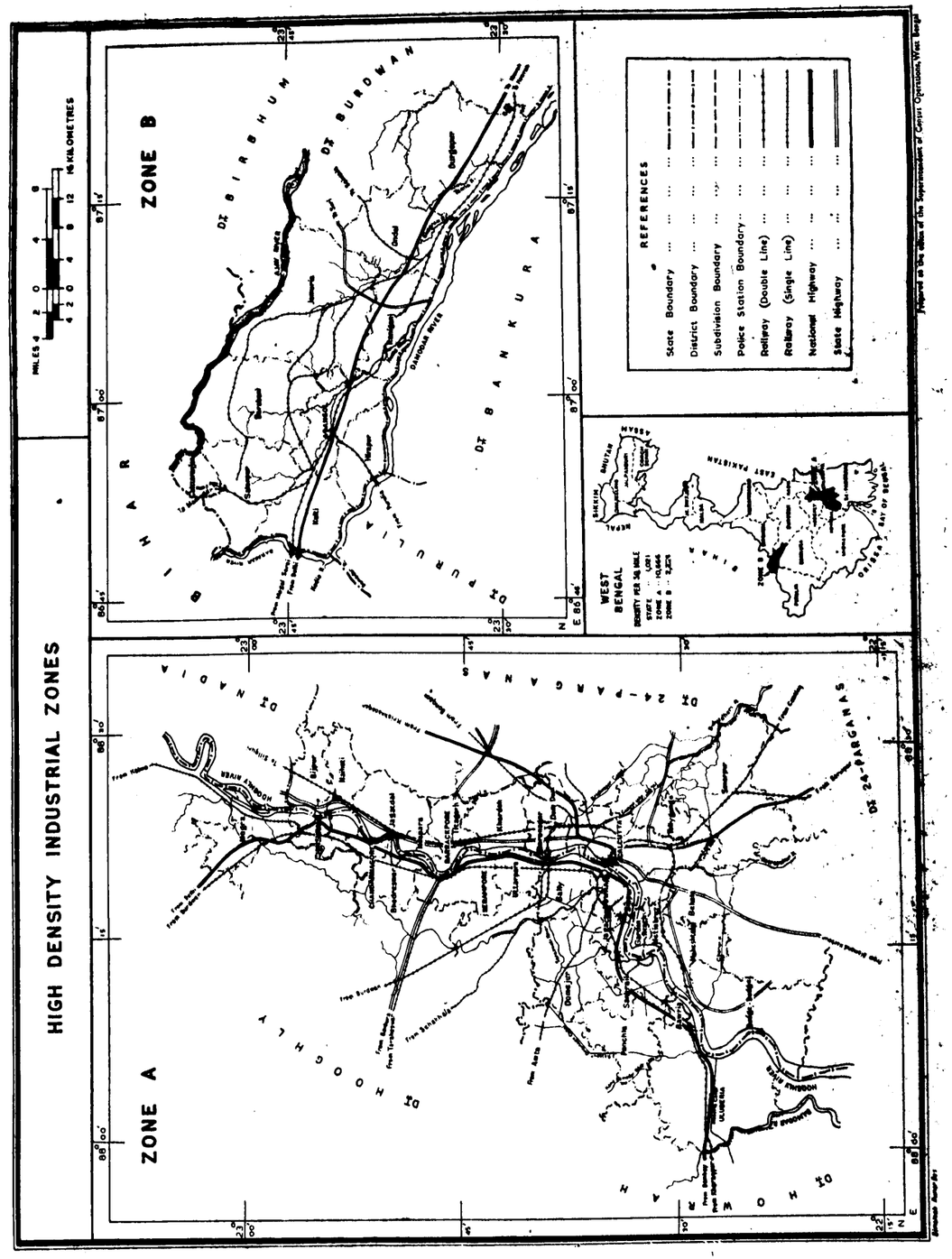
88. The police stations of Shamshirganj, Suti and Raghunathganj, along with Farrakka in the north and Lalgola in the south, characteristics of which have already been described, from one compact zone of high density. Even the rural density of none of the police stations falls below the average general density of the State. Shamshirganj and Suti owe their industrial characteristics to the large scale production of *bidi*, both in their urban and rural areas. At these two police

stations about 25,000 workers are principally engaged in this industry which enjoys a flourishing export market in the North Bengal and North Bihar districts. The principal industrial activities of Raghunathganj are milling and processing of rice, *atta*, flour etc., and fishing in inland waters. Next in importance, in terms of numbers of workers engaged, are the industries of *bidi*-making and cotton weaving in handlooms. The place also handles a modest export of jute and silk.

89. The next group of high density industrial police stations is formed by Nabadwip and Santipur in the district of Nadia. The two police stations are contiguous geographically and have received a sizable displaced population from East Pakistan. Of the two, Nabadwip is far more densely populated than Santipur which has less than a half of the former's general population density. In the town of Nabadwip there are more than 16,000 persons per square mile. The chief industry of the town consists of cotton spinning, cotton weaving, cotton dyeing and bleaching. These activities provide gainful employment to about six thousand persons in the town and five thousand persons in the rural areas of the police station. Manufacture of brass and bell metal utensils, which used to be the principal industry of the town, is now in a decaying state and provides employment to a little more than three hundred persons. The police station which is served by the Bhagirathi and is situated at is confluence with the Jalangi, provides good opportunities for inland fishing which is the principal economic activity of about six hundred persons. The only important industry in the Santipur police station is cotton weaving in handloom which provides employment to a little above five thousand persons, while manufacture of bricks and tiles and weaving of crepe lace and fringes hold some ground as subsidiary industries.

90. As for the high density industrial police stations of the 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan districts, I will first take in hand Baduria, Panduah and Katwa. Baduria police station owes its industrial characteristics to the artisan town which bears its name and where about five hundred persons are engaged in the manufacture of articles from cane, cork, bamboo etc. The town also boasts of a few handlooms which employ more than three hundred persons. Cotton weaving in handlooms is a major industry even in the rural areas of this police station with about a thousand persons on the employment roll. There has also been a large concentration of fishermen who operate in the Ichhamati and also in the coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal. Panduah in Hooghly has many rice mills, some brick fields and sand quarries, and a few handlooms. The town of Katwa in Burdwan has a loco-shed, a cold storage and a few handlooms. Dainhat has retained only a fraction of its past glory in brass, bell metal and stoneware industries and in *tassar* weaving. A sizable population of the Katwa police station, even in the rural areas, is engaged in rice mills, handlooms, and in livestock raising. It is the brass and bell metal industry of Kharar which has attributed industrial characteristics to the Ghatal police station which is otherwise predominantly agricultural. Even the municipal town of Ghatal has a marked bias towards agriculture with about 40 per cent of the working population engaged in the agricultural sector.

91. The industrial police stations of the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly (excluding Baduria and Panduah) listed in Part C of the Statement together with the cities of Calcutta and Howrah and the non-industrial police stations of Barrackpore, Tollygunge, Chinsurah and that part of Sibpur police station which



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STATEMENT II·22

Sex Ratio, Literacy, Urban Ratio and Participation Rate in the two high Density Zones around Calcutta and Asansol, 1961

Zone/Police Station	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Density per Sq. miles	Females per 1,000 males	Literacy percentage to total population (All ages)			Percentage of urban area to total area	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of workers to total population
					Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ZONE A	*645·6*	*7,079,417*	*10,966*	*686*	*51·37*	*58·11*	*41·55*	*33·67*	*84·10*	*35·55*
Bijpur	15·5	141,686	9,141	742	47·86	56·33	36·44	58·06	84·97	30·38
Naihati	15·6	89,038	5,708	768	42·49	49·83	32·93	28·85	85·64	32·07
Jagatdal	22·6	184,999	8,186	636	43·24	51·04	30·96	20·35	79·80	35·49
Noapara	5·9	98,106	16,516	705	50·60	56·56	42·14	100·00	100·00	33·11
Barrackpore	3·2	16,912	5,269	692	56·28	65·64	42·75	100·00	100·00	34·70
Titagarh	11·2	154,007	13,751	610	43·71	50·54	32·51	33·04	91·04	39·34
Khardah	21·1	167,344	7,931	784	57·71	63·08	50·86	47·87	85·44	28·16
Baranagar	7·6	233,294	30,536	699	59·00	63·75	52·21	100·00	100·00	33·37
Dum Dum	16·2	197,871	12,214	775	58·34	64·42	50·49	90·12	88·03	27·94
Behala	20·1	199,285	9,915	817	56·35	63·57	47·51	58·21	93·24	27·62
Metiabruz	3·7	25,131	6,792	741	35·72	44·22	24·27	100·00	100·00	32·50
Garden Reach	4·3	130,770	30,412	650	41·86	50·28	28·92	100·00	100·00	36·00
Tollygunge	19·0	104,233	5,486	831	54.38	60·13	47·45	27·37	60·38	26·78
Maheshtola	20·5	117,907	5,752	833	39·30	51·07	25·17	15·12	52·63	27·60
Budge Budge	55·0	182,388	3,316	833	30·68	43·90	14·81	8·91	28·20	28·54
Sonarpur	65·9	133,324	2,023	884	36·34	48·64	22·42	12·29	18·61	27·08
Bally	16·3	154,390	9,472	593	48·31	52·53	41·18	55·83	84·78	39·85
Jagacha	6·9	57,002	8,261	756	43·92	51·98	32·26	46·38	35·25	33·37
Sankrail	24·8	124,646	5,026	802	28·62	39·24	15·37	18·95	37·85	31·48
Panchla	27·4	93,024	3,395	938	22·71	34·77	9·86	6·20	9·78	25·88
Domejur	37·6	127,200	3,383	913	31·23	43·61	17·67	14·36	24·25	28·19
Uluberia	76·0	202,487	2,664	895	27·63	41·27	12·40	6·18	18·92	27·96

STATEMENT II·22—*contd.*

Zone/Police Station	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Density per Sq. miles	Females per 1,000 males	Literacy percentage to total population (All ages)			Percentage of urban area to total area	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of workers to total population
					Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ZONE A—contd.										
Bawria	5·6	41,579	7,425	718	35·06	48·13	16·86	50·00	67·29	34·18
Sibpur	0·5	374	748	731	17·11	24·07	7·59	..	..	48·93
Mogra	25·0	82,479	3,299	749	40·58	49·90	28·15	14·00	55·12	36·06
Chinsurah	14·5	107,697	7,427	840	55·93	63·43	47·00	41·38	77·16	27·02
Chandernagore	3·7	67,105	17,991	841	54·78	61·76	46·48	100·00	100·00	28·18
Bhadreswar	15·4	95,769	6,219	671	36·19	45·42	22·45	32·47	81·05	36·62
Serampore	22·4	197,345	8,810	725	50·08	57·13	40·36	31·25	88·36	34·05
Uttarpara	11·2	112,138	10,012	739	54·42	59·52	47·52	49·11	80·68	34·07
Calcutta City	39·8	2,927,289	73,642	612	59·29	63·55	52·31	100·00	100·00	40·41
Howrah City	11·1	512,598	46,056	630	51·62	57·45	42·36	100·00	100·00	36·97
ZONE B	*433·0*	*962,960*	*2,224*	*685*	*43·32*	*43·29*	*21·21*	*14·64*	*39·85*	*41·38*
Raniganj	32·8	92,026	2,806	687	30·77	38·50	19·52	5·79	32·72	41·47
Ondal	45·2	98,959	2,189	637	27·74	34·84	16·60	8·63	26·79	44·79
Hirapur	24·6	87,434	3,554	702	42·18	52·17	27·95	30·49	74·67	36·92
Asansol	30·7	160,832	5,239	683	45·51	53·60	33·67	13·03	64·29	36·42
Kulti	32·5	150,066	4,617	714	31·01	39·86	18·61	26·77	46·99	38·05
Chittaranjan	8·4	30,855	3,673	761	59·58	67·89	48·66	77·38	93·85	30·76
Jamuria	90·6	144,236	1,592	691	21·97	30·48	9·65	2·65	11·94	43.74
Durgapur	64·1	91,516	1,428	521	49·35	59·31	30·24	44·46	45·56	50·86
Salanpur	43·7	42,036	962	815	20·45	30·79	7·76	..	..	46·39
Barabani	60·4	65,000	1,076	808	21·94	32·70	8·64	..	..	43·73
West Bengal	**34,194·1**	**34,926,279**	**1,021**	**878**	**29.28**	**40.08**	**16.98**	**1.93**	**24.45**	**33.16**

SUB-AVERAGE DENSITY

is outside Howrah city make a very compact land and water mass of 645.6 square miles with an average density of 10,[illegible]6 persons per square mile. Another compact high density zone is represented by the industrial police stations of Raniganj, Ondal, Hirapur, Asansol, Kulti, Chittaranjan, Jamuria, Durgapur and the rural police stations of Salanpur and Barabani, which together account for an area of 433.0 square miles and an average density of 2,224 persons per square mile. The demographic and economic characteristics, pattern of production and life in these two zones are matters of special and intensive study, but the summary Statement II.22 will highlight such important features as sex ratio, literacy rates by sexes, proportion of urban area and population to total area and population and the rate of participation. The two delineated zones have been referred to in the Statement and in the accompanying maps as Zone A and Zone B respectively. State level figures have been given at the bottom of the Statement for facility of comparison.

92. The two zones, evidently, represent between them most of the areas which are the cream of the State in the matters of literacy and urbanisation.

93. Brief account should now be taken of the police stations, and their characteristics, which have population densities lower than the average density of the State. It has already been seen in Statement II.19 that there are 160 such police stations. Statement II.23 classifies these police stations according to their density range and characteristics.

STATEMENT II·23

Police Stations with Density below the Average Density of the State classified by Density Range and Characteristics

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 0—25 per cent below that of State (766 to 1,021)	Names of Police Stations with density 26—50 per cent below that of State (511 to 765)	Names of Police Stations with density 51—75 per cent below that of State (256 to 510)	Names of Police Stations with density 76—100 per cent below that of State (255 or below)	Population	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A—ENTIRELY RURAL POLICE STATIONS				
Darjeeling		Pulbazar			32,504	53·0
		Jore Bungalow			35,261	56·4
		Mirik			21,646	37·6
		Naxalbari			42,193	79·8
			Rangli Rangliot		38,513	118·8
			Phansidewa		58,573	120·6
			Kharibari		25,957	55·4
				Sukhiapokri	22,784	92·6
				Garubathan	24,479	172·5
Jalpaiguri		Nagrakata			58,635	106·7
		Mitiali			57,697	79·6
		Madarihat			81,344	146·9
			Rajganj		80,766	245·8
			Kalchini		117,184	344·4
			Kumargram		73,810	194·6
Cooch Behar		Sitai			36,664	61·0
		Sitalkuchi			67,720	101·0
		Kumarganj			68,998	110·8
West Dinajpur		Tapan			89,851	170·3
		Hemtabad			46,769	74·0
		Itahar			104,709	165.1
		Kushmundi			73,448	119·9
		Bangshihari			72,414	134·2
		Goalpokhar			147,025	246·8
			Karandighi		75,191	150·2
			Chopra		68,868	146·1
Malda	Ratua				151,899	153·7
	Manikchak				98,610	122·1
	Kharba				137,441	142·2
	Harishchandrapur				136,682	149·8
		Habibpur			87,494	153·3
		Bamangola			47,805	79·6
			Gajole		94,505	198·3
Murshidabad	Sagardighi				105,168	133·3
	Bhagawangola				118,334	116·7
	Jalangi				79,312	85·9
	Domkol				112,968	117·5
	Nawada				80,888	88·9
	Hariharpara				87,407	97·6
	Khargram				111,410	122·4
	Burwan				109,088	107·7
		Nabagram			82,237	118·4
Nadia	Chapra				110,754	130·8
	Krishnaganj				52,034	58·4
	Nakasipara				119,176	139·9
	Kaliganj				112,325	124·0
	Tehatta				133,803	163·4
	Karimpur				139,193	173·6
24-Parganas	Bagdah				74,713	89·8
	Sandeskhali				227,652	275·9

STATEMENT II·23—*contd.*

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 0—25 per cent below that of State (766 to 1,021)	Names of Police Stations with density 26—50 per cent below that of State (511 to 765)	Names of Police Stations with density 51—75 per cent below that of State (256 to 510)	Names of Police Stations with density 76—100 per cent below that of State (255 or below)	Population	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A—ENTIRELY RURAL POLICE STATIONS—*contd.*				
24-Parganas—*contd.*		Mathurapur			274,705	423.3
		Kakdwip			139,036	245·8
			Sagore		73,629	224·3
Howrah		Sibpur (Outside Howrah City)			374	0·5
Hooghly	Goghat				124,512	145·3
Burdwan	Ketugram				131,114	137·1
	Mongalkote				122,337	140·9
	Monteswar				106,846	117·9
	Raina				148,008	187·1
	Khandaghosh				79,395	100·5
	Bhatar				124,371	160·0
	Galsi				153,674	184·0
	Faridpur				64,592	82·4
	Salanpur				42,036	43·7
		Kaksa			63,522	108.8
Birbhum	Labhpur				91,610	104·7
	Nanoor				98,476	119·4
	Mayureshwar				128,274	147·1
	Muraroi				139,267	137·8
		Muhammad Bazar			66,362	121·0
		Khoyrasole			77,226	105·6
		Illambazar			68,882	100·2
			Rajnagar		41,973	85·2
Bankura	Kotalpur				77,960	96·7
		Onda			109,913	193·9
		Chhatna			102,488	173·0
		Gangajalghati			89,366	143·3
		Borjora			91,817	151·9
		Mejhia			41,827	62·9
		Saltora			70,736	121·5
		Indpur			75,292	115·0
		Raipur			126,157	227·1
		Simlapal			60,978	119·4
		Joypur			70,980	100·9
		Indas			73,332	98·5
			Ranibandah		66,604	165·4
			Taldangra		61,525	135·0
Midnapore	Sabang				100,105	120·4
	Pingla				71,609	86·3
	Patashpur				134,235	138·2
	Egra				144,686	155·6
	Sutahata				127,932	127·3
		Keshpur			115,398	185·9
		Kharagpur			134,289	214·4
		Narayangarh			111,880	194·6
		Dantan			125,172	170·7
		Mohanpur			40,839	54·3
		Keshiari			62,597	114·5
		Khejri			112,778	164·6
		Gopiballavpur			103,627	184·9
		Sankrail			55,501	106·4
			Salbani		81,024	213·3

STATEMENT II·23—*contd.*

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 0—25 per cent below that of State (766 to 1,021)	Names of Police Stations with density 26—50 per cent below that of State (511 to 765)	Names of Police Stations with density 51—75 per cent below that of State (256 to 510)	Names of Police Stations with density 76—100 per cent below that of State (255 or below)	Population	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—ENTIRELY RURAL POLICE STATIONS—*concld.*						
Midnapore—*contd.*			Jamboni		57,859	126·1
			Binpur		156,411	365·1
			Nayagram		69,286	195·2
Purulia		Arsha			58,389	102·0
		Barabazar			83,663	160·0
		Jaipur			52,006	89·0
		Manbazar			139,652	257·0
		Neturia			54,211	80·0
		Para			84,022	119·0
		Purulia Muffassil			140,339	210·6
		Santuri			38,896	70·0
			Baghmundi		61,131	172·0
			Bunduan		46,581	142·0
			Hura		71,376	152·0
			Puncha		64,553	201·0
B—NON-INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING ONE OR MORE TOWNS NONE OF WHICH ARE INDUSTRIAL						
Darjeeling			Kalimpong		96,047	235·4
			Kurseong		59,097	126·6
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri				171,822	194·2
	Dhubguri				168,308	216·8
		Mal			135,117	209·9
		Falakata			91,923	122·6
		Alipur Duars			199,408	269·9
			Maynaguri		123,278	251·5
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar				272,484	284·8
	Tufanganj				173,637	224·0
	Dinhata				211,295	210·9
		Mathabhanga			150,445	242·0
		Mekliganj			60,057	112·7
		Haldibari			47,504	77·5
West Dinajpur	Balurghat				120,848	143·7
	Raiganj				150,072	186·4
	Kaliaganj				93,911	120·3
		Gangarampur			86,506	126·8
Malda		Islampur			87,942	133·3
		Malda			52,475	87·4
Nadia	Hanskhali				84,065	94·9
24-Parganas	Jayanagar				256,479	279·7
Burdwan		Canning			241,872	346·1
		Ausgram			131,650	231·8
Birbhum	Suri				105,427	113·1
	Sainthia				104,698	120·1
	Bolpur				111,950	128·8
	Rampurhat				174,260	182·4
	Nalhati				140,058	138·8
		Dubrajpur			97,695	138·8
Midnapore	Midnapore				125,263	130·1
			Garhbeta		193,982	408·4
			Jhargram		98,269	208.3
Purulia		Kashipur			104,084	173·0

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

LOW DENSITY REGIONS

STATEMENT II·23—*concld.*

Name of District	Names of Police Stations with density 0—25 per cent below that of State (766 to 1,021)	Names of Police Stations with density 26—50 per cent below that of State (511 to 765)	Names of Police Stations with density 51—75 per cent below that of State (256 to 510)	Names of Police Stations with density 76—100 per cent below that of State (255 or below)	Population	Area (Sq. miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C—INDUSTRIAL POLICE STATIONS EACH CONTAINING AT LEAST ONE INDUSTRIAL TOWN						
Bankura		Khatra			101,529	166·5
		Bishnupur			101,243	146·5
		Sonamukhi			82,624	146·7
		Patrasair			83,396	124·2
					108,053	132·2
Midnapore		Debra			116,036	150·9
		Chandrakona			61,604	103·0
Purulia		Balarampur			136,270	220·0
		Jhalda			114,805	151·0
		Raghunathpur				

94. The police stations listed in columns 4 and 5 of Part A of the Statement, *i.e.*, the police stations with less than half the average density of the State are mainly hill and forest areas. All the rural police stations in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Purulia and Bankura (except Kotalpur) have average density below 765 persons per square mile. In Malda the rural police stations bordering Bihar are generally more thickly populated than those in the interior. In Murshidabad, Nadia and Burdwan the rural police stations which are below the average density of the State are within the range of 25 per cent of that average ; Nabagram of Murshidabad and Kaksa of Burdwan being the exceptions. In 24-Parganas all the five rural police stations with low density have considerable areas under forests, rivers and estuaries. Sibpur police station outside Howrah city contains the Indian Botanical Gardens and a portion of the river Hooghly. The area has been classed as rural in view of its small population and low density, although the population is entirely non-agricultural. Goghat in Hooghly, as already stated, represents the most unfertile tract of the district. Of the eight rural police stations in Birbhum, the four which are on the eastern border of the district with Murshidabad and Burdwan are densely populated. Here the land is an alluvial flat. But the density decreases in police stations towards the west on the borders with the Santan Parganas, where the surface is barren and undulating and the soil of gondwana and laterite groups. In Midnapore, generally speaking, people cluster more closely in the country to the east of the 87° 30′ E longitude than to the west. The eastern part, incidentally, is alluvial while the west has a lateritic soil covered here and there with forests.

95. In West Bengal there are five police stations, *viz.*, Kalimpong, Kurseong, Maynaguri, Garhbeta and Jhargram, which contain towns but have less than even half of the average general density of the State. The nine industrial police stations (listed in Part C of the Statement) in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia contain artisan towns with small industries contending against such odds as competition from organised industries, lack of raw materials and market etc.

Density by Cultivated Area

96. Crude density of population per square mile for every unit of administration does not, however, give an adequate idea of how much density the cultivated area of the unit bears. It has already been seen that there is some relationship between the cultivated area and density of population. It will be of interest to relate the density of population to the cultivated area in each district. In Statement II.24 next page density figures calculated on the total or geographical area have been shown side by side with density figures based on cultivated area.

97. Figures for areas under cultivation have been collected from the Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960. Net area sown consists of net area sown with crops and orchards, areas sown more than once being counted only once. Gross area sown is net area sown plus areas sown more than once.

STATEMENT II·24

Density of Districts on Geographical Area and Cultivated Area

District	Density per square mile calculated on		
	Total geographical area	Net area sown	Gross area sown
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	497	1,778	1,538
Jalpaiguri	570	1,288	1,187
Cooch Behar	776	1,035	900
West Dinajpur	642	808	677
Malda	878	1,238	993
Murshidabad	1,105	1,589	1,136
Nadia	1,135	1,745	1,173
24-Parganas	1,114	2,472	2,152
Howrah	3,639	5,617	4,876
Hooghly	1,841	2,441	2,211
Burdwan	1,139	1,667	1,572
Birbhum	830	1,121	1,020
Bankura	629	1,274	1,209
Midnapore	826	1,289	1,228
Purulia	565	1,328	1,250

98. It is at once clear from the above Statement that the density figures calculated on the geographical area greatly exaggerate the relative sparseness of population in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia. The density ratio calculated on the cultivated area shows that the number of persons per square mile of gross cultivated area is greater in each of these districts than in Murshidabad or even Nadia. Darjeeling, in fact, bears more population per square mile of gross cultivated area than any other district except Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Burdwan.

Density of Sikkim

99. In Sikkim the average general density is 58 and the average rural density is 55. Gangtok, the only town has 1,712 persons per square mile and the tehsil bearing that name is the most thickly populated with a density of 155 persons per square mile. The rural density is 137, *i.e.*, just 5 persons less than that in the Garubathan police station of the Darjeeling district. Namchi has almost the same density with 134 persons per square mile, while Magan, the new tehsil curved out of Gangtok, has the largest area and the smallest population with a density of only 6 persons per square mile.

SECTION 2—DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

Definition of a House

100. After showing how the people are distributed over the land, the next point to be considered is the way they are lodged. Each population census is heralded by a numbering of the houses. In earlier Censuses the purpose of this numbering was to ensure that no likely place of human habitation escaped notice during the Enumeration and to ascertain for each village or town the total number of houses so that a moderate area of work could be assigned to an Enumerator. No clear and universally applicable definition was laid down of what was to be considered a house and the term was sought to be given a meaning which was acceptable as the most natural and the most convenient to the agency employed for the operation. In 1872 and 1881 a house was defined as the dwelling place of one or more families having a separate independent entrance from a common way. The house according to this definition was not a social but a physical unit because in many cases it could comprise several families while in some others it would include only one. But difficulties in application of this definition arose, particularly in big cities, where several families having no connection with each other shared one house. In such cases counting the whole structure as a single house resulted in an underestimation of the work-load that would eventually fall on the Enumerator in whose block the house would be. In the Censuses from 1891 to 1941 the emphasis shifted from the structural to the demographic aspect of the term, and house in Bengal was generally defined as the residence of a commensal family. In 1951 a compromise between the structural and social aspects was attempted and a uniform all-India definition was laid down according to which "a house was a building within which people lived; provided that if different parts of the building were structurally separated and provided with separate main entrance so as to give independent access to each part, then each such part was to be recognized and numbered as a separate house" (India Report, p. 48). In West Bengal a departure was made from this definition and according to local instructions a Census House was defined as "the buildings or a building or part of a building, a suite of rooms or even a room in which one commensal family lived as a unit" (West Bengal Report, p. 144). The abandonment of the stipulation of a "separate main entrance" so diffused the scope of the definition as to include the minimum of one room. Where two or more families dwelt separately in one room, the room was one Census House. Therefore, so far as West Bengal was concerned, in 1951 also a house meant the same thing as a commensal family, the only exception being cases where one room was shared by more than one family unit. In such cases the house was the room, not each of the separate families it contained.

101. The housenumbering for the 1961 Census was not only a preparatory operation for the population count but also a complete census, on a standard schedule, of all houses, vacant or inhabited or used for any purpose whatsoever. A Census House was defined as follows:

> A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.
>
> If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an

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enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Houses per Square Mile

102. An average rural dwelling in West Bengal consists of two or three huts in possession of the same household and built around a common courtyard each giving on the courtyard. A literal application of the definition resulted in the treatment of each of these huts as a separate Census House, and naturally the number of Census Houses was in appreciable excess of the number of households. The impact that this conceptual difference has made on the figures will be understood from the marginal Statement which compares the density of Census Houses per square mile in the rural areas of the State according to the 1961 Census with the corresponding data of the preceding Censuses.

STATEMENT II·25

Number of Census Houses per Square mile in Rural Areas of the Districts, 1951—1961

District/Other Area	1961	1951
1	2	3
Darjeeling	96	62
Jalpaiguri	190	80
Cooch Behar	371	103
West Dinajpur	306	94
Malda	214	127
Murshidabad	229	160
Nadia	190	134
24-Parganas	151	117
Howrah	433	434
Hooghly	393	235
Burdwan	230	156
Birbhum	187	130
Bankura	137	102
Midnapore	162	128
Purulia	119	92
Sikkim	10	9

Households and Houses

103. A 'household' for the 1961 Census was defined as a group of persons who commonly lived together and took their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. Statement II.26 shows the percentage of households to number of houses as defined in 1961 in the rural and urban areas district by district.

STATEMENT II·26

Percentage of Households to number of Houses in Rural and Urban Areas, District by District

State/District	Percentage of households to number of houses		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	**78.98**	**74.04**	**98.00**
Darjeeling	82.88	77.17	109.71
Jalpaiguri	55.81	55.65	57.79
Cooch Behar	37.86	37.26	48.99
West Dinajpur	37.94	37.03	56.29
Malda	69.17	68.40	92.71
Murshidabad	84.09	82.78	101.69
Nadia	91.55	89.38	102.62
24-Parganas	95.63	92.96	101.18
Calcutta	98.60	..	98.60
Howrah	100.47	96.56	105.62
Hooghly	72.94	65.62	100.84
Burdwan	82.13	78.57	101.81
Birbhum	80.57	79.71	94.83
Bankura	79.48	78.97	86.93
Midnapore	92.72	92.29	98.29
Purulia	87.10	86.20	102.89
Sikkim	**99.89**	**101.03**	**82.30**

its wall and roof, (iv) the size of a household in a residential Census House and (v) the number of rooms occupied by a household, and certain other data on workshops and factories. These tables along with a Report on Housing have been published in Part IV(i) of the publications for the 1961 Census.

Summary of Housing Tables

106. According to the Census of houses 10,891,376 Census Houses were found to exist in West Bengal in October 1960. Of these, 2.85 per cent were vacant, 78.57 per cent were being used exclusively as dwellings, 0.70 per cent as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 0.33 per cent as workshops-*cum*-dwellings, 0.11 per cent as hotels, *sarais*, *dharmasalas* etc., 1.93 per cent as shops other than eating houses, 0.39 per cent as business houses and offices, 1.25 per cent as factories, workshops and worksheds, 0.38 per cent as schools and other educational institutions, 0.12 per cent as hotels and eating houses, 0.07 per cent as places of entertainments and community gatherings, 0.19 per cent as public health and medical institutions like hospitals, dispensaries and health centres and 13.11 per cent for other purposes such as places of worship, garage, railway cabin, public lavatory etc., or for purposes other than those already mentioned. Statement II.27 shows the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses in Class I, Class II and other towns according to uses to which they are put.

STATEMENT II·27

Distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to use in Cities and Towns, 1961

Class of City or Town	Census Houses used as							
	Vacant	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Schools and other educational institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I	38	769	28	12	19	28	3	103
Class II	52	805	11	3	5	28	4	92
Class III, Class IV, Class V, Class VI	55	777	15	4	8	21	4	116

107. In Sikkim there were 34,771 Census Houses of which 2.11 per cent were vacant, 87.54 per cent were dwellings, 2.00 per cent were shop-*cum*-dwellings, 0.44 per cent were workshop-*cum*-dwellings, 0.25 per cent were hotels, *sarais*, *dharmasalas*, 0.37 per cent were shops excluding eating houses, 0.34 per cent were business houses and offices, 0.27 per cent used as workshops and worksheds, 0.52 per cent as schools and other educational institutions, 0.05 per cent were used as restaurants and eating houses, 0.02 per cent as places of entertainments, 0.11 per cent as public health and medical institutions and 5.98 per cent were used for purposes classified as "others".

108. Out of every 1,000 households in West Bengal 981 were found to be living in Census Houses used exclusively as dwellings, 11 in Census Houses used as shop-*cum*-dwellings, 4 in Census Houses used as workshops-*cum*-dwellings and another 4 in Census Houses used as dwellings along with other uses. About 77 per cent of the households living in houses used exclusively for residential purposes owned the

houses in which they lived. But of the households who lived in shop-*cum*-dwellings nearly 71 per cent lived in rented accommodation. Of the households living in other types of Census Houses a little above 47 per cent owned the houses in which they lived.

109. Grass leaves, reeds or bamboo are the wall material for 20.96 per cent of the Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in West Bengal. Timber is used in 1.08 per cent of the houses while mud accounts for 56.95 per cent of them. Unburnt bricks and burnt bricks constitute the wall material of 0.16 per cent and 18.99 per cent of the Census Houses respectively. C. I. sheets or other metal sheets are used in 1.01 per cent of the Census Houses while stone and cement concrete are used in 0.15 per cent and 0.31 per cent of the houses respectively. All other building material together account for 0.39 per cent of the houses. As for roof materials the most predominant are grass leaves, reeds, thatch or bamboo which account for 60.05 per cent of the Census Houses. Next in importance are tiles, slates and shingles which account for 15.21 per cent of the houses. C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets are used as roof material in 13.01 per cent of the houses while asbestos, C. I. sheets are used in 0.91 per cent of them. Brick and lime constitute the roof materials in 4.13 per cent of the Census Houses while cement concrete and stone slabs are used in 6.26 per cent of the houses. All other materials account for the remaining 0.43 per cent of the houses.

110. Among every 1,000 households, 5 do not have any regular room, *i.e.*, they either share a room with other households or do not have accommodations which would answer to the definition of a room. 648 households have one room each, 218 have two rooms each, 67 have three rooms each, 38 have four rooms each and only 24 households have five rooms or more. Excluding persons with no room, the average number of persons per room comes to 3.29 in West Bengal and 3.09 in Sikkim. Statements II.28 and II.29 show the distribution of 1,000 households by number of rooms under occupation for Class I, Class II and other towns and for each city individually.

STATEMENT II·28

Distribution of 1,000 Households of Class I, Class II and other Towns by number of Rooms occupied, 1961

Class of City or Town	Households Occupying					
	No definite room	One room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more than 5 rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	4	718	141	65	35	37
Class II	2	650	199	76	36	37
Class III, Class IV, Class V, Class VI	5	610	230	78	40	37

STATEMENT II·29

Distribution of 1,000 Households of each City by number of Rooms occupied, 1961

City	Households occupying					
	No definite room	One room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 and more than 5 rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta	4	719	132	67	36	42
Howrah	1	752	124	60	30	33
South Suburban	N	602	221	95	46	36
Bhatpara	4	842	91	31	16	16
Kharagpur	..	671	225	52	34	18
Baly	1	757	127	58	28	20
Garden Reach	2	815	109	36	20	18
Kamarhati	46	696	146	61	28	23
South Dum-Dum	1	697	170	75	33	24
Burdwan	..	610	213	81	42	54
Baranagar	..	630	195	84	49	42
Asansol	..	533	251	113	52	51

N—Negligible.

111. There were 157,021 Census Houses in West Bengal in October 1960 used as factories and workshops. Of these 15,777 were run with electricity, 7,150 with liquid fuel like petroleum, 533 were run on coal, wood, bagasse and 356 were using other sources of power. 133,205 of the establishments did not use any power. Among every 1,000 factories and workshops in the rural areas of the State, 389 were engaged in production of food stuffs, 13 in production of beverages, 31 in production of tobacco products, 205 in production of cotton textile, 2 in production of jute textile, 10 in production of silk textile, 52 in production of miscellaneous textile, 22 in manufacture of wooden products, 1 in printing and publishing, 12 in manufacture of leather and leather products, 4 in production of chemicals and chemical products, 64 in production of non-metallic machinery products other than petroleum and coal, 120 in production of basic metals and other products excluding machinery and transport, 1 in production of all kinds of machineries (other than transport) and electrical equipments, 26 in production of transport equipment and 48 in miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the urban areas, out of every 1,000 factories and workshops, 138 were engaged in production of food stuffs, 6 in the production of beverages, 36 in the production of tobacco products, 56 in the production of cotton textile, 3 in the production of jute textile, 2 in the production of wool textile, 4 in the production of silk textiles, 145 in the production of miscellaneous textile, 69 in manufacturing of wooden products, 7 in manufacturing of paper and paper products, 47 in printing and publishing, 43 in manufacture of leather and leather products, 6 in manufacture of rubber, petroleum and coal products, 26 manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, 27 in manufacture of non-metallic machinery products other than petroleum and coal, 115 in manufacturing of basic metals and other products excluding machinery and transport equipment, 42 in production of all kinds of machineries (other than transport) and electrical equipments, 62 in production of transport equipments and 166 in miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

SECTION 3—GROWTH OF POPULATION

Increase by Police Stations

112. Between 1951 and 1961 the population of India increased by 21.5 per cent. In the same period the population of West Bengal increased by 32.8 per cent. But the increase was by no means spread evenly over the whole State. We have noticed earlier in this Chapter how the growth rates have varied from district to district. It remains to examine now the variations by police stations. A reference to the map on this subject will show how the levels of growth have transcended district boundaries.

113. Statement II.30 shows, districtwise, those police stations which have registered population increases above the average general increase for the State (*i.e.*, 32.8 per cent) during the decade, and analyses the increase in each case by its rural and urban components.

STATEMENT II·30

Rural and Urban components of increase in Population of Police Stations which have shown increases above the State Average, *i. e.*, 32·8 per cent during 1951—1961

District	Police Station	Percentage increase of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of rural population of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of urban population of Police Station during 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	Garubathan	44·2	44·2	..
	Mirik	34·1	34·1	..
	Phansidewa	55·5	55·5	..
	Siliguri	78·0	39·3	101·6
	Kharibari	46·2	46·2	..
	Naxalbari	82·8	82·8	..
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	46·0	61·1	18·1
	Rajganj	56·2	56·2	..
	Maynaguri	39·6	16·9	*
	Nagrakata	38·3	38·3	..
	Dhubguri	51·8	42·2	*
	Mal	41·9	32·4	*
	Mitiali	37·0	37·0	..
	Madarihat	36·7	36·7	..
	Falakata	65·0	53·5	*
	Kalchini	36·9	36·9	..
	Alipur Duars	67·5	81·1	16·2
	Kumargram	52·0	52·0	..
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	58·5	66·3	26·1
	Tufanganj	77·7	78·4	50·0
	Dinhata	54·2	52·5	93·3
	Sitai	52·4	52·4	..
	Mathabhanga	46·2	45·4	64·0
	Sitalkuchi	48·0	48·0	..
West Dinajpur	Gangarampur	41·1	25·3	*
	Raiganj	47·3	36·3	108·7
	Kaliaganj	39·4	17·9	*
	Hemtabad	34·9	34·9	..
	Bangshihari	41·2	41·2	..
	Islampur	53·4	36·9	*
	Karandighi	59·4	59·4	..
	Goalpokhar	48·6	48·6	..

*Had urban population in 1961 but not in 1951.

URBAN COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

STATEMENT II·30—*contd.*

District	Police Station	Percentage increase of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of rural population of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of urban population of Police Station during 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
Malda	English Bazar	40·0	35·2	49·7
	Malda	40·2	44·6	8·6
	Kharba	36·8	36·8	..
	Harishchandrapur	35·1	35·1	..
Murshidabad	Suti	34·1	20·1	*
	Sagardighi	41·1	41·1	..
	Raninagar	40·2	40·2	..
	Murshidabad	45·6	41·7	58·0
	Nabagram	36·1	36·1	..
	Jalangi	44·1	44·1	..
	Domkol	36·4	36·4	..
	Nawada	37·9	37·9	..
	Hariharpara	49·2	49·2	..
	Khargram	36·0	36·0	..
	Kandi	37·1	39·1	30·0
	Burwan	33·2	33·2	..
	Bharatpur	33·4	33·4	..
Nadia	Krishnagar	35·6	38·0	40·8
	Nabadwip	36·9	49·0	29·4
	Chapra	42·6	42·6	..
	Krishnaganj	34·5	34·5	..
	Nakashipara	45·8	45·8	..
	Kaliganj	45·3	45·3	..
	Tehatta	48·0	48·0	..
	Karimpur	58·7	58·7	..
	Ranaghat	65·7	63·9	72·4
	Chakdah	58·3	42·8	109·6
	Haringhata	77·5	77·5	..
	Hanskhali	63·6	54·8	*
	Santipur	41·1	54·2	30·0
24-Parganas	Bagdah	73·7	73·7	..
	Bongaon	52·4	46·0	75·8
	Gaighata	81·5	81·5	..
	Sarupnagar	55·0	55·0	..
	Baduria	39·6	38·6	43·9
	Basirhat	42·9	38·8	55·0
	Habra	82·6	19·3	1,099·4
	Amdanga	49·6	49·6	..
	Barasat	60·5	25·8	284·5
	Deganga	40·6	40·6	..
	Rajarhat	63·2	63·2	..
	Bijpur	34·7	53·8	31·8
	Khardah	105·4	81·5	110·2
	Baranagar	51·1	..	51·1
	Dum Dum	107·0	194·7	98·9
	Tollygunge	132·8	—7·7	*
	Behala	75·8	44·5	78·6
	Sonarpur	50·8	50·5	52·1
	Baruipur	35·4	34·3	47·3
	Bhangar	33·5	33·5	..
	Mathurapur	35·9	35·9	..
	Kakdwip	42·1	42·1	..
	Sagore	43·1	43·1	..
Howrah	Bally	50·5	—40·5	107·3
	Jagacha	68·5	9·1	*
	Jagatballavpur	33·4	33·4	..

*Had urban population in 1961 but not in 1951.

STATEMENT II·30—*contd.*

District	Police Station	Percentage increase of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of rural population of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of urban population of Police Station during 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly	Chinsurah	52·5	78·3	46·3
	Polba	36·6	36·6	..
	Dhaniakhali	45·1	45·1	..
	Panduah	43·6	34·1	*
	Balagarh	43·1	43·1	..
	Mogra	58·3	72·3	48·5
	Chandernagore	34.5	..	34·5
	Singur	34·3	26·0	*
	Tarakeswar	38·2	24·3	*
	Serampore	39·9	59·6	37·7
	Uttarpara	70·6	52·7	75·6
	Jangipara	35·7	35·7	..
	Goghat	43·7	43·7	..
	Arambagh	39·5	38·8	41·4
	Khanakul	35·9	35·9	..
Burdwan	Ketugram	34·4	34·4	..
	Katwa	35·0	35·8	31·5
	Mongalkote	37·7	37·7	..
	Monteswar	36·0	36·0	..
	Purbasthali	37·0	37·0	..
	Kalna	35·5	36·3	30·5
	Memari	50·1	49·3	67·6
	Jamalpur	37·5	37·5	..
	Raina	33·1	33·1	..
	Burdwan	49·3	54·9	43·6
	Bhatar	47·0	47·0	..
	Galsi	43·6	43·6	..
	Ausgram	45·3	37·5	*
	Faridpur	40·6	40·6	..
	Ondal	47·4	15·3	518·4
	Hirapur	45·9	—46·6	253·1
	Asansol	39·3	46·5	35·6
	Salanpur	37·6	37·6	..
	Chittaranjan	83·6	196·1	79·2
	Durgapur	233·4	81·5	*
Birbhum	Sainthia	47·9	49·2	38·9
	Illambazar	42·6	42·6	..
	Bolpur	44·6	41·4	57·8
	Labhpur	37·2	37·2	..
	Nanoor	42·0	42·0	..
	Mayureshwar	39·7	39·7	..
	Nalhati	37·2	28·7	*
	Muraroi	34·6	34·6	..
Bankura	Bishnupur	37·3	41·2	29·1
	Joypur	35·6	35·6	..
	Kotalpur	43·4	43·4	..
	Sonamukhi	34·8	38·1	21·7
	Patrasair	36·8	36·8	37·4
	Indas	43·3	43·3	..

*Had urban population in 1961 but not in 1951.

STATEMENT II·30—*concld.*

District	Police Station	Percentage increase of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of rural population of Police Station during 1951-61	Percentage increase of urban population of Police Station during 1951-61
1	2	3	4	5
Midnapore	Keshpur	34·4	34·4	..
	Debra	56·4	47·2	*
	Sabong	35·0	35·0	..
	Pingla	42·2	42·2	..
	Kharagpur Local	40·3	40·3	..
	Narayangarh	48·2	48·2	..
	Dantan	38·5	38·5	..
	Mohanpur	33·7	33·7	..
	Keshiari	43·3	43·3	..
	Patashpur	33·3	33·3	..
	Panskura	34·1	34·1	..
	Ghatal	35·2	37·7	27·5
	Daspur	36·5	36·5	..
	Chandrakona	34·3	38·3	18·9

*Had urban population in 1961 but not in 1951.

114. In almost all the police stations the rural population has made great strides. The low rates recorded in some cases are largely illusory, because certain places treated as rural in the police stations in 1951 were declared urban in 1961. Urban population has increased by more than 50 per cent in the police stations of Siliguri in the Darjeeling district; Dinhata and Mathabhanga in the Cooch Behar district; Raiganj in West Dinajpur district; Murshidabad in the Murshidabad district; Ranaghat and Chakdah in the Nadia district; Bongaon, Basirhat, Habra, Barasat, Khardah, Baranagar, Dum Dum, Behala and Sonarpur in the 24-Parganas district, Bally in the Howrah district, Uttarpara in the Hooghly district, Memari, Ondal, Hirapur and Chittaranjan in the Burdwan district and Bolpur in the Birbhum district. Rural population has increased by more than 50 per cent in the police stations of Phansidewa and Naxalbari in the Darjeeling district, Jalpaiguri, Rajganj, Falkata, Kumargram and Alipur Duars in the Jalpaiguri district; Cooch Behar, Tufanganj, Dinhata and Sitai in the Cooch Behar district; Karandighi in the West Dinajpur district; Karimpur, Ranaghat, Haringhata, Hanskhali and Santipur in the Nadia district; Bagdah, Gaighata, Sarupnagar, Rajarhat, Bijpur, Khardah, Dum Dum and Sonarpur in the 24-Parganas district; Chinsurah, Mogra, Serampore and Uttarpara in the Hooghly district and Burdwan, Chittaranjan and Durgapur in the Burdwan district.

Role of Immigration

115. It is not unlikely that the police stations which show an increase of 25 per cent and above in the rural population have received a large number of immigrants in the decade. Apart from the influx of displaced population from East Pakistan, this immigration may have been motivated by such factors as new reclamation of hitherto uncultivated land, commissioning of new irrigation projects, opening of new roads and communications, establishment and expansion of industrial projects, improvement in public health etc. Prior to 1961 intercensal migration had to be determined from birth place statistics alone. In 1961 a new question on the migrant's duration of residence at the place of enumeration was asked. Table D-III, prepared

on this question, has been published in Part II-C(ii) down to district level only. But some use of the police station level figures may be made here for analysing the growth of the rural population. Statement II.31, prepared for rural areas only, shows the proportion of immigrants in the rural population of those police stations which registered increase of 25 per cent and above in their rural population in the last decade.

STATEMENT II·31

Police Stations showing high increase (25 per cent or above) of Rural Population in 1961 classified by the proportion of Immigrants who have lived in the place of enumeration for not more than ten years

(Rural Areas Only)

Police Stations arranged by districts in descending order of per cent increase of rural population	Per cent increase of rural population 1951-1961	Per cent to total rural population of police stations of migrants who were born: Within the same district	Outside the district but within the same State	Outside the State	Per cent of immigrants to total rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6
DARJEELING					
Naxalbari	82.8	8·5	2.2	34.2	44·9
Phansidewa	55·5	7.4	2·1	13·9	23.4
Kharibari	46.2	6.4	2.0	20.8	29·2
Garubathan	44·2	7.4	1·1	12.2	20·7
Siliguri	39·3	6.4	3·2	21.4	31·0
Mirik	34·1	3·9	0·3	7.2	11.4
JALPAIGURI					
Alipur Duars	81·1	6·9	2·0	27.6	36·5
Jalpaiguri	61·1	4·9	1·0	15·5	21.4
Rajganj	56.2	5.8	1·3	16·1	23·2
Falakata	53·5	7.2	1·3	16.2	24·7
Kumargram	52·0	10.4	1.4	19.8	31.6
Dhubguri	42.2	8.2	1.2	17·1	26·5
Nagrakata	38·3	9.4	1·1	15·5	26.0
Mitiali	37·0	7.6	1·3	15·0	23·9
Kalchini	36·9	6.4	1·9	15·2	23·5
Madarihat	36·7	7·1	0·9	13·3	21·3
Mal	32.4	8·9	1·5	12·5	22·9
COOCH BEHAR					
Tufanganj	78.4	5·4	0·7	31·5	37.6
Cooch Behar	66·3	7·3	0·4	19·6	27·3
Dinhata	52·5	7.4	0·1	15·5	23·0
Sitai	52.4	9·0	0.2	8·2	17.4
Sitalkuchi	48·0	6·0	0·1	11·4	17·5
Mathabhanga	45.4	7.6	0·6	12·4	20·6
Mekliganj	29·1	8·9	2·7	14·7	26·3
WEST DINAJPUR					
Karandighi	59.4	6.8	5·8	9·0	21.6
Goalpokhar	48.6	10·8	2·2	6·1	19·1
Bangabihari	41.2	9·7	4·0	7·9	21·6
Islampur	36·9	5·2	0·3	6·4	11·9
Raiganj	36·3	7·3	0·7	12·8	20·8
Hemtabad	34·9	8·0	0·3	6·1	14·4
Kushmundi	30·4	9·4	0·7	5·2	15·3
Chopra	30·3	6·9	0·6	5·8	13·3
Itahar	29·3	8·2	3·1	3·6	14·8
Tapan	27·2	9·3	1·2	6·1	16·6
Gangarampur	25·3	9·0	0·9	7·8	17·7

STATEMENT II·31—*contd.*

Police Stations arranged by districts in descending order of per cent increase of rural population	Per cent increase of rural population 1951-1961	Per cent to total rural population of police stations of migrants who were born: Within the same district	Outside the district but within the same State	Outside the State	Per cent of immigrants to total rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6
MALDA					
Malda	44·6	9·7	0·6	7·1	17·4
Kharba	36·8	8·0	0·8	1·4	10·2
English Bazar	35·2	7·0	0·4	3·4	10·8
Harishchandrapur	35·1	5·9	0·5	3·1	9·5
Ratua	31·1	8·2	0·5	1·5	10·2
Gajol	29·2	10·4	1·2	4·3	15·9
Manikchak	27·1	10·6	0·3	1·2	12·1
Kaliachak	25·4	7·2	0·6	1·9	9·7
MURSHIDABAD					
Hariharpara	49·2	8·4	0·3	1·6	10·3
Berhampore	46·3	8·8	0·6	5·2	14·6
Jiaganj	46·1	13·0	2·5	15·6	31·1
Jalangi	44·1	4·2	0·7	1·9	6·8
Murshidabad	41·7	8·4	0·3	4·2	12·9
Sagardighi	41·1	7·4	1·4	0·6	9·4
Raninagar	40·2	6·8	0·1	2·4	9·3
Kandi	39·1	8·0	0·4	1·4	9·8
Nawada	37·9	5·7	2·2	0·6	8·5
Domkol	36·4	7·3	1·2	0·9	9·4
Nabagram	36·1	8·2	1·1	0·5	9·8
Khargram	36·0	7·0	2·1	0·3	9·4
Bharatpur	33·4	5·6	2·7	0·4	8·7
Burwan	33·2	8·7	2·9	0·4	12·0
Bhagawangola	31·8	8·6	0·1	1·4	10·1
Shamshirganj	28·2	12·2	0·5	1·8	14·5
Beldanga	25·7	5·9	1·2	0·9	8·0
NADIA					
Haringhata	77·5	4·5	5·9	19·7	30·1
Ranaghat	63·9	3·7	1·8	32·1	37·6
Karimpur	58·7	4·6	2·2	7·3	14·1
Hanskhali	54·8	4·0	0·6	22·0	26·6
Santipur	54·2	5·5	1·1	15·5	22·1
Nabadwip	49·0	4·6	1·1	15·7	21·4
Tehatta	48·0	6.4	1·5	7·6	15·5
Nakasipara	45·8	5·9	1·2	8·8	15·9
Kaliganj	45·3	6·1	3·8	4·0	13·9
Chakdah	42·8	4·1	3·3	23·8	31·2
Chapra	42·6	7·2	0·4	6·8	14·4
Krishnaganj	34·5	6·2	1·7	18·0	25·9
Krishnagar	38·0	5·8	1·3	24·1	31·2
24-PARGANAS					
Dum Dum	194·7	11·7	1·8	30·0	43·5
Jagatdal	111·0	5·2	3·8	26·6	35·6
Titagarh	83·1	8·7	3·2	17·5	29·4
Khardah	81·5	6·2	6·3	28·5	41·0
Gaighata	81·5	7·1	1·5	18·3	26·9
Bagdah	73·7	5·8	2·8	18·7	27·3
Rajarhat	63·2	10·0	2·7	12·8	25·5
Sarupnagar	55·0	6·4	0·2	7·9	14·5
Bijpur	53·8	5·5	4·9	24·1	34·5
Sonarpur	50·5	8·4	2·0	9·7	20·1
Amdanga	49·6	7·7	0·5	4·8	13·0
Bongaon	46·0	6·0	1·7	18·9	26·6
Behala	44·5	8·5	1·4	5·2	15·1

STATEMENT II·31—*contd.*

Police Stations arranged by districts in descending order of per cent increase of rural population	Per cent increase of rural population 1951-1961	Per cent to total rural population of police stations of migrants who have been born: Within the same district	Outside the district but within the same State	Outside the State	Per cent of immigrants to total rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-PARGANAS—*contd.*					
Sagore	43·1	5·6	9·1	0·3	15·0
Kakdwip	42·1	9·5	5·9	0·9	16·3
Deganga	40·6	10·9	0·2	2·5	13·6
Basirhat	38·8	7·7	0·1	1·1	8·9
Baduria	38·6	9·0	0·2	2·4	11·6
Mathurapur	35·9	10·1	2·8	0·4	13·3
Baruipur	34·3	8·3	0·6	2·1	11·0
Bhangar	33·5	16·6	0·3	0·8	17·7
Jaynagar	32·6	9·8	0·6	0·4	10·8
Bishnupur	31·1	7·7	0·3	0·6	8·6
Haroa	30·0	10·2	0·1	1·2	11·5
Falta	30·0	9·5	0·3	0·3	10·1
Sandeshkhali	29·2	12·5	0·5	4·8	17·8
Canning	27·1	8·5	0·5	2·8	11·8
Hasnabad	27·0	8·4	0·1	4·0	12·5
Barasat	25·8	10·7	0·7	5·2	16·6
Magrahat	25·8	7·7	0·1	0·1	7·9
HOWRAH					
Jagatballavpur	33·4	7·6	1·8	0·9	10·3
Udaynarayanpur	26·1	5·8	2·0	0·2	8·0
Bagnan	25·4	7·6	1·2	1·2	10·0
HOOGHLY					
Chinsurah	78·3	4·8	7·5	32·9	45·2
Mogra	72·3	7·6	5·7	15·2	28·5
Serampore	59·6	9·9	4·2	12·9	27·0
Uttarpara	52·7	3·4	·4	25·9	36·7
Dhaniakhali	45·1	9·9	4·1	1·5	15·5
Goghat	43·7	3·6	3·5	0·2	7·3
Balagarh	43·1	5·3	4·2	9·3	18·8
Bhadreswar	40·5	8·0	3·4	8·8	20·2
Arambagh	38·8	7·1	2·3	0·1	9·5
Polba	36·6	7·1	2·1	2·9	12·1
Khanakul	35·9	6·4	3·2	0·2	9·8
Jangipara	35·7	5·8	4·3	0·6	10·7
Panduah	34·1	8·3	5·1	4·3	17·7
Haripal	32·6	8·7	3·0	1·6	13·3
Chanditala	29·5	6·4	2·9	1·8	11·1
Pursurah	26·3	5·6	1·4	0·3	7·3
Singur	26·0	7·4	1·0	0·8	9·2
BURDWAN					
Chittaranjan	106·1	4·4	3·3	19·5	27·2
Durgapur	81·5	12·9	5·4	5·6	23·9
Burdwan	54·9	9·9	2·4	3·8	16·1
Memari	49·3	9·3	3·1	6·1	18·5
Bhatar	47·0	8·3	1·1	5·2	14·6
Asansol	46·5	5·8	4·1	19·7	29·6
Galsi	43·6	11·0	4·7	5·2	20·9
Faridpur	40·6	8·4	4·7	12·0	25·1
Mongalkote	37·7	9·0	2·2	1·0	12·2
Salanpur	37·6	8·7	2·3	7·4	18·4
Ausgram	37·5	10·0	2·9	3·3	16·2
Jamalpur	37·5	6·1	8·0	1·5	15·6
Purbasthali	37·0	5·2	2·0	9·4	17·5
Kalna	36·3	6·3	3·4	4·7	14·4

STATEMENT II·31—*concld.*

Police Stations arranged by districts in descending order of per cent increase of rural population	Per cent increase of rural population 1951—1961	Per cent to total rural population of police stations of migrants who were born: Within the same district	Outside the district but within the same State	Outside the State	Per cent of immigrants to total rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6
BURDWAN—*contd.*					
Monteswar	36·0	6·6	0·5	1·0	8·1
Raniganj	35·9	6·0	5·4	23·4	34·8
Katwa	35·8	10·1	1·9	1·7	13·7
Ketugram	34·4	6·4	4·2	0·8	11·4
Raina	33·1	8·2	5·0	0·7	13·9
Khandaghosh	32·1	7·4	4·1	1·0	12·5
Kulti	30·8	4·9	4·2	27·3	36·4
Barabani	28·6	15·2	2·1	8·2	25·5
Kaksa	26·6	8·0	3·5	11·5	23·0
BIRBHUM					
Sainthia	49·2	11·0	0·7	5·2	16·9
Illambazar	42·6	7·3	1·8	2·6	11·7
Nanoor	42·0	6·9	4·3	0·6	11·8
Bolpur	41·4	10·0	2·6	5·2	17·8
Mayureshwar	39·7	7·0	1·7	1·8	10·5
Labhpur	37·2	7·3	2·8	0·5	10·6
Muraroi	34·6	7·2	2·0	2·0	11·2
Rampurhat	32·9	6·9	1·1	1·0	9·0
Suri	31·7	8·8	0·5	2·4	11·7
Dubrajpur	30·9	8·0	1·2	2·0	11·2
Nalhati	28·7	7·1	1·5	1·4	10·0
Khoyrasole	25·5	5·9	2·2	2·7	10·8
Rajnagar	25·2	4·5	0·5	2·7	7·7
BANKURA					
Kotalpur	43·4	11·5	2·9	0·7	15·1
Indas	43·3	7·0	4·0	1·0	12·0
Bishnupur	41·2	11·5	0·8	5·2	17·5
Sonamukhi	38·1	13·9	2·1	1·9	17·9
Patrasair	36·8	9·3	2·0	1·9	13·2
Joypur	35·6	11·5	1·7	0·3	13·5
Borjora	31·5	12·2	2·2	1·2	15·6
Onda	29·6	10·5	0·6	1·1	12·2
Gangajalghati	26·2	9·2	0·7	0·3	10·2
MIDNAPORE					
Debra	59·4	15·4	1·1	2·7	19·2
Narayangarh	48·2	16·0	0·5	1·9	18·4
Keshiari	43·3	12·9	0·2	3·3	16·4
Pingla	42·2	13·8	0·8	1·8	16·4
Kharagpur Local	40·3	14·9	0·9	4·8	20·6
Dantan	38·5	7·5	0·3	2·1	9·9
Chandrakona	38·3	10·7	1·4	0·3	12·4
Ghatal	37·7	8·4	2·4	0·1	10·9
Daspur	36·5	8·9	1·3	0·2	10·4
Sabong	35·0	13·1	0·4	0·7	14·2
Midnapore	34·5	14·3	0·3	2·2	16·8
Keshpur	34·4	11·9	0·2	0·2	12·3
Panskura	34·1	9·4	1·4	0·9	11·7
Mohanpur	33·7	11·1	0·1	2·4	13·6
Patashpur	33·3	9·6	0·1	0·2	9·9
Ramnagar	29·6	11·5	0·2	0·8	12·5
Egra	29·5	14·6	0·5	0·5	15·6
Moyna	29·3	9·0	0·2	0·1	9·3
Sutahata	28·7	15·2	1·3	0·3	16·8
Tamluk	28·4	9·7	0·5	0·2	10·4
Nandigram	26·9	12·8	0·4	0·1	13·3
Bhagwanpur	25·2	10·4	0·3	0·1	10·8

NOTE: There are no entries for district Purulia.

116. A note should here be taken of the limitation of the migration data produced in the above Statement. Duration of residence in the Census was determined with reference to the village of enumeration. The figures shown in column 3, therefore, include those who were born not in the village of enumeration but in the same police station and were not therefore true migrant so far as the police station was concerned. The extent of this artificial inflation may not be very small in all cases, because a large number of marriage and birth migration would come under this description.

117. The proportion of migrants from within the district in the rural population hardly exceeds 10 per cent or fall below 4 per cent in the police stations listed above, but migrants from other districts of the State exceed 4 per cent of the rural population only in a few police stations. The police stations in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar have received large number of migrants from outside the State—mostly plantation labourers and migrants from East Pakistan and Assam.

118. The net increase of the population between the 1951 and 1961 Censuses is a compound of natural and migrational growths. An attempt to fix the relative role of each in such micro areas as police stations would be fraught with very great uncertainties. Factors like short-time migration often tend to make large differences in small areas and in an operation like census the law of large numbers always works better. I would therefore pass straightway to the next section where the overall growth of the State has been sought to be analysed by its components, namely, fertility, mortality and migration.

SECTION 4—NATURAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

Mean Decennial Growth Rate

119. Union Table A-II, which shows variation of the population during the last sixty years, also gives intercensal growth rates, *i.e.*, the ratio of the intercensal increase to the population at the beginning of the period. Before 1921, population growth in the State was generally erratic. Very little trend was noticeable either in direction or in steadiness. Over a fifty year period 1872-1921 growth had been as regressive as —6.7 per cent on the 1872 population in Hooghly and as progressive as +244 per cent in Jalpaiguri. It was only from 1921 onwards that a definite pattern of growth prevailed in the State and in almost all the districts.

120. The Statement below compares the decadal growth rates of West Bengal since 1921 with those of the other States.

STATEMENT II·32

Percentage Decade Variation of Population in States

State	Percentage Decade Variation			
	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13·0	12·8	14·0	15·7
Assam	19·5	20·1	19·3	34·5
Bihar	11·5	12·2	10·3	19·8
Gujarat	12·9	19·3	18·7	26·9
Jammu & Kashmir	10·1	10·4	10·4	9·4
Kerala	21·9	16·0	22·8	24·8
Madhya Pradesh	11·4	12·3	8·7	24·2
Madras	8·5	11·9	14·7	11·9
Maharashtra	14·9	12·0	19·3	23·6
Mysore	9·4	11·1	19·4	21·6
Orissa	11·9	10·2	6·4	19·8
*Punjab	9·6	17·8 (16·0)	0·2 (1·8)	25·9
Rajasthan	14·1	18·0	15·2	26·2
Uttar Pradesh	6·7	13·6	11·8	16·7
***West Bengal**	**8·1**	**22·9 (13·7)**	**13·2 (22·4)**	**32·8**
***INDIA**	**11·0**	**14·2 (13·5)**	**13·3 (14·0)**	**21·5**

*Corrected figures for estimated inflation in Punjab and West Bengal in 1941 Census have been shown in brackets.

121. West Bengal, Maharashtra and Mysore have shown steady increase in growth rates with spurts in the last two decades. The Punjab also would have come under this group but for the mass exodus of population after the Partition. In fact, the 1941-50 growth rate for the Punjab is obtained as 20.7 from the straight line trend fitted to the rates of decennial growth recorded in 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1951-60 by the method of least square. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have uniformly had a low level of growth, and to Assam goes the distinction of maintaining one of the highest growth rates

recorded by the States. In Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, the growth rates were on the low side in the previous three decades, but received a spurt only in 1951-60. The Kerala rates have on the whole been uniformly high. The rates in Gujarat and Rajasthan were moderately high in previous decades, but recorded appreciably greater increases in 1951-60.

122. Variation of population between two Censuses is governed by two factors: Natural increase and Net migration. Natural increase is the excess of total births over total deaths occurring in the period, and net migration is the excess of immigrants in the territory in question over the emigrants from it in the same period. If one of these two is fixed with confidence the other is automatically determined.

123. For purpose of the Statement II.32 growth was measured, as in Union Table A-II, by percentage variation, *i.e.*, the growth of population over a period was expressed as per cent of population at the beginning of the period. Another way of measuring the rate of growth is to express the difference between the numbers at the beginning and end of a period as a percentage of the arithmetical mean of the populations at the beginning and end of the period. The second method is more convenient for analysing the components of growth, because birth, death and migration rates can then easily be related to the growth rate. The rate of growth obtained by this method is 28.2 per cent for West Bengal for the last decade, and we shall hereafter refer to this rate as the "Mean Decennial Growth Rate".

Vital Statistics

124. The following Statement shows the official registration rates of births and deaths in West Bengal in 1951-60.

STATEMENT II·33

Official Registration Rates of Births and Deaths, 1951-1960

Year	Birth rate (per *mille*)	Death rate (per *mille*)
1	2	3
1951	21·0	13·0
1952	23·1	10·8
1953	22·7	10·2
1954	23·0	9·3
1955	25·5	8·0
1956	25·2	8·7
1957	22·4	9·0
1958	22·4	9·3
1959	25·0	8·1
1960	19·0	7·5

125. The average of these annual rates gives a birth rate of 23.0 and death rate of 9.6 which we may take to represent the decennial rates. They yield a natural increase rate of about 13.4 per cent for the decade. The balance of 14.8 per cent (from the mean decennial growth rate) should therefore be accounted for by net immigration.

126. But there is a big complication. Reporting of births and deaths under the system of official registration is far from complete and accurate. A great many of these vital events escape registration every year, although registration is compulsory under Act IV of 1873 (Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act). The Act is mainly administered through local bodies and the reporting of vital events to the local Registrars is the statutory duty of the people. But the law has long ceased to have any force in it and registration is very poor due to both ignorance and indifference.

127. Had the extent of the omissions in the registration of both births and deaths been of the same order our conclusions would not have been materially

affected because we are interested mainly in the difference between the two rates. But unfortunately it is not so. We have learnt by experience that, generally, more births go unreported than deaths. As early as 1911 it was noticed in the Bengal Census Report, p. 81, "that the tendency to omission is greater in the case of births than deaths", and the average percentage of omission for the decade 1901-10 was estimated to be 0.71 for births and 0.59 for deaths. Thompson in his Report of 1921 estimated "that the omission in the record of births is generally between 1 and 2 per cent more than in the record of deaths".

128. Since then the system of registration has further deteriorated due, largely, to the numerous administrative and social changes which have to some extent clogged the old channels of registration and transmission of data. We have to make therefore a reasonably close estimate of the actual number of births and deaths and of the actual birth and death rates as against the registered rates.

129. It was with about the same purposes in view that the Health Directorate of West Bengal conducted a Pilot Survey in certain selected areas of the State in 1948-49. A similar Sample Census of population as well as of births and deaths was again undertaken by the Directorate in 1959 and continued under the name of Model Health and Ideal Registration Unit Project. These surveys detected that the normal registration machinery had failed to report as many as 49.3 per cent of the births and 42.6 per cent of the deaths in 1949, and 63.4 per cent of the births and 57.1 per cent of the deaths in 1962. The two surveys did not cover identical areas but succeeded in focussing attention to the appalling condition of the fast deteriorating registration machinery of the State.

STATEMENT II·34

Annual Birth Rates (1951 to 1960) estimated on the results of the Survey conducted in 1949 and 1962

Computed rates per mille population

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1	2	3
1951	32·14	21·02
1952	33·01	20·28
1953	33·88	19·54
1954	34·75	18·80
1955	35·62	18·06
1956	36·49	17·32
1957	37·36	16·58
1958	38·23	15·84
1959	39·10	15·10
1960	39·97	14·36
Total	360·55	176·90
Average	36·06	17·69

130. An attempt has been made to compute average annual birth and death rates for 1951 to 1960 from the survey figures for the years 1949 and 1962, on the assumption of uniform variation during the period. The marginal Statement shows the computed rates.

131. This leaves a decennial natural increase rate of about 18.4 per cent.

132. But a question that will pertinently be asked now is whether we shall be justified in pinning full confidence on the vital rates estimated on the results of the Sample Surveys of 1949 and 1962. For one thing, these investigations were conducted with reference to small areas. The Pilot Survey of 1949 covered a few unions in the police stations of Katwa, Sonamukhi, Basirhat, Nabadwip and English Bazar and the towns of Katwa, Jaynagar-Majilpur, Halisahar and Kurseong, while the field operation of the 1962 Survey was confined only to four unions: one each in the

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districts of 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Nadia and Purulia. It will be presumptuous to claim that the birth and death rates in these pockets will be typical of those in the entire State. The areas were selected not on random basis but according to operational convenience. There is also the question of comprehensiveness of the surveys. The Health Directorate itself does not claim more than 98 per cent coverage for the 1962 survey (p. 16 of the Vital Statistics Special Reports, May 1963).

Birth Rate derived from Infants enumerated

133. The incompleteness of these estimates is indicated in another way by Census results. In the 1961 Census, single year age returns were tabulated for the entire population and they were graduated by Shri S. P. Jain, the Census Actuary, by correcting first the quinquennial totals and then distributing the totals in single years of age by what is known as the Fifth Difference Osculatory Interpolation Formula developed by Kozakeiwicz. It was possible this time to graduate even the age group 0 to 4, which was left unadjusted in 1951. According to the graduated table there were 1,425,900 infants, *i.e.*, children below 1 year of age, in West Bengal on the 1st March 1961. It may seem at first sight that this number, divided by the total population, should yield the birth rate of the State. But this does not follow directly, because the number of infants counted at the census represents the number born during preceding twelve months *less* those among them who died before the Reference Day. This brings us to yet another field of uncertainty—the Infant Mortality Rate which in West Bengal, according to Registration data, is around 80 per 1,000 live births. But this is, like the general birth and death rates, just another official registration rate, and just as demanding of correction. According to the Model Health and Ideal Registration Units Survey, referred to earlier, the correct rate for 1960 should be 114 per 1,000 live births for the areas covered by the Survey. We may assume that the same rate applies to the whole of the State—an assumption which if little wrong will not affect the result of our calculations appreciably.

134. But all the 114 deaths among 1,000 babies born in the twelve months immediately preceding the Census did not take place in the same twelve months because the births were spread over the entire period. May we then allow for a half of the destined deaths? Not exactly, because it is a common knowledge that infant deaths are frequent more in the earlier than in the later period of the infant life. People who have made specialised studies on the subject have observed that the ratio between deaths in early and later periods of infant life has a relationship with the overall infant mortality rate*. For an infant mortality rate of 114, it has been estimated, two thirds of the infant deaths generally take place within the block year of birth, and the balance in the following year. Providing for deaths at this ratio we find that in the twelve months preceding the Census about 1,543,000 births took place, which is 45.4 per *mille* of the estimated mid-population of the period. We have not made allowances for migration, because it is not likely that there should be a considerable number of infants in the immigrant and emigrant population.

135. But there is one limitation which we should take note of. The birth rate we have just arrived at is the rate *only* in respect of the year preceding the census. How much, it at all, does it differ from the mean decennial birth rate? The answer may seem to lie in the correction of the registered birth rate for 1960 by the actual

*Giorgio Mortara in 'Methods of Using Census Statistics for the Calculation of Life Tables and other Demographic Measures' issued by the United Nations Organisation.

rate obtained, and the application of the same correction factor to the average registered birth rate of the decade. That looks easy enough, but is pretty difficult in our case. Even a casual look at the annual birth rate figures given in Statement II.33 will reveal how the machinery of registration, already bad, took a turn for the worse since 1956. This, precisely, was the time when the State inherited large chunks of territory with poor registration under the States' Reorganisation and when the switch over to the Panchayati System began to take root. A common correction factor will not hold good when the errors are of varying magnitude. We have therefore to turn back from the registered rates and seek solution of this jig-saw puzzle in the Survey Rates shown in Statement II.34 which discloses a trend which, no doubt, is more approximate to the truth. If we correct the average rate given in the Statement by the same factor which will correct the 1960 rate we arrive a birth rate of 41.0 per *mille*, which we do take to be the mean decennial birth rate of 1951-60.

136. As a matter of interest this estimate may be compared with the birth rates estimated in earlier Census Reports. O'Malley in 1911 estimated the average annual birth rate in Bengal during 1901-10 to be 37.9 per *mille*. In his Report for 1921, Thompson estimated the birth rate to be approximately 43.5 per *mille*, and Porter arrived at an estimated average birth rate of about 42.0 for the decade 1921-30. Mitra in 1951 found that the average birth rate for the period 1941-50 "seems to be to the order of 41 or 42".

Net Migration

137. Having fixed the birth rate with as much certainty as is possible under the circumstances we have to revert to the mean decennial growth rate revealed by the census for determining the probable death rate. The most difficult part of the analysis lies in isolating the value of net migration. The difficulties are particularly accentuated by the many territorial changes occurring during the inter-censal period and the movement of large masses of displaced population.

138. It is the practice of the Indian Censuses to derive the measure of migration from birth place statistics. The net migration between two censuses is obtained by differencing the figures for the two censuses of persons enumerated in the State but born outside and of persons born in the State but enumerated outside. In other words, fresh in-migration is given by I_2-I_1, and fresh out-migration by E_2-E_1, where I_1 and I_2 are the persons born outside but enumerated in the State in the earlier and later census respectively and E_1 and E_2 represent the persons born in the State but enumerated elsewhere in the two corresponding censuses.

139. Obviously, this is but a crude way of measuring migration. It would have yielded correct results if there had been only life-time migrations in single stages, *i.e.*, by only one move directly from the place of birth to the place of enumeration, and there had been no intercensal deaths either among the inmigrants or among the outmigrants.

140. In the 1961 Census, as already stated in the preceding section, a new question was asked on the migrant's duration of residence at the place (*i.e.*, village, town or city) of enumeration. Table D-III of the 1961 Census shows persons enumerated in the State but born outside, classified by duration of residence at the place of enumeration. It may appear at first sight that the persons who were born outside but have duration of residence of 10 years or less will represent fresh inmigrants to the State after the 1951 Census. But it is not so. These persons will be true

inmigrants of the intercensal period *only* if 10 years back they resided in an area outside the State. We are never sure of this. All that we know is that they were born outside the State and that they came to the village or town or city of enumeration within the last 10 years. There is no information on interim movements and persons who entered the State more than 10 years back but moved to the place of enumeration within the last 10 years have been shown as fresh inmigrants in this table, though they are not actually so. This has caused in the figures an inflation, the extent of which is difficult, nay, impossible to measure.

141. We have therefore to return to the table on birth place (Table D-II of 1961). Changes in the boundary of the State during the decade have created difficulties for the application of the method of differencing migrant population of the 1951 and 1961 Censuses. A person, for example, who was born at Purulia and was residing at the time of the 1951 Census at Calcutta was shown as a migrant in West Bengal in the 1951 data. In 1961 he would not figure as a migrant because in 1956 Purulia was transferred from Bihar to West Bengal. If the person resided at Bombay instead, he would have been counted there as an emigrant, from Bihar in 1951 and from West Bengal in 1961. Thus a person who did not really move in the intercensal period would figure in the intercensal migration merely due to changes of boundary of the States. This limitation should be kept in mind while reading the following Statement which compares the immigration and emigration figures of West Bengal for 1951 and 1961. Absolute figures have been taken without any attempt at adjustment for territorial changes during the decade. This is not expected to materially vitiate the results which are, any way, bound to be rough and approximate. We have also not taken into account intercensal deaths among the migrants, the net effect of which has been an underestimation in out-migration as well as in-migration.

STATEMENT II·35

Immigration and Emigration figures of West Bengal, 1951 and 1961

Year	Immigrants *in thousands*	Emigrants *in thousands*	Net immigrants *in thousands*
1	2	3	4
1961	2,416	606	1,810
1951	1,982	311	1,671

Net increase by migration 1951-61=139

142. This account does not include the population which came over to West Bengal from Pakistan during the decade. Unlike in 1951, separate figures for the displaced population were not collected in 1961 and no official statistics are available for their number as on the 1st March 1961. According to Table D-III, there were 1,758,162 persons in West Bengal on the 1st March 1961 who were born in Pakistan and whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration was ten years or less. The actual number of the immigrants must be much less, for there has been in the decade movement on quite a large scale of a portion of the displaced population who were concentrated in camps and later dispersed to different rehabilitation sites. We have noted how these movements inflate the figure in Table D-III. The Statistical Bureau of West Bengal conducted a Survey of the displaced population in the middle of 1955. According to this Survey there were about 2,609,000 displaced persons in West Bengal in April-May 1955. In the 1951 Census 2,104,241 displaced persons were counted in West Bengal (as she was then constituted) and Chandernagore. The fresh inflow between March 1951 and May 1955 may therefore

be taken at approximately 505,000. Assuming that there was an even rate of inflow throughout the decade, 1,188,000 displaced persons appear to have come to West Bengal during 1951-61. This estimate, even if deemed to be somewhat on the high side, may be accepted because there is no means at hand by which adjustments may be made for the unspecified number of repatriating and other Muslims who crossed over to West Bengal from East Pakistan in the period. The net immigration in the decade from all sources may therefore be taken at 139,000+1,188,000=1,327,000 which is about 4.3 per cent of the mid population, leaving a natural growth rate of 23.9 per cent or 2.39 per cent per year on the average.

Death Rate

143. We have seen that true average birth rate has been in the neighbourhood of 41 per *mille* population. The average death rate should therefore be to the order of 17.1 *per mille* population. This rate is only about 0.6 below the rate estimated on the basis of the Health Directorate Surveys.

144. Porter in 1931 estimated the death rate for 1921-31 at 34.94 per *mille* population. Mitra placed the average death rate for 1941-51 at 27 to 28.

Conclusion

145. It is obvious that the figures neither of birth or death, nor of migration can be pinned down with complete certitude. The rates arrived at are mere guess-estimates based on available evidence but they seem to be sufficiently good to admit of the following general observations:

(1) The value of official Registration data on births and deaths has been fast declining.

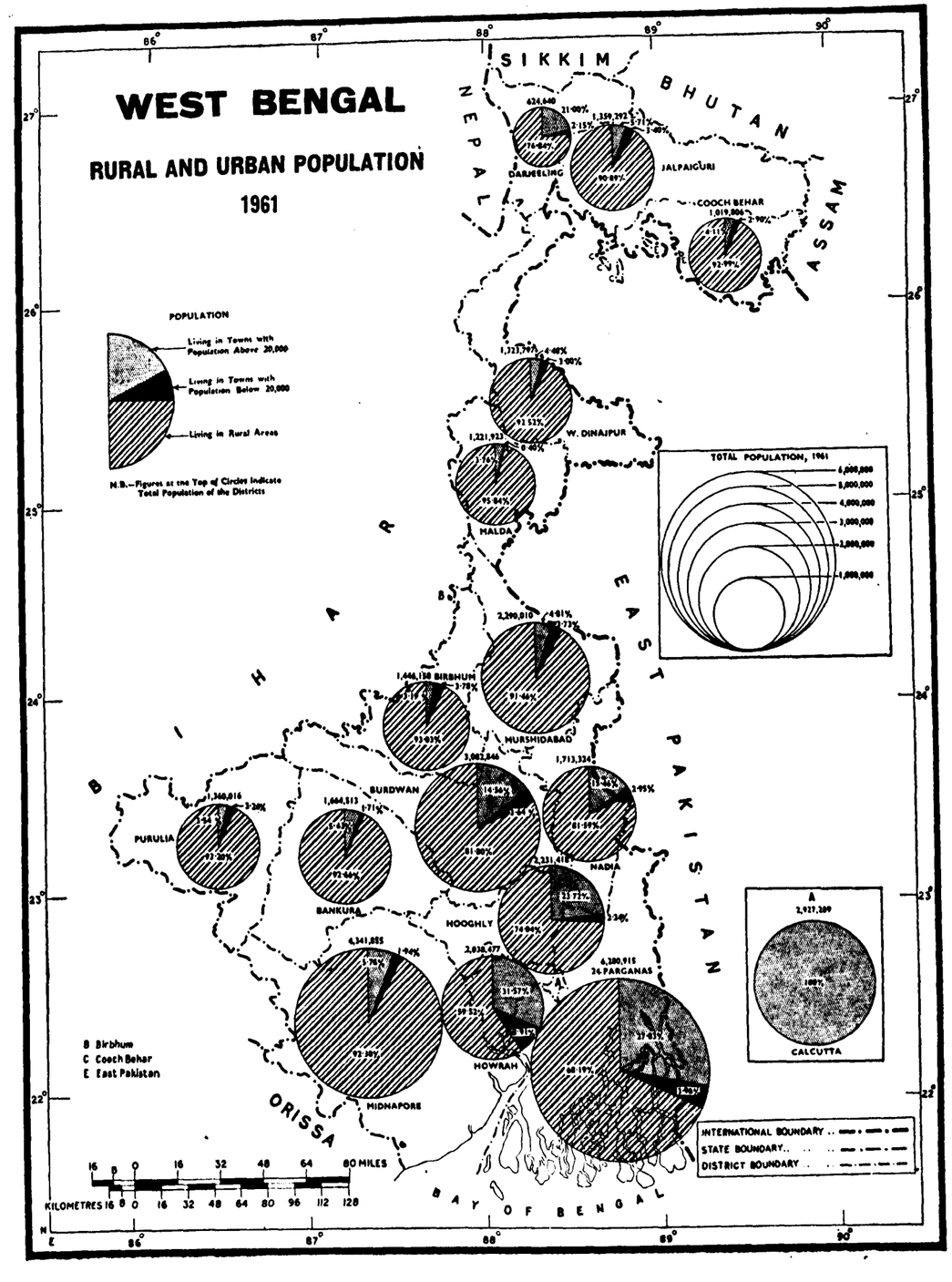
(2) Notwithstanding the population control drives birth rate is rising, even if slowly.

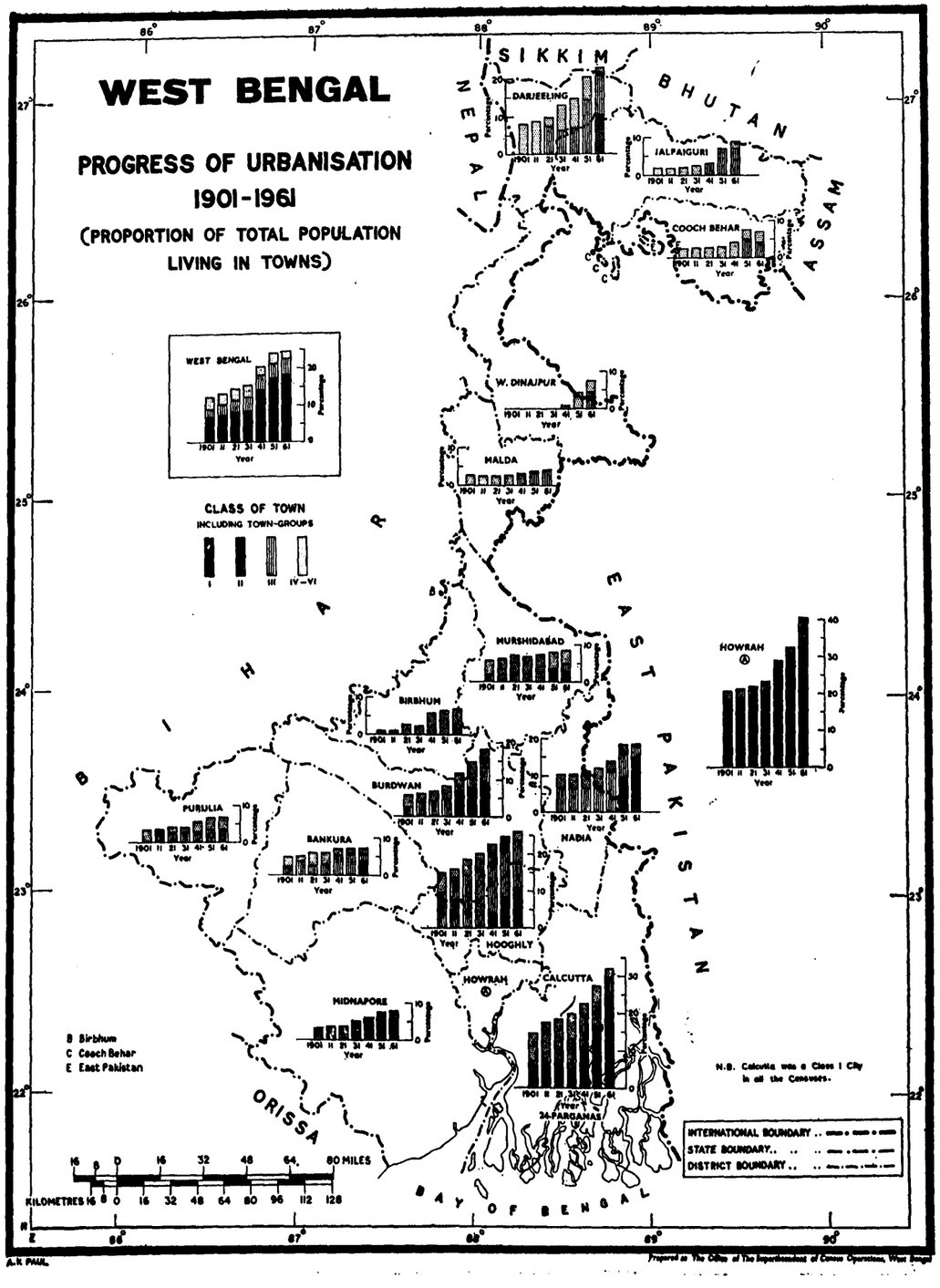
(3) Death rate is falling, the rate of decline being greatly accelerated during the last decade.

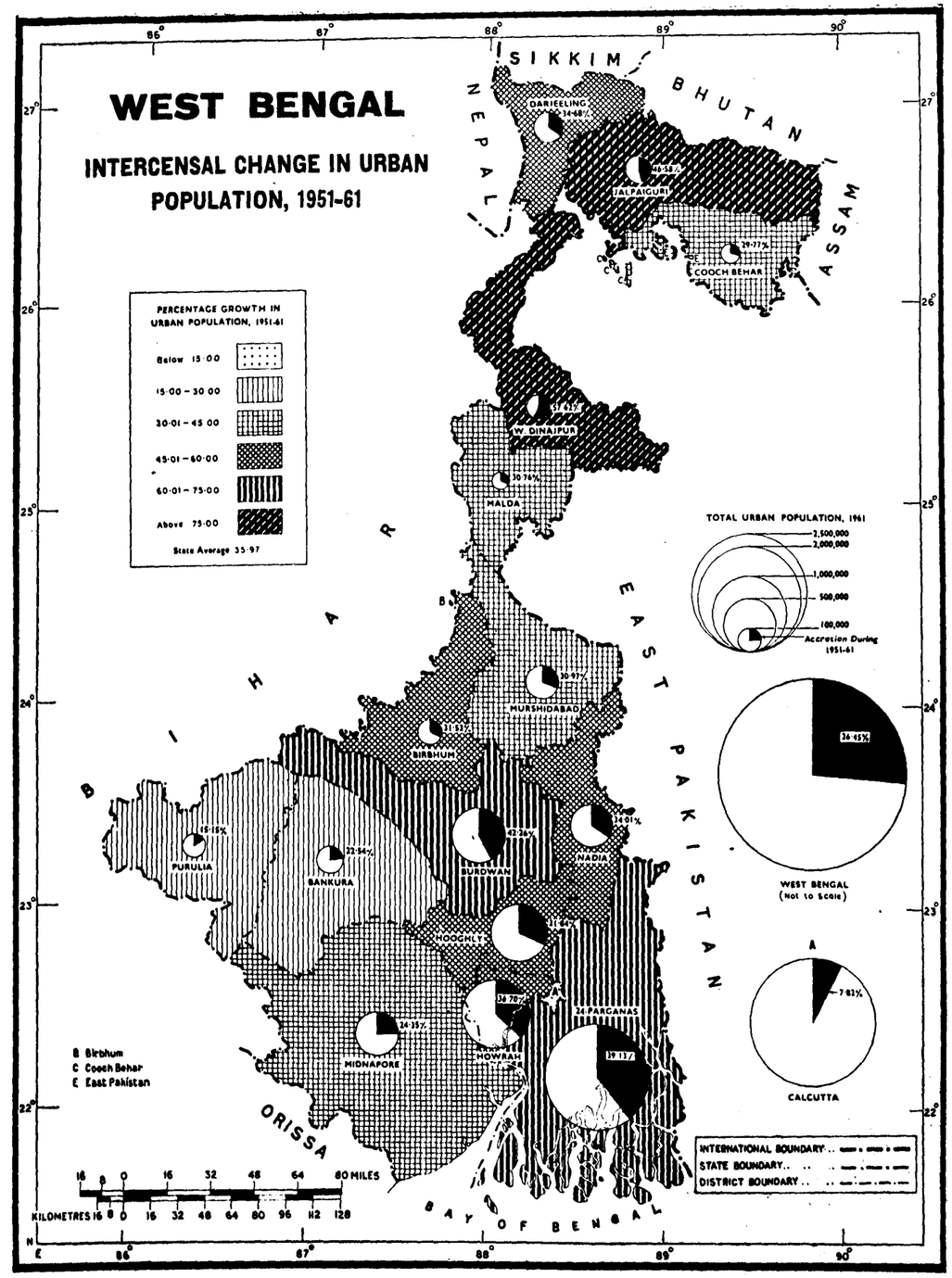
(4) The growing divergence between the birth and death rates portends a higher rate of natural growth for the coming decades.

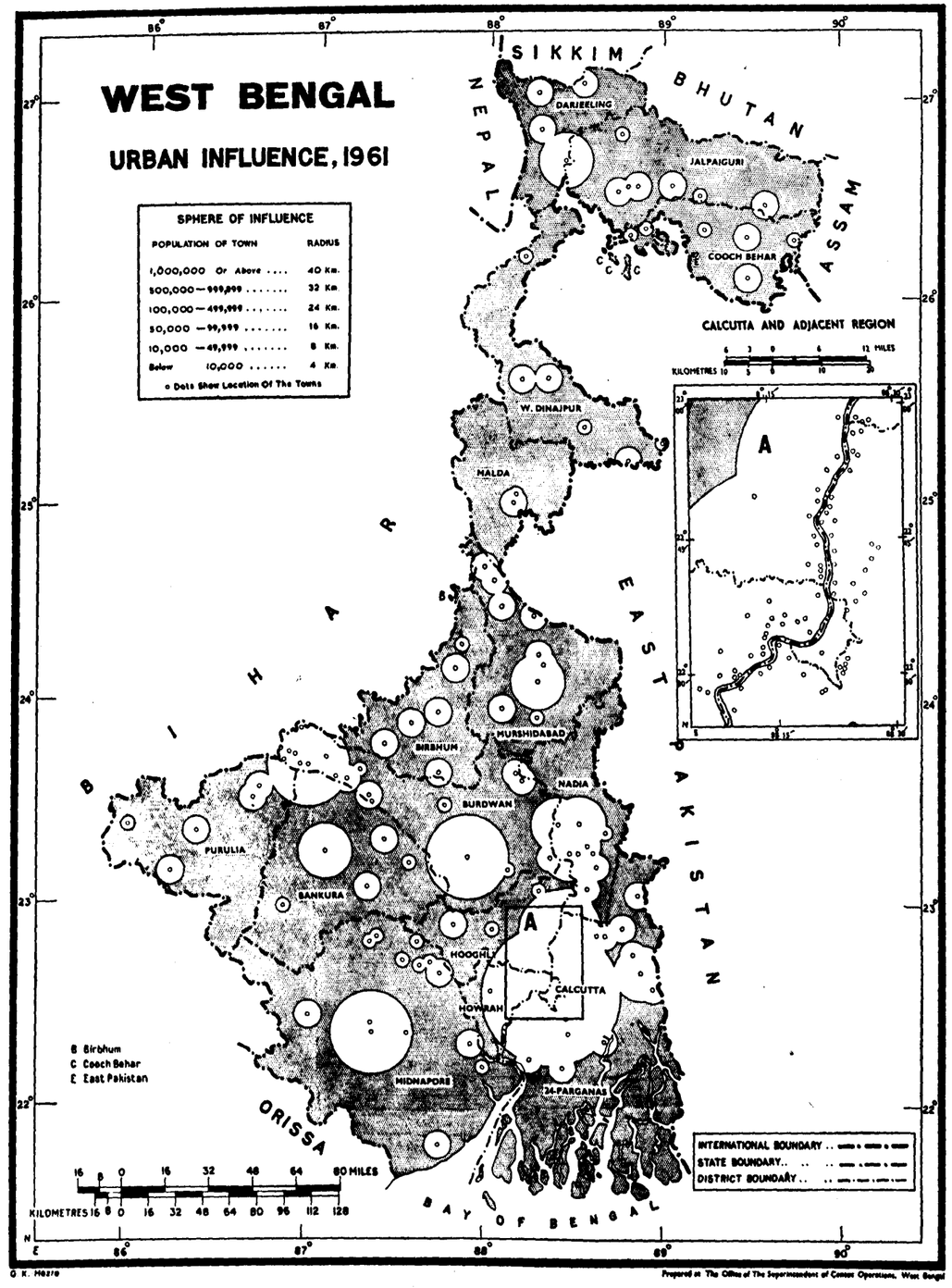
III

THE URBAN POPULATION


WEST BENGAL
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
1961
POPULATION
Living in Towns with Population Above 20,000
Living in Towns with Population Below 20,000
Living in Rural Areas
N.B.—Figures at the Top of Circles Indicate Total Population of the Districts
TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
NADIA
HOOGHLY
24 PARGANAS
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
CALCUTTA
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
EAST PAKISTAN
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES
KILOMETRES


WEST BENGAL
PROGRESS OF URBANISATION
1901-1961
(PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION LIVING IN TOWNS)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
NADIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE
24-PARGANAS
WEST BENGAL
Year
Percentage
CLASS OF TOWN
INCLUDING TOWN-GROUPS
I
II
III
IV-VI
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
N.B. Calcutta was a Class I City in all the Censuses.
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES
A.K. PAUL
Prepared at The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal


WEST BENGAL
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61
PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61
Below 15·00
15·00 – 30·00
30·01 – 45·00
45·01 – 60·00
60·01 – 75·00
Above 75·00
State Average 35·97
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
EAST PAKISTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
34·68%
JALPAIGURI
46·53%
COOCH BEHAR
29·77%
W. DINAJPUR
51·43%
MALDA
30·76%
MURSHIDABAD
30·97%
BIRBHUM
31·83%
PURULIA
15·15%
BANKURA
22·54%
BURDWAN
42·26%
NADIA
34·01%
HOOGHLY
31·64%
HOWRAH
36·70%
24-PARGANAS
39·13%
MIDNAPORE
24·35%
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
500,000
100,000
Accretion During 1951-61
WEST BENGAL
(Not to Scale)
36·45%
CALCUTTA
7·81%
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES


WEST BENGAL
URBAN INFLUENCE, 1961
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
POPULATION OF TOWN RADIUS
1,000,000 Or Above .... 40 Km.
500,000 — 999,999 ..... 32 Km.
100,000 — 499,999 ..... 24 Km.
50,000 — 99,999 ..... 16 Km.
10,000 — 49,999 ..... 8 Km.
Below 10,000 ..... 4 Km.
o Dots Show Location Of The Towns
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
CALCUTTA AND ADJACENT REGION
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
24-PARGANAS
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES
KILOMETRES
G. K. Hazra
Prepared at The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

CHAPTER III

THE URBAN POPULATION

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(Figures within brackets denote paragraph numbers)

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LIST OF STATEMENTS

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CHAPTER III

THE URBAN POPULATION

SECTION 1—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Definition

FOR PURPOSES of analysis the Census data in most tables have been classified into rural and urban according to place of enumeration. The basis adopted for distinguishing rural and urban areas has been explained in Chapter I. It may briefly be stated here that every municipality, cantonment, and every area the civic administration of which is in the hands of a town committee, union committee or station committee has been treated as a town and to the list thus compiled has been added some places which have a population of not less than 5,000 persons, a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile and in which at least three quarters of the adult males are engaged in pursuits other than agriculture.

Application of the Definition

2. Although practically the same definition of a town held good in West Bengal at the 1951 Census, it was for the first time in 1961 that a measure of uniformity was attained in the prescription of the norms and their application all over India. The following extract from the first circular letter issued by the Registrar General to all State Superintendents early in 1959 is worthy of reproduction:

> A list of places to be treated as towns for the forthcoming census is drawn up by State Superintendents at the beginning of Census Operation. The lists should be approved by respective State Governments concerned. In the past, it has been the practice to designate as towns all municipalities, cantonments and other places having a local administration, *e.g.*, civil lines. All other places with a total population of not less than 5,000 persons were also treated as towns if, according to the State Government and the Census Superintendent, they possessed urban characteristics. In actual practice, however, many States sometimes declared as towns even those places which were not municipalities, cantonments or civil lines with populations much less than 5,000. Since urbanisation is going to be a major field of study from 1961 onwards, greater strictness and uniformity should henceforth prevail in the definition of 'town' so that precise criteria may be set up in the interest of comparability.
>
> For census purposes a town is defined as an area of 5,000 population or over not less than three-fourths of whom live on non-agricultural livelihoods. Where the population is predominantly agricultural the background is rural and the place cannot, therefore, be classified as urban. Where the livelihood is predominantly non-agricultural, there is likely to be a more urban background and the place can be treated as a town.
>
> At the 1951 Census, in West Bengal, it was prescribed that, in order that a place may be classified as a town, it should have (1) a population of not less than 5,000, (2) a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile and that (3) at least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture. It is possible that in many States, where the average urban density is not as high as in West Bengal, urban localities may not attain such a high density. But it should be possible to apply the other two criteria uniformly to all States. I would, therefore, suggest that in the case of all States, localities other than municipalities, cantonments or civil lines should be treated as towns for purposes of the census, if their population is not less than 5,000 and their adult male population in non-agricultural livelihoods is at least 3/4ths of the total male population of the locality. From the 1951 District Census Handbooks, you will be able to find out the proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural classes for each village or town, from which you can draw up a tentative revised list of towns on the above basis. The criteria to be adopted can be further discussed at the conference and the list finalised and approval of the State Governments taken where necessary.

3. The criteria were discussed at the conference of State Superintendents held between the 24th September and 1st October 1959. The following is an extract from the Summary of the Proceedings of that conference.

THE URBAN POPULATION

It was agreed that all Corporations, Municipalities and Cantonment Boards, irrespective of their population or other characteristics, should be treated as towns. For other areas, it was generally agreed that their claims should be closely examined in the light of the three tests prescribed by the Registrar General before they are included in the list of towns and there should be an insistence on all the three tests being satisfied with reference to the census figures of 1951. There will be new cases of urban areas, as for example, Bhilai or Rourkella which did not exist in 1951 but have sprung up in the last decade. There are other exceptional cases where an area may have a population of less than 5,000 but yet in which definite urban characteristics and amenities exist, *e.g.*, newly-founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, large urban housing settlements or places of tourist importance which have been recently served with all civic amenities. In all such exceptional cases, it would be desirable for the Superintendents of Census Operations to make a reference to the Registrar General's Office and obtain its concurrence.

4. Of the three tests prescribed by the Registrar General, the third one concerning the participation of males in non-agricultural pursuits was the most difficult of application. Firstly, 1951 figures for 'adult' males in non-agricultural pursuits were not available separately for any of the villages and most of the towns. Secondly, all those who were shown in agricultural livelihoods were not fully agricultural because they included receivers of agricultural rent and non-cultivating owners of land. The only means at hand was to compare the proportion of males in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood classes.

5. The norm that at least three-fourths of the adult males should be engaged in pursuits other than agriculture raises a number of questions. The first is about the age at which a male should be taken as adult for this purpose. It is evident that the basic consideration here is the capacity to work. The broad age-groupings adopted in Tables B-I and B-II have a special significance with reference to this aspect of the question. The age-groupings in these tables are 0 to 14, 15 to 34, 35 to 59 and 60+. The group 0 to 14 represents children, 15 to 34 young persons, 35 to 59 middle aged persons and 60+ elderly people. The age-group 15+ can therefore be taken to represent the adult population for the purpose of employment and labour force statistics. The second question is about the import of the words "engaged in pursuits other than agriculture". The phraseology used leaves the impression that a place can be treated as a town only if at least three-fourths of its total adult males are workers in the non-agricultural sector of the economy, that is to say, in the Industrial Categories of III to IX of the Industrial Classification of the 1961 Census. But this interpretation is blocked operationally because the rate of participation, even among adult males, is generally so low that it reaches the mark of 75 per cent only in a few places. An analysis of Table B-II shows that of the 184 places treated as towns in the 1961 Census, there are as many as 75 in which the adult male workers (agricultural and non-agricultural taken together), form less than three quarters of the adult male population.

6. The test, then, that could be applied and was actually applied was that at least three-fourths of the male *workers* should be engaged in non-agricultural occupations. That is to say, the point for consideration was the economic characteristic of the working males, not the adult males.

Definition of City

7. The word 'town' has been used in the tables, as also in this Report, as a generic term covering also cities, unless the contrary is stated. 'City' wherever it occurs means a town with a population of one lakh or more.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

Towns in 1961

8. At the 1961 Census there have been 184 towns in West Bengal and 1 in Sikkim. Statement III.1 gives a list of the number of towns in each population size class for the last seven Censuses.

STATEMENT III·1

Number of Towns in each Class of Town, 1901—1961

Class of Town	Number of Towns in the State, 1901-61						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			WEST BENGAL				
Class I (100,000 and above)	12	7	3	2	2	2	2
Class II (50,000—99,999)	19	14	10	2	4	2	..
Class III (20,000—49,999)	46	29	30	23	25	21	16
Class IV (10,000—19,999)	45	41	27	27	21	25	29
Class V (5,000—9,999)	50	18	25	26	29	22	21
Class VI (Less than 5,000)	12	11	10	14	8	9	10
Total	**184**	**120**	**105**	**94**	**89**	**81**	**78**
			SIKKIM				
Class V	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..

9. It will be seen that the number of towns increased by 64 during the last decade. Actually 66 new towns were added in 1961. Two towns of 1951, *viz.*, Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony and Tollygunge did not exist in 1961. The former gave place to two newly created non-municipal towns, *viz.*, Kalyani and Gayespur Government Colony, and the latter was merged with Calcutta. No town of 1951 was declassified in 1961. Statement III.2 gives a list of the 66 new towns added in 1961. Details of their composition have been given in the Explanatory Notes to the Appendix to Table A-IV (Part II-A, Vol. XVI of the 1961 Census Publications).

STATEMENT III·2

List of New Towns in 1961

Name of Town in each district arranged according to Population	Class of Town	1961 Population	Name of Town in each district arranged according to Population	Class of Town	1961 Population
1	2	3	1	2	3
Jalpaiguri			*Nadia*		
Mainaguri	IV	10,950	Taherpur	IV	12,211
Dhupguri	IV	10,637	Gayespur Govt. Colony	IV	10,157
Mal	V	9,085	Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony	V	7,544
Domohani	V	9,064	Kalyani	VI	4,616
Falakata	V	6,413	Bagula	VI	4,530
			Phulia	VI	3,811
West Dinajpur			*24-Parganas*		
Kaliaganj	IV	14,478	Ashoknagar	III	38,250
Gangarampur	V	9,671	Nangi	III	30,992
Islampur	V	9,499	Habra	III	26,466
			Panchur	III	25,131
Murshidabad			New Barrackpur Colony	III	20,871
Aurangabad	IV	12,783	Madhyamgram	IV	18,488
Lalgola	IV	10,657	Deulpara	IV	17,797
Beldanga	V	7,841			

STATEMENT III·2—*contd.*

Name of Town in each district arranged according to Population	Class of Town	1961 Population
1	2	3
24-Parganas—contd.		
Kasba	IV	16,080
Nabapally	IV	13,857
Birlapur	IV	11,601
Santoshpur	V	9,428
Rajapur	V	9,405
Bansdroni	V	9,139
Garfa	V	8,892
Jadabpur	V	5,928
Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area	VI	4,712
Purba Putiari	VI	4,063
Howrah		
Chengail	IV	14,831
Fort Gloster*	IV	13,785
Sankrail	IV	11,844
Sarenga	IV	10,704
Panchla	V	9,102
Santragachhi	V	8,701
Domjur	V	8,670
Kolara	V	8,495
Amta	V	8,086
Manikpur	V	7,844
Mahiari	V	7,079
Unsani	V	6,635
Nibra	V	6,599
Jhorhat	V	6,438
Burikhali	V	5,703
Howrah—contd.		
Banupur	V	5,654
Banitabala	VI	4,979
Jagachha	VI	4,758
Andul	VI	4,690
Hooghly		
Nabagram Colony	V	8,866
Tarakeswar	V	8,528
Pandua	V	8,159
Singur	V	7,915
Burdwan		
Durgapur Steel Project Area	III	35,346
Jamuria	IV	17,216
Ukhra	V	7,871
Guskara	V	7,017
Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area	V	6,350
Birbhum		
Nalhati	V	8,663
Midnapore		
Amlagora	V	7,590
Bali-Chak	V	6,333
Mahishadal	V	5,210

10. Needless to state that the decision to treat a place as urban could be taken only after careful consideration of the population characteristics and on close consultation with the local authorities. As early as 1959, the Census definition of a town was communicated to the District Officers who submitted tentative proposals in respect of the areas in their charge. These proposals, as modified by the Superintendent of Census Operations in consultation with the District Officers, formed the basis of the provisional list of places which were treated as towns for the Enumeration. After the Enumeration, the list was re-examined with reference to the results of primary sorting and tabulation, and finalised. Statement III.3 shows the modifications effected in the list at each of the stages described above.

STATEMENT III·3

Places proposed for treatment as Urban at different Stages and the Final list, 1961

District	Places originally proposed by the District Magistrate to be treated as urban	Modifications made in the list in consultation with the District Magistrate, before enumeration		Modifications made in the list on the basis of the results of primary sorting and tabulation		Final list
		Additions	Deletions	Additions	Deletions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Kalimpong Kurseong Siliguri	..	..	..	..	Darjeeling Kalimpong Kurseong Siliguri

*Though Fort Gloster was treated as a separate town for the first time in 1961, it was censused as urban in 1951 as well when it was shown as included in the town of Bauria.

STATEMENT III·3—*contd.*

District	Places originally proposed by the District Magistrate to be treated as urban	Modifications made in the list in consultation with the District Magistrate, before enumeration		Modifications made in the list on the basis of the results of primary sorting and tabulation		Final list
		Additions	Deletions	Additions	Deletions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Mainaguri Domohani Dhupguri Mal Alipur Duar	..	Mainaguri Domohani Dhupguri Mal	Mainaguri Domohani Dhupguri Mal Falakata	..	Jalpaiguri Mainaguri Domohani Dhupguri Mal Falakata Alipur Duar
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar Tufanganj Dinhata Mathabhanga Mekliganj Haldibari	..	..	..	..	Cooch Behar Tufanganj Dinhata Mathabhanga Mekliganj Haldibari
West Dinajpur	Hili Balurghat Gangarampur Rayganj Kaliaganj Islampur	..	Gangarampur Kaliaganj	Gangarampur Kaliaganj	..	Hili Balurghat Gangarampur Rayganj Kaliaganj Islampur
Malda	English Bazar Old Malda	..	..	..	..	English Bazar Old Malda
Murshidabad	Dhulian Aurangabad Jangipur Lalgola Jiaganj-Azimganj Murshidabad Beldanga Baharampur Kandi	..	Beldanga Lalgola	Beldanga Lalgola	..	Dhulian Aurangabad Jangipur Lalgola Jiaganj-Azimganj Murshidabad Beldanga Baharampur Kandi
Nadia	Krishnanagar Nabadwip Ranaghat Birnagar Taherpur Badkulla Chakdaha Kalyani Gayespur Government Colony Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony Bagula Santipur Phulia	..	Badkulla Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony Bagula	Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony Bagula	..	Krishnanagar Nabadwip Ranaghat Birnagar Taherpur Chakdaha Kalyani Gayespur Government Colony Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony Bagula Santipur Phulia
24-Parganas	Bangaon Baduria Basirhat Taki Ashoknagar Habra	..	..	Kasba Birlapur Canning	Haltoo	Bangaon Baduria Basirhat Taki Ashoknagar Habra

STATEMENT III·3—*contd.*

District	Places originally proposed by the District Magistrate to be treated as urban	Modifications made in the list in consultation with the District Magistrate, before enumeration		Modifications made in the list on the basis of the results of primary sorting and tabulation		Final list
		Additions	Deletions	Additions	Deletions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas —*contd.*	Gobardanga Barasat Madhyamgram Nabapally Kanchrapara Halisahar Naihati Deulpara Bhatpara Ichhapur Defence Estate Garulia North Barrackpur Barrackpur Cantonment Titagar Barrackpur Panihati Khardaha New Barrackpur Colony Baranagar Kamarhati South Dum-Dum North Dum-Dum Dum-Dum Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area South Suburban Panchur Garden Reach Haltoo Garfa Jadabpur Santoshpur Rajapur Bansdroni Purba Putiari Batanagar Nangi Budge-Budge Rajpur Baruipur Jaynagar Majilpur Diamond Harbour					Gobardanga Barasat Madhyamgram Nabapally Kanchrapara Halisahar Naihati Deulpara Bhatpara Ichhapur Defence Estate Garulia North Barrackpur Barrackpur Cantonment Titagar Barrackpur Panihati Khardaha New Barrackpur Colony Baranagar Kamarhati South Dum-Dum North Dum-Dum Dum-Dum Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area South Suburban Panchur Garden Reach Kasba Garfa Jadabpur Santoshpur Rajapur Bansdroni Purba Putiari Batanagar Nangi Budge-Budge Biriapur Rajpur Baruipur Jaynagar Majilpur Canning Diamond Harbour
Howrah	Baly (M) Baly (N.M.) Lilua Howrah Jagachha	..	Baly (N.M.) Lilua Howrah Jagachha Santragachhi	Baly (N.M.) Howrah Jagachha Santragachhi	..	Baly (M) Baly (N.M.) Howrah Jagachha Santragachhi

STATEMENT III·3—*contd.*

District	Places originally proposed by the District Magistrate to be treated as urban	Modifications made in the list in consultation with the District Magistrate, before enumeration		Modifications made in the list on the basis of the results of primary sorting and tabulation		Final list
		Additions	Deletions	Additions	Deletions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Howrah—*contd.*	Santragachhi Unsani Sankrail Sarenga Manikpur Jhorhat Andul Banupur Panchla Domjur Kolara Nibra Mahiari Bauria Burikhali Fort Gloster Chengail Latibpur Fuleswar Uluberia Banitabala Amta		Unsani Sankrail Sarenga Manikpur Jhorhat Andul Banupur Panchla Domjur Kolara Nibra Mahiari Bauria Burikhali Fort Gloster Chengail Latibpur Fuleswar Uluberia Banitabala Amta	Unsani Sankrail Serenga Manikpur Jhorhat Andul Banupur Panchla Domjur Kolara Nibra Mahiari Bauria Burikhali Fort Gloster Chengail Uluberia Banitabala Amta		Unsani Sankrail Sarenga Manikpur Jhorhat Andul Banupur Panchla Domjur Kolara Nibra Mahiari Bauria Burikhali Fort Gloster Chengail Uluberia Banitabala Amta
Hooghly	Hooghly-Chinsura Pandua Bansberia Chandannagar Bhadreswar Chanpdani Baidyabati Serampore Rishra Konnagar Kotrang Uttarpara Arambagh	Nabagram Colony	..	Singur Tarakeswar	..	Hooghly-Chinsura Pandua Bansberia Chandannagar Bhadreswar Chanpdani Singur Tarakeswar Baidyabati Serampore Rishra Konnagar Kotrang Uttarpara Nabagram Colony Arambagh
Burdwan	Katwa Dainhat Kalna Memari Burdwan Guskara Asansol Burnpur Raniganj Ondal Ukhra Jamuria Kulti Niamatpur Barakar Dishergarh Chittaranjan	..	..	Outer Burnpur	..	Katwa Dainhat Kalna Memari Burdwan Guskara Asansol Burnpur Outer Burnpur Raniganj Ondal Ukhra Jamuria Kulti Niamatpur Barakar Dishergarh

STATEMENT III·3—*concld.*

District	Places originally proposed by the District Magistrate to be treated as urban	Modifications made in the list in consultation with the District Magistrate, before enumeration		Modifications made in the list on the basis of the results of Primary sorting and tabulation		Final list
		Additions	Deletions	Additions	Deletions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan—*contd.*	Durgapur Steel Project Area Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area					**Chittaranjan** **Durgapur Steel Project Area** **Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area**
Birbhum	Suri Sainthia Dubrajpur Bolpur Rampurhat Nalhati	Islampur Jangal Dubrajpur Fayezullabad	Sainthia Dubrajpur Islampur Jangal Dubrajpur Nalhati Fayezullabad	Sainthia Dubrajpur Nalhati	..	**Suri** **Sainthia** **Dubrajpur** **Bolpur** **Rampurhat** **Nalhati**
Bankura	Bankura Khatra Bishnupur Kotulpur Sonamukhi Patrasaer	..	Kotulpur	..	..	**Bankura** **Khatra** **Bishnupur** **Sonamukhi** **Patrasaer**
Midnapore	Midnapur Amlagora Garhbeta Bali-Chak Kharagpur Contai Tamluk Mahishadal Ghatal Kharar Ramjibanpur Chandrakona Kshirpai Jhargram	..	..	..	..	**Midnapur** **Amlagora** **Garhbeta** **Bali-Chak** **Kharagpur** **Contai** **Tamluk** **Mahishadal** **Ghatal** **Kharar** **Ramjibanpur** **Chandrakona** **Kshirpai** **Jhargram**
Purulia	Balarampur Jhalda Adra Purulia Raghunathpur	..	..	..	..	**Balarampur** **Jhalda** **Adra** **Purulia** **Raghunathpur**

11. The Statement shows that some places came up for consideration for treatment as towns at one stage or other but were finally excluded. A few words need be said about them. Badkulla in the Nadia district was originally proposed by the District Magistrate for recognition as a town covering *mauzas* Nawpukuria, Patua, Patuli and Badkulla (J. L. Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44) of the Hanskhali police station. But the proposal was tentatively dropped subject to reconsideration after the primary sorting. The sorting results showed that the *mauzas* failed to satisfy the prescribed test regarding proportion of workers outside the agricultural sector. So the proposal was not revived. At the tabulation stage, the new town of Haltoo in the

24-Parganas district was renamed as Kasba. Lilua in the Howrah district was omitted because it was found that the place had already been included in the Baly municipal area. Latibpur and Fuleswar in the same district were included in the non-municipal town of Uluberia. The same remark as in the case of Badkulla applies to Fayezullabad (J. L. No. 96), a village adjoining Sainthia, in the Birbhum district, and Kotulpur (J. L. No. 88) in the Kotulpur police station of the Bankura district. Islampur and Jangal Dubrajpur of the Birbhum district were included in the non-municipal town of Dubrajpur.

12. Ten non-municipal areas which did not satisfy one or more of the eligibility tests were treated as towns under special considerations. Statement III.4 gives the list of these non-municipal towns.

STATEMENT III·4

Non-municipal Towns which do not satisfy one or other of the prescribed eligibility tests, 1961

Population less than 5,000	Density less than 1,000 persons per square mile	Less than 75 per cent male workers are in non-agricultural occupations
1	2	3
Banitabala (4,979) **Jagachha (4,785)** **Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area (4,712)** **Andul (4,690)** **Kalyani (4,616)** **Bagula (4,530)** **Purba Putiari (4,063)** **Phulia (3,811)**	Kalyani (546)	Islampur (72.0) Domohani (73.8) Banitabala (74.6) Bagula (74.7)

13. Islampur is the newly established headquarters of the subdivision named after it. Kalyani is a Government sponsored town with a University, a college, a spinning mill, several administrative offices and is served with good civic amenities. The residential portions of the Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area fall within the Dum-Dum and North Dum-Dum municipalities, but the major portion is non-municipal and is not covered by any Union Board or Panchayat. The whole area was treated as a separate urban unit in 1961 for administrative convenience. Purba Putiari is the overspill of the cities of Calcutta and South Suburban and has prominent urban characteristics. Phulia is a town nursed by the Rehabilitation Department for the re-settlement of displaced persons. It has a polytechnic and a power-loom. Domohani is fast growing in importance as a centre of trade, while Jagachha and Andul have large proportions of industrial workers. Banitabala is important for business in *hogla* and has a Coir Research Centre. Bagula has received a sizable displaced population which is chiefly engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

14. The non-municipal town of Bauria of the 1951 Census consisted of the *mauzas* of Bauria and Fort Gloster. At the 1961 Census, these two *mauzas* were treated as separate non-municipal towns. Statement III.36 printed at the end of this chapter traces the changes made in the list of towns of each district in successive censuses since 1901.

15. A special mention should be made of two places, *viz.*, Baly (N.M.) and Outer Burnpur (N.M.) which were treated as urban for the first time at the 1961 Census but were not counted as separate towns. These urban growths are patently the suburbs of the existing towns of Baly and Burnpur and are accordingly considered as their extended enclaves. Incidentally, it is worthwhile to note that there have been at this Census altogether three cases in which continuously built-up urban

areas, though not under the same civic administration have been treated as a single town. These cases are (1) Baly city, including (i) Baly municipal town and (ii) Baly non-municipal town, consisting of the residuary part of the *mauza* Bally (J. L. No. 14 of Bally P.S.), (2) Burnpur town, including (i) Burnpur, a township of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., and (ii) Outer Burnpur, an urban settlement on its outskirts spread over *mauzas* Narsinhabad, Santa and Hirapur (J. L. Nos. 27, 28 and 29 of Hirapur P.S.) and (3) Kharagpur city including (i) Kharagpur municipal town, (ii) Kharagpur Railway Settlement, (iii) Indian Institute of Technology Area and (iv) Kharagpur non-municipal town, *i.e.*, the remaining part of the Kharagpur Town police station. Separate data for each unit of these towns have been shown in the Primary Census Abstract and Tables A-I, A-IV and B-II.

Town Groups

16. The composite towns thus delimited should not be confused with town groups. Grouping of certain contiguous or adjacent towns as 'town groups' is a special feature of the 1961 Census. Urban statistics at this Census have been presented by town groups which denote clusters of towns which are, by and large, linked together by continuity of urban characteristics, communications, satisfactory means of commutation and interdependence of functions. These town groups have been marked off to focus attention to areas of conglomerate growth and to the desirability of treating the whole groups, instead of their components, as units for planning and development. Statement III.5 gives a list of the town groups and of the towns they contain, their population and density and the density of the police stations in which they are situated.

STATEMENT III·5

Geographical distribution of Town Groups, 1961

District	Town Group with name of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per square mile of each urban area)	Density of the police stations in which they are located		
				Name of police station	Total Density	Rural Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri	Mainaguri Town Group	20,014	1,675	Maynaguri	490	431
	(a) Mainaguri (N.M.)	10,950	2,291			
	(b) Domohani (N.M.)	9,064	1,264			
Nadia	(i) Ranaghat Town Group	55,100	9,419	Ranaghat	1,471	1,190
	(a) Ranaghat (M)	35,266	11,834			
	(b) Birnagar (M)	7,623	3,579			
	(c) Taherpur (M)	12,211	16,501			
	(ii) Kalyani, Kataganj and Gokulpur Govt. Colony Town Group	22,317	2,434	Chakdah	1,479	1,163
	(a) Kalyani (N.M.)	4,616	546			
	(b) Gayespur Govt. Colony (.NM.)	10,157	18,467			
	(c) Kataganj and Gokulpur Govt. Colony (N.M.)	7,544	47,150			
24-Parganas	(i) Ashoknagar-Habra Town Group	64,716		Habra	1,869	1,314
	(a) Ashoknagar (N.M.)	38,250	8,173			
	(b) Habra (N.M.)	26,466	5,423			
	(ii) Barasat-Nabapally Town Group	61,621	5,018	Barasat	1,842	1,418
	(a) Barasat (M)	29,281	5,324			
	(b) Madhyamgram (N.M.)	18,483	4,929			
	(c) Nabapally (N.M.)	13,857	4,573			
	(iii) South Suburban Town Group	341,712	17,284			
	(a) South Suburban (M)	185,	15,841	Behala	9,915	1,604
	(b) Panchur (N.M.)	25,131	8,267	Metiabruz	8,267	..
	(c) Garden Reach (M)	130,770	26,154	Garden Reach (Outside Calcutta City)	26,154	..

STATEMENT III·5—*contd.*

District	Town Group with name of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per square mile of each urban area)	Density of the police stations in which they are located: Name of police station	Total Density	Rural Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas—*contd.*	(iv) Kasba Town Group	62,935	12,010	Tollygunge (Outside Calcutta City)	5,486	2,993
	(*a*) Kasba (N.M.)	16,080	8,463			
	(*b*) Garfa (N.M.)	8,892	11,700			
	(*c*) Jadabpur (N.M.)	5,928	26,945			
	(*d*) Santoshpur (N.M.)	9,428	18,486			
	(*e*) Rajapur (N.M.)	9,405	16,216			
	(*f*) Bansdroni (N.M.)	9,139	10,154			
	(*g*) Purba Putiari (N.M.)	4,063	10,981			
	(v) Batanagar & Nangi Town Group	40,656	12,948	Maheshtala	5,752	4,440
	(*a*) Batanagar (N.M.)	9,664	20,562			
	(*b*) Nangi (N.M.)	30,992	11,607			
Howrah	(i) Jagachha Town Group	20,094	6,240	Jagacha	8,261	9,975
	(*a*) Jagachha (N.M.)	4,758	8,811			
	(*b*) Santragachhi (N.M.)	8,701	13,811			
	(*c*) Unsani (N.M.)	6,635	3,237			
	(ii) Sankrail Town Group	47,174	10,123	Sankrail	5,026	3,854
	(*a*) Sankrail (N.M.)	11,844	10,866			
	(*b*) Sarenga (N.M.)	10,704	6,371			
	(*c*) Manikpur (N.M.)	7,844	8,434			
	(*d*) Jhorhat (N.M.)	6,438	11,496			
	(*e*) Andul (N.M.)	4,690	23,450			
	(*f*) Banupur (N.M.)	5,654	28,270			
	(iii) Domjur Town Group	30,843	5,680	Domejur	3,383	2,992
	(*a*) Domjur (N.M.)	8,670	5,858			

STATEMENT III·5—*concld.*

District	Town Group with name of each unit	Population (with population of each unit)	Density (persons per square mile of each urban area)	Density of the police stations in which they are located: Name of police station	Total Density	Rural Density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Howrah—*contd.*	(*b*) Kolara (N.M.)	8,495	4,746			
	(*c*) Nibra (N.M.)	6,599	4,925			
	(*d*) Mahiari (N.M.)	7,079	8,633			
	(iv) Uluberia Town Group	66,299	8,828			
	In Bauria P.S.			Bawria	7,425	4,857
	(*a*) Bauria (N.M.)	8,492	7,258			
	(*b*) Burikhali (N.M.)	5,703	7,921			
	(*c*) Fort-Gloster (N.M.)	13,785	14,823			
	In Uluberia P.S.			Uluberia	2,664	2,302
	(*d*) Chengail (N.M.)	14,831	9,507			
	(*e*) Uluberia (N.M.)	18,509	9,541			
	(*f*) Banitabala (N.M.)	4,979	4,184			
Burdwan	(i) Asansol Town Group	168,689	14,618			
	In Asansol P.S.			Asansol	5,239	2,151
	(*a*) Asansol (M)	103,405	25,659			
	In Hirapur P.S.			Hirapur	3,554	1,295
	(*b*) Burnpur (N.M.)	65,284	8,693			
	(ii) Durgapur Town Group	41,696	1,466	Durgapur	1,428	1,399
	(*a*) Durgapur Steel Project Area (N.M.)	35,346	1,438			
	(*b*) Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area (N.M.)	6,350	1,641			
Midnapore	Amlagora-Garhbeta Town Group	14,135	2,097	Garhbeta	475	443
	(*a*) Amlagora (N.M.)	7,590	1,838			
	(*b*) Garhbeta (N.M.)	6,545	2,508			

17. Out of the fifteen town groups only four *viz.*, the Ranaghat town group, the Barasat-Nabapally town group, the South Suburban town group and the Asansol town group have at least one municipal town in them. In the Ranaghat town group, the Ranaghat and Birnagar municipal towns are grouped with Taherpur, a non-municipal settlement sponsored by the Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Birnagar and Taherpur form a compact urban area but Ranaghat is separated by a distance of about five miles. The non-municipal areas of Madhyamgram and Nabapally form a continuously built-up urban area together with the municipal town of Barasat but are by no means just the suburbs of the latter. Panchur, a non-municipal area flanked by the municipal towns of Garden Reach and South Suburban, has an organic entity of its own. Gopalpur, the rapidly growing village (J. L. No. 1) of the Behala police station, which separates Panchur-Garden Reach block from the South Suburban municipal area has distinct urban characteristics and its inclusion within the fold of the latter is perhaps only a matter of time. Recognition, at the present Census, of the urban status of the villages of Narsinhabad, Santa and Hirapur (J. L. Nos. 27, 28 and 29) of the Hirapur police station has linked up the municipal town of Asansol with the non-municipal town of Burnpur, the two mutually dependent urban areas with distinct identities.

18. The eleven other town groups consist of non-municipal towns only. These non-municipal areas, though in most cases contiguous and economically interdependent, are distinct organic entities and are not suburbs of one another. They have been shown in groups in order to indicate the spatial directions of future growth, and to stress the point that it is the whole area of conglomerate growth, rather than one constituent town, which should require attention in the matter of provision of civic amenities.

19. It would be presumptions of me to claim that the grouping in all cases has been impeccable. The delimitations could indeed do with some improvement. Ranaghat, for example, need not have been tagged with Birnagar and Taherpur. South Suburban, it appears, has a civic character so patently different from Garden Reach and Panchur that it would have been better not to group it with these two. South Suburban could perhaps form a group together with Bansdroni and Purba Putiari. These two last named are in fact overspills of the former town of Tollygunge (now in Calcutta) and has, in any case, a closer affinity to Behala than to the Kasba group of towns. Mahiari is more closely linked with Andul than with Domjur. The Kalyani, Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony town group could have been extended southwards to include Kanchrapara, but then it would have cut across district boundaries. The towns of the Calcutta Industrial Region, at least those which existed in 1951 and earlier, had been deliberately kept outside the scope of the grouping because a special study was contemplated for them.

Area of Towns

20. The area of each town has been shown in square miles, correct to the second place of decimal. For cities and towns administered by Municipal Corporations, Municipal Commissioners, Town Committees, Station Committees, Union Committees etc., area figures furnished by the civic authorities concerned have been adopted. Figures for Taherpur, Gayespur Government Colony and Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony have been furnished by the Refugee Rehabilitation Commissioner, and those for Phulia and Kalyani by the Development Department, Government of West Bengal. For Ichhapur Defence Estate, Durgapur Steel Project Area

and Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area, the administrative departments concerned have supplied the respective area figures. For the remaining non-municipal towns, the area figures have been obtained by computing the individual *mauza* figures from the last published Jurisdiction Lists. Difficulty was encountered when part of a *mauza* fell in a town and part in rural areas. But most of the towns which included parts of *mauzas*, such as Kalyani, Gayespur Government Colony, Purulia, Durgapur Steel Project Area Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area etc., were Government sponsored and therefore their area figures were furnished by the administrative departments concerned from their records.

21. Before passing on to the next subject, I would add a few comments by way of clarification on the area figures of two towns. The area of Tamluk municipal town includes 1.21 square miles for the *char* lands. The area of Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area includes Calcutta Airport, Outer Marker, Middle Marker, V. O. R. and Gauri W. T. Station. The area figures adopted for Dum-Dum and North Dum-Dum municipal towns include areas for such of the portions of these municipalities as are within the Airport area. The correct area of Kulti non-municipal town is 3.20 square miles. It was shown as 3.05 square miles in the tables due to a computational error.

SECTION 2—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Urban Population

22. In 1961 out of the total population of 34,926,279 of West Bengal, 8,540,842 or about 245 in 1,000 lived in cities and towns. For the country as a whole this is a rather high degree of urbanisation, for the urban population of India is in the proportion of 18 per cent to 82 per cent rural. Among the States, West Bengal holds the fourth place in the ranking for urbanisation. Statement III.6 gives data on the proportions of urban population in different States in 1961.

STATEMENT III·6

Proportion of Urban Population in States, 1961

State	Numbers living in cities and towns per 1,000 of the general population
1	2
INDIA	**180**
Andhra Pradesh	174
Assam	77
Bihar	84
Gujarat	258
Jammu and Kashmir	167
Kerala	151
Madhya Pradesh	143
Madras	267
Maharashtra	282
Mysore	223
Orissa	63
Punjab	201
Rajasthan	163
Uttar Pradesh	129
West Bengal	**245**

23. One striking comparison suggests itself which is not brought out in these figures. It is that in West Bengal, out of the 245 persons per *mille* who live in urban areas, as many as 175 are accounted for by the cities and towns of the Calcutta Industrial Region. That is to say, if only the Industrial Region around Calcutta were kept out of account the status of West Bengal in the field of urbanisation would be reduced to that of a State like Assam or Orissa.

24. The proportions of district populations living in towns have been illustrated in a map at the beginning of this Chapter. Less than 5 per cent of the population of the Malda district live in towns, while Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia are the districts in which urban populations are below 10 per cent of their general population. The highest percentage is that of Howrah (40.5 per cent) where 19 new towns were added in the 1961 Census. In 24-Parganas the percentage is 31.8, and in Hooghly 26.0, closely followed by Darjeeling with 23.2 In Nadia and Burdwan the percentages are 18.4 and 18.2 respectively.

Variations in Proportion of Urban Population

25. Since 1901, every successive enumeration has shown an increased proportion of the population living in towns. Statement III.7 shows the variation of the urban population per 1,000 of the general population of the State and districts from 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT III·7

Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population of the State and Districts, 1901—1961

State and District	Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**245**	**239**	**204**	**153**	**144**	**131**	**122**
Darjeeling	232	206	149	131	98	88	80
Jalpaiguri	91	72	33	26	21	18	19
Cooch Behar	70	75	42	31	29	27	25
West Dinajpur	75	43	8	..	..	..	..
Malda	42	38	32	27	25	26	29
Murshidabad	85	79	73	67	72	62	57
Nadia	184	182	138	119	112	103	103

STATEMENT III·7—*contd.*

State and District	Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas	318	273	225	199	185	174	146
Calcutta	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Howrah	405	324	288	232	219	213	207
Hooghly	260	246	227	202	185	158	149
Burdwan	182	148	118	82	67	61	57
Birbhum	70	65	58	22	27	10	10
Bankura	73	72	71	60	60	50	48
Midnapore	77	75	59	50	36	36	32
Purulia	68	67	56	41	41	35	34
Sikkim	42	20	..	..	..	..	..

26. For the State as a whole the proportion has exactly doubled in the last sixty years. The increase has been the most marked in the district of Birbhum where the proportion of urban population in the general population has risen from 10 per *mille* in 1901 to 70 per *mille* in 1961. The other districts which have at least doubled the proportions in the same period are Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Midnapore and Purulia.

Variations in the Distribution of Urban Population by Size Classes

27. The Class I cities, town groups and towns of West Bengal account for a larger population than that of all the remaining size classes taken together. Statement III.8 shows the percentage of population in each class to the total urban population for each Census from 1901 to 1961. For the purpose of the Statement a town group has been treated as a single unit and classified according to its total population not only for 1961 but also for the previous Censuses.

STATEMENT III·8

Percentage of Population in each Class to Total Urban Population, 1901—1961

(A town group has been classified according to total population)

Class	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			WEST BENGAL				
Class I	56·54	57·47	58·10	49·09	43·81	45·76	48·65
Class II	17·80	14·74	10·46	4·94	12·74	7·70	2·64
Class III	17·03	16·11	19·58	24·34	23·39	23·39	19·81
Class IV	5·84	8·90	7·57	13·61	11·58	15·60	20·39
Class V	2·45	2·18	3·88	6·65	7·77	6·58	7·27
Class VI	0·34	0·60	0·41	1·37	0·71	0·97	1·24
			SIKKIM				
Class V	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI	..	100	..	..	..	..	..

28. It will be seen that the Class I cities, town groups and towns alone have been representing the larger part of the State's urban population since 1941. Another noteworthy feature of the variations is the gradual decay since 1901 of the relative importance of the Class III, Class IV, Class V and Class VI town groups and towns.

In 1901 the town groups and towns represented by these four size classes accounted for 48.71 per cent of the State's urban population, while in 1961 their share dwindled to a meagre 25.66 per cent. This drift to cities and large towns has brought an increasingly heavy pressure to bear on the land there. The Statement below shows the percentage of the area of town groups and towns in each class to the total urban area of the State and the density of population per urban square mile in each size class in 1961. Towns and town groups of Class III, Class IV, Class V and Class VI occupy 60 per cent of the State's urban area but dispose of only one fourth of her urban population.

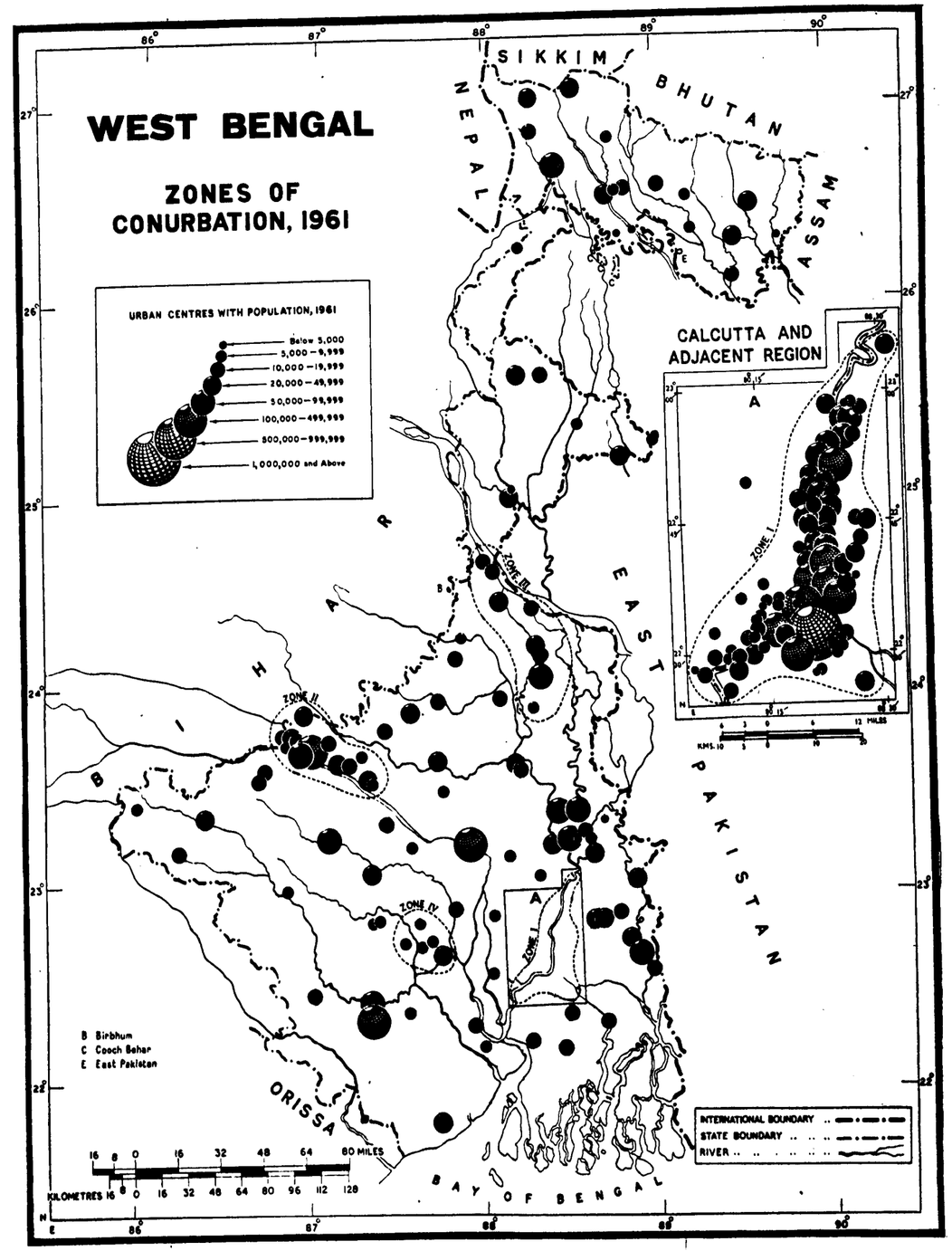
STATEMENT III·9

Area and Density of Towns under each Class, 1961

Class 1	Percentage of area to total urban area 2	Density per square mile 3
WEST BENGAL		
Class I	19·77	37,008
Class II	19·91	11,565
Class III	31·70	6,951
Class IV	17·36	4,354
Class V	9·88	3,201
Class VI	1·38	3,192
SIKKIM		
Class V	100	1,712

Zones of Conurbation

29. The process of urbanisation is set in operation by the agglomeration of the population in certain places on pursuits mainly non-agricultural. It is a measure of the continuation of this process that in some cases these places themselves tend to agglomerate into a number of clusters. These clusters are larger and of wider geographical extent than a town group, each containing cities and towns of different size classes. In West Bengal, as the map opposite will show, four such clusters are clearly discernible. The first represents the extent of conurbation of Calcutta and includes 77 towns on either side of the Hooghly from Chakdaha and Bansbaria in the north to Birlapur and Uluberia in the south, extending to five districts, *viz.*, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly. The second cluster represents the coal and industrial belt of the Burdwan district and includes 13 towns of the Asansol subdivision from Barakar and Chittaranjan in the west to Durgapur in the east. The third cluster is on the upper reaches of the Bhagirathi and is represented by eight towns of the Murshidabad district, on either side of the river from Dhulian in the north to Beldanga in the south. Five towns, *viz.*, Ramjibanpur, Chandrakona, Kshirpai, Kharar and Ghatal on the north-eastern fringe of the Midnapore district represent the fourth cluster. For convenience, we may refer to each of these clusters as a zone of conurbation. Statement III.10 gives a list of the towns covered by each zone, their population and size classification for the last seven Censuses.



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STATEMENT III·10

Growth of the Zones of Conurbation 1901—1961

Zone/District/City/Town	1961 Class of Town	1961 Population	1951 Class of Town	1951 Population	1941 Class of Town	1941 Population	1931 Class of Town	1931 Population	1921 Class of Town	1921 Population	1911 Class of Town	1911 Population	1901 Class of Town	1901 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone I		**6,072,943**		**4,701,241**		**3,603,089**		**2,127,114**		**1,877,953**		**1,761,736**		**1,526,203**
Nadia District														
Chakdaha	III	35,089	IV	15,372	V	5,494	VI	3,986	V	5,216	VI	4,931	V	5,482
Gayespur Govt. Colony	IV	10,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony	V	7,544	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyani	VI	4,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas District														
South Suburban	I	185,811	I	104,055	II	63,479	III	39,499	III	33,345	III	31,533	III	26,374
Bhatpara	I	147,630	I	134,916	I	117,044	II	84,975	II	65,609	II	50,414	III	21,540
Garden Reach	I	130,770	I	109,160	II	85,188	(a)	..	III	45,567	III	45,295	III	28,211
Kamarhati	I	125,457	II	77,251	III	42,545	III	30,334	III	23,018	IV	18,015	IV	13,216
South Dum-Dum	I	111,284	II	61,391	III	25,838	IV	18,471	IV	14,030	IV	12,874	IV	10,904
Baranagar	I	107,837	II	77,126	II	54,451	III	37,050	III	32,084	III	25,895	III	25,432
Panihati	II	93,749	III	49,514	III	27,410	IV	11,699	IV	10,161	IV	11,118	IV	11,178
Titagar	II	76,429	II	71,622	II	57,416	III	49,584	II	52,451	III	45,171	IV	16,065
Kanchrapara	II	68,966	II	56,668	III	24,015	IV	15,005	IV	10,332	(b)	..	..	..
Barrackpur	II	63,778	III	42,639	III	21,773	IV	14,413	III	22,460	III(c)	27,605	IV	19,307
Naihati	II	58,457	II	55,313	III	42,200	III	30,908	III	23,286	IV	18,219	III	23,753
North Barrackpur	II	56,683	III	32,173	III	26,966	IV	16,258	IV	15,433	IV	11,847	IV	12,600
Halisahar	II	51,423	III	34,666	III	25,804	IV	16,770	V	7,318	IV	13,423	(d)	..
Budge-Budge	III	39,824	III	32,196	III	32,394	III	24,183	III	25,723	IV	17,982	IV	13,051
North Dum-Dum	III	38,140	IV	12,156	V	5,974	VI	4,535	V	8,224	V	8,865	V	9,916
Nangi	III	30,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barasat	III	29,281	IV	16,037	IV	11,230	V	8,672	V	8,211	V	8,790	V	8,634
Garulia	III	29,041	III	28,204	III	20,150	IV	14,033	IV	13,096	IV	11,580	V	7,375

STATEMENT III·10—*contd.*

Zone/District/City/Town	1961 Class of Town	1961 Population	1951 Class of Town	1951 Population	1941 Class of Town	1941 Population	1931 Class of Town	1931 Population	1921 Class of Town	1921 Population	1911 Class of Town	1911 Population	1901 Class of Town	1901 Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone I—contd.														
24-Parganas District—*contd.*														
Khardaha	III	28,362	IV	18,524	V	9,568	V	6,018	V	5,486	(e)	..	..	..
Panchur	III	25,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	III	24,812	IV	16,310	IV	13,614	IV	11,433	IV	11,412	IV	11,607	IV	10,713
New Barrackpur Colony	III	20,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dum-Dum	III	20,041	IV	14,002	V	7,622	V	5,350	VI(e)	..	VI(e)	..	VI(e)	..
Madhyamgram	IV	18,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deulpara	IV	17,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrackpur Cantonment	IV	16,912	IV	16,189	IV	10,978	IV	10,982	IV(f)	..	IV(f)	..	V(f)	..
Kasba	IV	16,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nabapally	IV	13,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichhapur Defence Estate	IV	12,382	IV	14,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birlapur	IV	11,601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batanagar	V	9,664	V	6,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santoshpur	V	9,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajapur	V	9,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bansdroni	V	9,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garia	V	8,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jadabpur	V	5,928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area	VI	4,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purba Putiari	VI	4,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta	I	2,927,289	I	2,698,494	I	2,167,485	I	1,221,210	I	1,053,334	I	1,016,445	I	933,754
Howrah District														
Howrah	I	512,598	I	433,630	I	379,292	I	224,873	I	195,301	I	179,006	I	157,594
Baly	I	130,896	II	63,138	II	50,397	III	30,347	III	23,209	III	22,394	IV	18,662
Uluberia	IV	18,509	IV	12,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chengail	IV	14,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gloster	IV	13,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankrail	IV	11,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarenga	IV	10,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panchla	V	9,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santragachhi	V	8,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domjur	V	8,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolara	V	8,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bauria	V	8,492	IV	12,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manikpur	V	7,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahiari	V	7,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unsani	V	6,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nibra	V	6,599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhorhat	V	6,438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burikhali	V	5,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banupur	V	5,654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banitabala	VI	4,979	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagachha	VI	4,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andul	VI	4,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOOGHLY DISTRICT														
Serampore	II	91,521	II	74,324	II	55,339	III	39,056	III	33,197	III	49,594	III	44,451
Hooghly-Chinsura	II	83,104	II	56,805	III	49,081	III	32,634	III	29,938	III	28,916	III	29,383
Chandannagar	II	67,105	III	49,909	III	38,284	III	27,262	III	25,423	III	25,293	III	26,831
Bansbaria	III	45,463	III	30,622	III	23,716	IV	14,221	V	6,382	V	6,108	V	6,473
Baidyabati	III	44,312	III	24,883	III	25,825	IV	18,486	IV	16,471	III	20,516	IV	17,174
Chanpdani	III	42,129	III	31,543	III	31,833	III	25,365	III	24,652	(g)	..	..	..
Rishra	III	38,535	III	27,465	(h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III·10—*concld.*

Zone/District/City/Town	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population	Class of Town	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zone I														
HOOGHLY DISTRICT														
Bhadreswar	III	35,489	III	36,292	III	27,673	III	22,992	III	22,081	III	24,353	IV	15,150
Kotrang	III	31,031	IV	14,177	V	9,401	V	7,160	V	6,846	V	6,574	V	5,944
Konnagar	III	29,443	III	20,233	(h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarpara	III	21,132	IV	17,126	IV	13,610	V	9,350	V	8,657	V	7,373	V	7,036
Nabagram Colony	V	8,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zone II		383,708		184,067		117,686		62,343		41,035		37,416		30,747
BURDWAN DISTRICT														
Asansol	I	103,405	II	76,277	II	55,797	III	31,286	III	26,499	III	21,919	IV	14,906
Burnpur	II	65,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durgapur Steel Project Area	III	35,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulti	III	34,280	III	31,363	IV	19,423	IV	11,574	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raniganj	III	30,113	III	25,939	III	22,839	IV	16,373	IV	14,536	IV	15,497	IV	15,841
Chittaranjan	III	28,957	IV	16,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ondal	IV	18,645	VI	4,288	V	9,856	VI	3,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamuria	IV	17,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barakar	IV	14,174	IV	10,440	V	9,771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niamatpur	IV	12,630	IV	11,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dishergarh	V	9,437	V	7,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukhra	V	7,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area	V	6,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zone III		175,684		119,707		103,797		79,192		76,098		70,845		63,871
MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT														
Baharampur	II	62,317	II	55,613	III	41,558	III	27,403	III	26,670	III	26,143	III	24,397
Jangipur	III	24,201	IV	18,255	IV	16,903	IV	12,796	IV	10,739	IV	11,408	IV	10,921
Jiaganj-Azimganj	III	23,675	IV	19,148	IV	15,223	IV	10,998	IV	11,231	IV	12,327	IV	13,385
Dhulian	IV	17,220	IV	15,935	IV	12,613	V	9,767	V	8,435	V	8,298	..	..
Murshidabad	IV	16,990	IV	10,756	IV	11,498	V	9,483	IV	10,669	IV	12,669	IV	15,168
Aurangabad	IV	12,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalgola	IV	10,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beldanga	V	7,841	(i)	..	V	6,002	V	8,745	V	8,354	..	..	..	..
Zone IV		47,778		38,650		38,866		34,075		34,276		42,110		48,651
MIDNAPORE DISTRICT														
Ghatal	III	21,062	IV	16,125	IV	17,226	IV	12,400	IV	10,770	IV	12,064	IV	14,525
Ramjibanpur	V	7,621	V	7,539	V	6,036	V	6,230	V	6,700	V	8,481	IV	10,264
Chandrakona	V	7,383	V	5,717	V	6,411	V	6,016	V	6,470	V	8,121	V	9,309
Kharar	V	5,909	V	5,023	V	5,570	V	5,736	V	6,580	V	8,839	V	9,508
Kahirpai	V	5,803	VI	4,246	VI	3,623	VI	3,693	VI	3,756	VI	4,605	V	5,045
Total for Zones		6,680,113		5,043,665		3,863,438		2,302,724		2,029,362		1,912,107		1,669,472
Total Urban Population of the State		8,540,842		6,281,642		4,740,222		2,895,867		2,517,874		2,349,608		2,066,550

(a) Garden Reach (M) was a part of Calcutta (M.C.) in 1931.
(b) Kanchrapara was separated from Halisahar in 1917.
(c) Khardaha and Barrackpur make up what was the municipality of South Barrackpur previous to 1916. The figures in 1901 and 1911 against Barrackpur are of South Barrackpur.
(d) Halisahar was carved out from Naihati in 1903.
(e) Dum-Dum was a part of North Dum-Dum during 1901-1921, when it was a Cantonment.
(f) Barrackpur Cantonment was a part of South Barrackpur during 1901-1911 and of Barrackpur in 1921.
(g) Chanpdani has been carved out of Baidyabati and Bhadreswar Municipalities during the decade 1911-1921.
(h) Rishra and Konnagar were formed out of Rishra-Konnagar Town in 1944.
(i) Beldanga was declassified in 1951.

Zone I

30. Zone I stands first in size as well as importance. It includes, besides the capital of the State, 8 cities, 10 towns of Class II, 19 towns of Class III, 13 towns of Class IV, 20 towns of Class V and 6 towns of Class VI of which the smallest is Purba Putiari with a population of 4,063 only. The zone represents only 37.4 per cent of the total urban area of the State but disposes of 71.1 per cent of her total urban population, and has a mean density of 24,575 persons per square mile against a State average of 12,978. Though the zone is represented by towns of all size classes, vast majority of the population is concentrated in cities and big towns. Among every 1,000 of the population, 721 live in cities, 117 in towns of Class II, 100 in towns of Class III, 31 in towns of Class IV, 26 in towns of Class V and 5 in towns of Class VI.

Zone II

31. In Zone II the nucleus of conurbation is Asansol, its only city and the administrative headquarters of the subdivision bearing its name. Burnpur (including Outer Burnpur) is the only town of Class II. Durgapur Steel Project Area, Kulti, Raniganj and Chittaranjan are in Class III; Ondal, Jamuria, Barakar and Niamatpur in Class IV, and Dishergarh, Ukhra and Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area in Class V. Majority of the population live in medium size towns. Among every 1,000 persons, 270 live in cities, 170 in towns of Class II, 335 in towns of Class III, 163 in towns of Class IV and 62 in towns of Class V. The zone has 9.6 per cent of the State's urban area but only 4.5 per cent of her urban population, the mean density being 6,060 persons per square mile. A large part of the population is immigrant and there are only 647 females for every 1,000 males.

Zone III

32. The largest town of the cluster at Zone III is Baharampur, the administrative headquarters of the Murshidabad district and the only Class II town of the zone. Of the remaining 7 towns, Jangipur and Jiaganj-Azimganj are in Class III; Dhulian, Murshidabad, Aurangabad and Lalgola are in Class IV and Beldanga in Class V. Among every 1,000 persons of this zone, 355 live in towns of Class II, 272 in towns of Class III, 328 in towns of Class IV and 45 in towns of Class V. The zone accounts for 3.9 per cent of the State's urban area, and 2.1 per cent of her urban population, the mean density being 6,773 persons per square mile, *i.e.*, 713 persons more than in Zone II. The proportion of immigrants in the population is low and there are 921 females for every 1,000 males.

Zone IV

33. Zone IV is a collection of five small towns of which Ghatal with a population of 21,062 is the biggest. The four others belong to the population size Class V and have a combined population of about 27,000 only, or about 56 per cent of the zone population. The zone represents 3.4 per cent of the State's total urban area but only 0.6 per cent of her population, with a mean density of only 2,133 persons per square mile. The population is mainly indigenous. There are 940 females for every 1,000 males.

34. Statement III.11 compares the growth rate of each of the zones with the average urban growth rate of the State for different periods between 1901 and 1961. **Growth of the Zones of Conurbation**

STATEMENT III·11

Growth Rates of the Zones of Conurbation, 1901—1961

(*Per cent*)

Period	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All Urban Areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901—1911	+ 15·43	+ 21·69	+ 10·92	—13·44	+ 13·70
1911—1921	+ 6·60	+ 9·67	+ 7·41	—18·60	+ 7·16
1921—1931	+ 13·27	+ 51·93	+ 4·07	— 0·59	+ 15·01
1931—1941	+ 69·39	+ 88·77	+ 31·07	+14·06	+ 63·69
1941—1951	+ 30·48	+ 56·41	+ 15·33	— 0·56	+ 32·52
1951—1961	+ 29·18	+ 108·46	+ 46·76	+23·62	+ 35·97
1901—1921	+ 23·05	+ 33·46	+ 19·14	—29·55	+ 21·84
1921—1941	+ 91·86	+ 186·79	+ 36·40	+13·39	+ 88·26
1941—1961	+ 68·55	+ 226·04	+ 69·26	+22·93	+ 80·18
1901—1961	+297·91	+1,147·95	+175·06	— 1·79	+313·29

35. The rate of growth of Zone I has been by and large representative of the average urban growth rate for the State. Over the last sixty years the population in this zone grew by 297.91 per cent, which is slightly short of the State rate of 313.29 per cent. In 1951-61 the zone grew by 29.18 per cent against the all urban rate of 35.97 per cent. In the same period Zone II grew at the phenomenal rate of 108.46 per cent. This zone has always maintained a growth rate higher than the State average. In the result its population in 1961 has been 12.5 times its 1901 population. A measure of the rapidly accelerating rate of growth of this zone can be had from the fact that in the first twenty years of this century its population grew by 33.46 per cent, in the next twenty years by 186.79 per cent and in the following twenty years by 226.04 per cent. Zone III has witnessed an unbroken but sluggish progress. In sixty years its population grew by 175.06 per cent only. It was only in the decade 1951-61 that the zone registered a rate of growth much higher than the urban average for the State. Zone IV suffered a decline in the first three decades of the century. In 1931-41 when the total urban population of the State grew by 63.69 per cent, the zone had registered a small growth of 14.06 per cent only to be followed by a decline of 0.56 per cent in 1941-51. The zone rallied with a growth of 23.62 per cent in 1951-61, but still the pace was far below the State average. That the 1961 population of the zone falls short of its 1901 population by 1.79 per cent is in itself a sufficient commentary on the stagnancy of the towns represented by it.

36. Statement III.12 shows the percentages which the population of each zone constituted of the total urban population of the State for the last seven Censuses.

STATEMENT III·12

Percentage of Population of each Zone of Conurbation to the Total Urban Population of West Bengal, 1901—1961

Zone	Percentages to Total Urban Population in						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	71·10	74·84	76·01	73·45	74·58	74·98	73·85
II	4·49	2·03	2·48	2·15	1·63	1·59	1·49
III	2·06	1·91	2·19	2·73	3·02	3·02	3·09
IV	0·56	0·62	0·82	1·18	1·36	1·79	2·35
All Zones	78·21	80·30	81·50	79·51	80·59	81·38	80·78

37. Several aspects of the shifting trends of urban polarisation deserve attention. The first is the decline of the relative importance of Zone I. At the beginning of this century, out of every 100 persons living in urban areas of the State, 74 lived in one or other of the cities and towns covered by the cluster in Zone I. By 1941 the representation of the zone rose to 76 in 100, but now it is only 71 in 100. The second important point, already brought forward, is the ascendancy of Zone II. This zone has almost doubled its representation in the total urban population of the State during the last twenty years. Zone III lost ground continuously from 1931 to 1951 but is now finding its feet and, with the inclusion in its fold of the fast developing Farrakka area, it is destined to gain much prominence in the near future. It is noticeable that the five municipal towns of Zone IV which represented 2.35 per cent of the total urban population of the State in 1901, now claim a meagre 0.56 per cent.

Functional Classification of Towns

38. Beginning from 1881, Indian Censuses have classified cities and towns into six classes according to the size of the population. In 1931 and 1951 attempts were made in Bengal to classify towns according to their predominant function*. But these attempts were on the main empiric relying on the personal appraisal of the Superintendent himself. At the 1961 Census, an impersonal statistical test has been sought to be applied for investigating the functions of a town. The broad industrial classification of all workers into nine categories has provided a basis for this functional grouping which has taken into account the percentage distribution of all workers into the seven non-agricultural categories, *i.e.*, Categories III to IX. The agricultural Categories I and II have been excluded in each case, as it is intended to study the *inter se* relationship of only the non-agricultural functions. Statement III.13 shows the number of towns in each population size cohort classified by functional characteristics.

STATEMENT III·13

Number of Towns arranged according to their Functional Characteristics, 1961

Size Class of Towns	Total No. of Towns in the Size Class	Port	Trade and Commerce	Industrial and Manufacturing	Mining	Artisan	Construction	Transport and Communication	Service: Administrative	Service: Residential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	12	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	2	..
II	19	..	1	10	..	2	..	..	6	..
III	46	..	9	21	..	2	..	..	11	3
IV	45	..	11	11	1	3	..	2	7	10
V	50	..	8	17	2	6	1	1	1	14
VI	12	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	5
Total	184	1	31	69	3	13	1	5	29	32

*Part I—Report (1931), p. 78 and Part I-A—Report (1951), p. 408.

39. Calcutta is the only town placed in the category of ports. Although the majority of workers are not engaged in river or ocean transport, the city's special feature as a port is the dominant one around which the other characteristics have slowly evolved over the years. These characteristics owe their origin primarily to the life of the city as a port which still continues, even as these ancillary features have outgrown their progenitor and overshadowed the function of the city as a port. It is chiefly in recognition of the prime importance of the port to the life of the city that it has been thought fit to classify Calcutta as a Port.

40. Amongst the Service towns, *i.e.*, the towns where the predominant function is under Industrial Category IX—Other Services, those which are the headquarters of district or subdivisional administration have been subclassified as Administrative, and the remainders have been shown as Residential. Statement III.14 gives a list of towns classified by functional characteristics and arranged in different size classes.

STATEMENT III·14

Classification of Cities and Towns according to their Predominant Functional Characteristics and Size Class, 1961

Class 1	Population 2
PORT	
Class I, 1 town	*2,927,289*
Calcutta	2,927,289
TRADE AND COMMERCE	
Class II, 1 town	*65,471*
Siliguri	65,471
Class III, 9 towns	*261,674*
Alipur Duar	28,927
Rayganj	32,290
Ranaghat	35,266
Chakdaha	35,089
Bangaon	41,082
Habra	26,466
New Barrackpur Colony	20,871
Katwa	20,621
Ghatal	21,062
Class IV, 11 towns	*148,053*
Mainaguri	10,950
Dhupguri	10,637
Dinhata	11,306
Kaliaganj	14,478
Taherpur	12,211
Gobardanga	13,476
Deulpara	17,797
Canning	12,575
Niamatpur	12,630
Sainthia	12,096
Rampurhat	19,897
Class V, 8 towns	*64,086*
Mal	9,085
Falakata	6,413
Hili	6,032
Gangarampur	9,671
Beldanga	7,841
Islampur	9,499
Tarakeswar	8,528
Guskara	7,017
Class VI, 2 towns	*8,901*
Haldibari	4,371
Bagula	4,530
INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING	
Class I, 8 towns	*1,452,283*
Bhatpara	147,630
Baranagar	107,837
Kamarhati	125,457
South Dum-Dum	111,284
South Suburban	185,911
Garden Reach	130,770
Baly	130,896
Howrah	512,598
Class II, 10 towns	*693,395*
Kanchrapara	68,966
Halisahar	51,423
Naihati	58,457
INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING—*Class II*—contd.	
North Barrackpur	56,683
Titagar	76,429
Barrackpur	63,778
Panihati	93,749
Chandannagar	67,105
Serampore	91,521
Burnpur	65,284
Class III, 21 towns	*676,774*
Jangipur	24,201
Garulia	29,041
Khardaha	28,362
North Dum-Dum	38,140
Dum-Dum	20,041
Panchur	25,131
Nangi	30,992
Budge-Budge	39,824
Rajpur	24,812
Bansberia	45,463
Bhadreswar	35,489
Chanpdani	42,129
Baidyabati	44,312
Rishra	38,535
Konnagar	29,443
Kotrang	31,031
Uttarpara	21,132
Raniganj	30,113
Kulti	34,280
Chittaranjan	28,957
Durgapur Steel Project Area	35,346
Class IV, 11 towns	*144,294*
Ichhapur Defence Estate	12,382
Birlapur	11,601
Sankrail	11,844
Sarenga	10,704
Uluberia	18,509
Chengail	14,831
Fort Gloster	13,785
Barakar	14,174
Sonamukhi	15,027
Balarampur	10,881
Raghunathpur	10,556
Class V, 17 towns	*132,787*
Batanagar	9,664
Rajapur	9,405
Santragachhi	8,701
Unsani	6,635
Manikpur	7,844
Jhorhat	6,438
Banupur	5,654
Panchla	9,102
Bauria	8,492
Domjur	8,670
Burikhali	5,703

STATEMENT III·14—*contd.*

Class 1	Population 2
INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING	
Class V—contd.	
Mahiari	7,079
Pandua	8,159
Nabagram Colony	8,866
Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area	6,350
Bali-Chak	6,333
Jhalda	9,692
Class VI, 2 towns	*9,737*
Jagachha	4,758
Banitabala	4,979
MINING	
Class IV, 1 town	*17,216*
Jamuria	17,216
Class V, 2 towns	*17,308*
Ukhra	7,871
Dishergarh	9,437
ARTISAN	
Class II, 2 towns	*124,051*
Nabadwip	72,861
Santipur	51,190
Class III, 2 towns	*54,531*
Baduria	23,573
Bishnupur	30,958
ClassIV, 3 towns	*40,522*
Dhulian	17,220
Aurangabad	12,783
Dainhat	10,519
Class V, 6 towns	*42,829*
Birnagar	7,623
Kolara	8,495
Nibra	6,599
Patrasaer	6,582
Kharar	5,909
Ramjibanpur	7,621
CONSTRUCTION	
Class V, 1 town	*6,757*
Khatra	6,757
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	
Class I, 1 town	*147,253*
Kharagpur	147,253
Class IV, 2 towns	*31,860*
Ondal	18,645
Adra	13,215
Class V, 1 town	*9,064*
Domohani	9,064
Class VI, 1 town	*4,712*
Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area	4,712
SERVICE	
ADMINISTRATIVE	
Class I, 2 towns	*211,629*
Burdwan	108,224
Asansol	103,405
SERVICE	
ADMINISTRATIVE—*contd.*	
Class II, 6 towns	*392,169*
Baharampur	62,317
Krishnanagar	70,440
Basirhat	53,943
Hooghly-Chinsura	83,104
Bankura	62,833
Midnapur	59,532
Class III, 11 towns	*374,268*
Darjeeling	40,651
Kalimpong	25,105
Jalpaiguri	48,738
Cooch Behar	41,922
Balurghat	26,999
English Bazar	45,900
Barasat	29,281
Kalna	22,603
Suri	22,841
Contai	22,094
Purulia	48,134
Class IV, 7 towns	*108,817*
Kurseong	13,410
Murshidabad	16,990
Kandi	19,780
Diamond Harbour	10,135
Arambagh	16,551
Tamluk	17,986
Jhargram	13,965
Class V, 1 town	*6,980*
Mathabhanga	6,980
Class VI, 2 towns	*6,867*
Tufangunj	3,473
Mekliganj	3,394
RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL	
Class III, 3 towns	*85,280*
Jiaganj-Azimganj	23,675
Ashoknagar	38,250
Bolpur	23,355
Class IV, 10 towns	*145,408*
Lalgola	10,657
Gayespur Government Colony	10,157
Taki	17,560
Barrackpur Cantonment	16,912
Madhyamgram	18,483
Nabapally	13,857
Kasba	16,080
Baruipur	13,608
Jaynagar Majilpur	14,177
Dubrajpur	13,917
Class V, 14 towns	*106,512*
Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony	7,544
Santoshpur	9,428
Bansdroni	9,139
Garfa	8,892
Jadabpur	5,928
Amta	8,086

STATEMENT III·14—*concld.*

Class	Population	Class	Population
1	2	1	2
SERVICE		SERVICE	
RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL—contd.		RESIDENTIAL AND EDUCATIONAL—concld.	
Class V—contd.		*Class V*—concld.	
Singur	7,915	Kshirpai	5,803
Memari	8,386	*Class VI, 5 towns*	*22,065*
Nalhati	8,663	Old Malda	4,885
Amlagora	7,590	Kalyani	4,616
Garhbeta	6,545	Phulia	3,811
Mahishadal	5,210	Purba Putiari	4,063
Chandrakona	7,383	Andul	4,690

41. The category 'Industrial and Manufacturing' claims the largest number of cities and towns: 69 in a total of 184. All the size classes are represented in these 69 towns, 8 of which belong to Class I, 10 to Class II, 21 to Class III, 11 to Class IV, 17 to Class V and 2 to Class VI. Of the 61 Service towns, 29 (consisting of 2 Class I, 6 Class II, 11 Class III, 7 Class IV, 1 Class V and 2 Class VI) are administrative headquarters and 32 (consisting of 3 Class III, 10 Class IV, 14 Class V and 5 Class VI) are Residential. 28 of the 31 Trade and Commerce towns are medium sized, *i.e.*, in population size classes III, IV and V ; 2 are in Class VI and 1 in Class II. Among the 13 Artisan towns, 2 each are in Classes II and III, 3 in Class IV and 6 in Class V. Transport and Communication claim 5 towns, of which 2 are in Class IV and 1 each in classes I, V and VI. 1 town in Class IV and 2 towns in Class V have been placed in the category 'Mining'. To Construction has been assigned only 1 town belonging to Class V. Calcutta, as already said, is the only Port city. Statement III.15 shows the distribution of the urban population of the State by cities and towns of different functional characteristics.

STATEMENT III·15

Distribution of Total Urban Population of West Bengal by Cities and Towns of Different Functional Characteristics, 1961

Size class	Port	Trade and Commerce	Industrial and Manufacturing	Mining	Artisan	Construction	Transport and Communication	Service: Administrative	Service: Residential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	2,927,289	..	1,452,283	..	..	..	147,253	211,629	..
II	..	65,471	693,395	..	124,051	..	..	392,169	..
III	..	261,674	676,774	..	54,531	..	..	374,268	85,280
IV	..	148,053	144,294	17,216	40,522	..	31,869	108,817	145,408
V	..	64,086	132,787	17,308	42,829	6,757	9,064	6,980	106,512
VI	..	8,901	9,737	..	..	..	4,712	6,867	22,065
Total	**2,927,289**	**548,185**	**3,109,270**	**34,524**	**261,933**	**6,757**	**192,889**	**1,100,730**	**359,265**
Per cent total urban population	**34·27**	**6·42**	**36·40**	**0·40**	**3·07**	**0·08**	**2·26**	**12·89**	**4·21**

42. Since towns are mainly the result of industrial and commercial tendency it is not surprising that the Port, Trade and Commerce, Artisan, Industrial and

Manufacturing towns account for 80 out of every 100 city and town dwellers of the State. Of the remaining 20, rather more than 17 are represented by the Service towns, 2 by the Transport and Communication towns and 1 by the rest.

43. A constituent of a town group has, for the purpose of functional classification, hitherto been treated on its own merit, without reference to the composite characteristics of the town group as a whole. It will now be useful to consider the overall feature of each town group. Statement III.16 shows the predominant functional characteristics of the town groups and of their constituents.

STATEMENT III·16

Predominant Characteristics of Town Groups and their Constituents, 1961

Town Group/Town	Predominant Characteristics of Town Group and its Constituents
1	2
Mainaguri Town Group	*Trade and Commerce*
(*a*) Mainaguri	Trade and Commerce
(*b*) Domohani	Transport and Communication
Ranaghat Town Group	*Trade and Commerce*
(*a*) Ranaghat	Trade and Commerce
(*b*) Birnagar	Artisan
(*c*) Taherpur	Trade and Commerce
Kalyani, Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony Town Group	*Service*
(*a*) Kalyani	Service
(*b*) Gayespur Govt. Colony	Service
(*c*) Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony	Service
Ashoknagar-Habra Town Group	*Trade and Commerce*
(*a*) Ashoknagar	Service
(*b*) Habra	Trade and Commerce
Barasat-Nabapally Town Group	*Service*
(*a*) Barasat	Service
(*b*) Madhyamgram	Service
(*c*) Nabapally	Service
South Suburban Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) South Suburban	Manufacturing
(*b*) Garden Reach	Manufacturing
(*c*) Panchur	Manufacturing
Kasba Town Group	*Service*
(*a*) Kasba	Service
(*b*) Garfa	Service
(*c*) Jadabpur	Service
(*d*) Santoshpur	Service
(*e*) Rajapur	Manufacturing
(*f*) Bansdroni	Service
(*g*) Purba Putiari	Service

STATEMENT III·16—*contd*

Town Group/Town	Predominant Characteristics of Town Group and its Constituents
1	2
Batanagar & Nangi Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Batanagar	Manufacturing
(*b*) Nangi	Manufacturing
Jagachha Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Jagachha	Manufacturing
(*b*) Santragachhi	Manufacturing
(*c*) Unsani	Manufacturing
Sankrail Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Sankrail	Manufacturing
(*b*) Sarenga	Manufacturing
(*c*) Manikpur	Manufacturing
(*d*) Jhorhat	Manufacturing
(*e*) Andul	Service
(*f*) Banupur	Manufacturing
Domjur Town Group	*Artisan*
(*a*) Domjur	Manufacturing
(*b*) Kolara	Artisan
(*c*) Nibra	Artisan
(*d*) Mahiari	Manufacturing
Uluberia Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Bauria	Manufacturing
(*b*) Burikhali	Manufacturing
(*c*) Fort Gloster	Manufacturing
(*d*) Chengail	Manufacturing
(*e*) Uluberia	Manufacturing
(*f*) Banitabala	Manufacturing
Asansol Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Asansol	Service
(*b*) Burnpur	Manufacturing
Durgapur Town Group	*Manufacturing*
(*a*) Durgapur Steel Project Area	Manufacturing
(*b*) Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area	Manufacturing
Amlagora-Garhbeta Town Group	*Service*
(*a*) Amlagora	Service
(*b*) Garhbeta	Service

44. Of the 15 town groups of West Bengal 8, *viz.*, (1) the Kalyani, Kataganj & Gokulpur Government Colony town group, (2) the Barasat-Nabapally town group, (3) the South Suburban town group, (4) the Batanagar & Nangi town group, (5) the Jagachha town group, (6) the Uluberia town group, (7) the Durgapur town group and (8) the Amlagora-Garhbeta town group are functionally homogeneous in the sense that the constituent towns of each of them have a common predominant functional character.

45. As for the others, the predominant functions of the Mainaguri town group and of the Mainaguri town are Trade and Commerce, although in Domohani, the other constituent of the town group, the emphasis is on Transport and Communication. Birnagar is the only Artisan town in the Ranaghat town group which as a whole is claimed by Trade and Commerce. The service town of Ashoknagar and the Trade and Commerce town of Habra form a town group in which the latter's characteristics prevail. Rajapur is the only manufacturing town in the Kasba town group the other constituents of which are predominantly Service towns. The reverse is the case with the Sankrail town group in which all the constituents are predominantly Manufacturing and Industrial towns except Andul which has the pronounced characteristics of a Service town. The two Artisan towns of Nibra and Kolara have lent their characteristics to the town group to which they belong, although Domjur and Mahiari, the two other constituents of the same town group, are predominantly Manufacturing towns. Asansol is a Service town and Burnpur (including Outer Burnpur) a Manufacturing town. The Asansol town group as a whole has the composite characteristics of a Manufacturing town group.

SECTION 3—GROWTH

Growth of Urban Population

46. The first point that needs comment about the growth of urban population is the larger attraction of the town relatively to what it was sixty years ago. Although only 245 out of every 1,000 persons living in the State now live in towns, the urban population has seen a more rapid increase than the general population. Since 1901 the general population of West Bengal has increased by 106.18 per cent but the urban population by 313.29 per cent. The districts in which the urban population has increased by more than 500 per cent over the last sixty years are Jalpaiguri (1,103.36 per cent), Birbhum (1,059.33 per cent), Darjeeling (576.09 per cent), Burdwan (546.94 per cent), and 24-Parganas (540.02 per cent). The districts in which the growth has been less than 200 per cent in the corresponding period are Bankura (129.30 per cent), Murshidabad (157.50 per cent), and Malda (191.70 per cent). West Dinajpur had no urban population till 1941. Statement III.17 compares the urban growth rates of the State and districts with their general and rural rates for 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT III·17

Percentage Variation of Population 1901—1961, Total, Rural and Urban

(+*for increase*;—*for decrease*)

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1961	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	**Total**	**+ 106·18**	**+ 32·80**	**+ 13·22**	**+ 22·93**	**+ 8·14**	**— 2·91**	**+ 6·25**
	Rural	**+ 77·40**	**+ 31·81**	**+ 8·27**	**+ 15·55**	**+ 6·98**	**— 4·43**	**+ 5·21**
	Urban	**+ 313·29**	**+ 35·97**	**+ 32·52**	**+ 63·69**	**+ 15·01**	**+ 7·16**	**+ 13·70**
Presidency Division	*Total*	*+ 137·63*	*+ 34·21*	*+ 18·30*	*+ 27·73*	*+ 7·98*	*— 0·64*	*+ 9·20*
	Rural	*+ 99·60*	*+ 36·07*	*+ 11·62*	*+ 16·77*	*+ 6·69*	*— 2·30*	*+ 7·97*
	Urban	*+ 304·58*	*+ 30·36*	*+ 35·10*	*+ 67·13*	*+ 12·88*	*+ 6·26*	*+ 14·59*
Darjeeling	Total	+ 135·02	+ 35·90	+ 17·58	+ 17·72	+ 12·85	+ 5·12	+ 5·31
	Rural	+ 96·41	+ 31·46	+ 9·74	+ 15·30	+ 8·68	+ 4·00	+ 4·47
	Urban	+ 576·09	+ 53·09	+ 62·44	+ 33·77	+ 51·48	+ 16·78	+ 14·89
Jalpaiguri	Total	+ 148·61	+ 48·27	+ 8·13	+ 14·42	+ 6·47	+ 4·93	+ 21·30
	Rural	+ 130·55	+ 45·25	+ 3·72	+ 13·58	+ 6·00	+ 4·55	+ 21·43
	Urban	+ 1,103·36	+ 87·19	+ 138·22	+ 46·43	+ 28·01	— 25·91	+ 14·34
Cooch Behar	Total	+ 80·46	+ 52·45	+ 4·74	+ 8·43	— 0·26	— 0·07	+ 4·58
	Rural	+ 72·10	+ 53·27	+ 1·13	+ 7·16	— 0·40	+ 0·33	+ 4·38
	Urban	+ 408·15	+ 42·38	+ 87·09	+ 48·76	+ 4·46	+ 9·29	+ 12·33
West Dinajpur	Total	+ 78·58	+ 35·51	+ 17·03	+ 11·92	+ 7·23	— 12·13	+ 6·78
	Rural	+ 65·23	+ 31·01	+ 12·95	+ 10·99	+ 7·23	— 12·13	+ 6·78
	Urban	..	+ 135·98	+ 503·28	..	..	..	..
Malda	Total	+ 102·42	+ 30·33	+ 11·05	+ 17·19	+ 4·99	— 1·77	+ 15·72
	Rural	+ 99·77	+ 29·78	+ 10·44	+ 16·61	+ 4·75	— 1·69	+ 16·07
	Urban	+ 191·70	+ 44·44	+ 29·37	+ 38·06	+ 14·44	— 4·81	+ 3·80

STATEMENT III·17—*contd.*

State/Division/ District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1961	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Murshidabad	Total	+ 73·16	+ 33·47	+ 4·59	+ 19·69	+ 11·97	— 8·99	+ 1·71
	Rural	+ 68·02	+ 32·50	+ 4·00	+ 18·86	+ 12·55	— 9·93	+ 1·20
	Urban	+ 157·50	+ 44·87	+ 12·02	+ 31·20	+ 4·46	+ 5·27	+ 9·98
Nadia	Total	+ 121·59	+ 49·65	+ 36·25	+ 16·40	+ 1·43	— 8·28	+ 0·36
	Rural	+ 193·07	+ 49·23	+ 29·39	+ 13·83	+ 0·66	— 9·20	+ 0·34
	Urban	+ 295·78	+ 51·53	+ 78·96	+ 35·44	+ 7·51	— 0·29	+ 0·52
24-Parganas	Total	+ 193·06	+ 40·84	+ 23·50	+ 26·07	+ 9·53	+ 6·31	+ 14·78
	Rural	+ 133·92	+ 32·05	+ 15·94	+ 21·93	+ 7·68	+ 4·87	+ 10·97
	Urban	+ 540·02	+ 64·29	+ 49·50	+ 42·71	+ 17·67	+ 13·14	+ 37·15
Calcutta	Total	+ 213·50	+ 8·48	+ 24·50	+ 86·00	+ 10·63	+ 3·63	+ 8·86
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	+ 213·50	+ 8·48	+ 24·50	+ 86·00	+ 10·63	+ 3·63	+ 8·86
Burdwan Division	*Total*	*+ 78·72*	*+ 31·20*	*+ 7·95*	*+ 18·35*	*+ 8·30*	*— 5·01*	*+ 3·67*
	Rural	*+ 60·49*	*+ 28·01*	*+ 5·45*	*+ 14·54*	*+ 7·23*	*— 6·12*	*+ 3·11*
	Urban	*+ 334·49*	*+ 50·64*	*+ 26·20*	*+ 55·85*	*+ 20·19*	*+ 9·41*	*+ 11·52*
Howrah	Total	+ 139·68	+ 26·51	+ 8·12	+ 35·62	+ 10·17	+ 5·71	+ 10·93
	Rural	+ 79·96	+ 11·42	+ 2·68	+ 25·72	+ 8·31	+ 4·96	+ 10·06
	Urban	+ 368·12	+ 57·97	+ 21·56	+ 68·36	+ 16·80	+ 8·50	+ 14·27
Hooghly	Total	+ 107·41	+ 39·10	+ 13·29	+ 24·05	+ 3·25	— 0·88	+ 3·67
	Rural	+ 80·53	+ 36·61	+ 10·46	+ 20·22	+ 1·09	— 4·03	+ 2·56
	Urban	+ 260·42	+ 46·71	+ 22·93	+ 39·13	+ 12·74	+ 15·83	+ 9·99
Burdwan	Total	+ 101·72	+ 40·66	+ 15·92	+ 19·99	+ 9·82	— 6·46	+ 0·37
	Rural	+ 74·93	+ 35·02	+ 12·00	+ 15·34	+ 7·97	— 6·99	— 0·13
	Urban	+ 546·94	+ 73·20	+ 45·16	+ 71·81	+ 35·66	+ 1·65	+ 8·60
Birbhum	Total	+ 59·46	+ 35·55	+ 1·77	+ 10·63	+ 11·25	— 9·41	+ 3·67
	Rural	+ 49·79	+ 34·82	+ 1·00	+ 6·61	+ 11·85	— 11·02	+ 3·66
	Urban	+ 1,059·33	+ 46·06	+ 14·33	+ 189·05	— 10·21	+ 154·64	+ 5·05
Bankura	Total	+ 49·10	+ 26·17	+ 2·30	+ 16·00	+ 9·00	— 10·43	+ 1·99
	Rural	+ 45·08	+ 25·94	+ 2·25	+ 14·67	+ 8·91	— 11·32	+ 1.72
	Urban	+ 129·30	+ 29·11	+ 2·87	+ 36·78	+ 10·43	+ 6·44	+ 7·38
Midnapore	Total	+ 55·67	+ 29·26	+ 5.28	+ 13·99	+ 4·97	— 5·48	+ 1·15
	Rural	+ 48·47	+ 29·02	+ 3·45	+ 12·86	+ 3·53	— 5·50	+ 0·74
	Urban	+ 271·94	+ 32·19	+ 34·48	+ 35·69	+ 43·06	— 4·90	+ 13·33
Purulia	Total	+ 74·85	+ 16·33	+ 7·43	+ 11·95	+ 16·91	— 5·98	+ 13·70
	Rural	+ 68·68	+ 16·22	+ 6·20	+ 10·18	+ 16·93	— 6·63	+ 13·60
	Urban	+ 251·11	+ 17·85	+ 28·10	+ 53·00	+ 16·42	+ 12·07	+ 16·51
Sikkim	Total	+ 174·83	+ 17·76	+ 13·34	+ 10·67	+ 34·37	— 7·05	+ 48·98
	Rural	+ 163·23	+ 15·08	+ 11·08	+ 10·67	+ 34·37	— 7·05	+ 48·98
	Urban	..	+ 149·56	..	..	..	..	..

THE URBAN POPULATION

Growth of Urban Population by size classes of towns

47. We can begin with the consideration of the growth of urban population by size classes of towns. Growth of the large towns and of those of the medium size seems to have been the greatest. The rates are given in Statement III.18 which measures urban growth of West Bengal by the six size classes of towns. The Statement has been prepared from Table A-IV of 1961 in which, for the purpose of striking class totals, a town group has been taken as a unit not only for the 1961 Census but also for previous Censuses and the total for any class in any past Census has been worked out as the total of towns of that particular class in that particular Census. A constituent of a town group has been reckoned not according to its own class in a particular Census but according to the class of the town group as a whole in that Census.

STATEMENT III·18

Growth of Urban Population by Size Classes of Towns, 1901—1961

(Per cent)

Size Class	1901—1961	1951—1961	1941—1951	1931—1941	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Classes	+ 313·29	+ 35·97	+ 32·52	+ 63·69	+ 15·01	+ 7·16	+ 13·70
I	+ 342·47	+ 33·77	+ 28·35	+ 94·49	+ 15·81	+ 4·45	+ 9·54
II	+ 2,685·51	+ 64·25	+ 111·75	+ 205·48	— 27·35	+ 54·80	+ 133·11
III	+ 332·74	+ 43·70	+ 8·88	+ 32·51	+ 23·67	+ 13·13	+ 49·18
IV	+ 22·09	— 10·76	+ 55·78	— 4·07	+ 28·29	— 16·24	— 14·80
V	+ 39·03	+ 52·59	— 25·50	— 4·55	— 1·56	+ 26·47	+ 2·93
VI	+ 13·70	— 22·90	+ 106·92	— 52·52	+115·96	— 21·50	— 11·45

48. It will be observed that in the last sixty years the largest increase has occurred in Class II, *i.e.*, in the towns and town groups with population of 50,000 to 99,999. The next highest increase is in Class I, *i.e.*, in cities, towns and town groups with population of 100,000 and above. Following close on their heels are the cities and town groups with population between 20,000 and 49,999. The small overall increase and occasional decreases in the size classes IV to VI should not be taken as signs of stagnation or decay of the towns or town groups they represent. Paradoxical though it may seem, these are in effect signs of steady growth, for the population grew so fast that (the range of these three size classes being very narrow) most of the towns kept on moving to the next higher class. Kandi, Murshidabad and Sonamukhi of Class IV, Chandrakona, Kharar and Kshirpai of Class V and Old Malda and Haldibari of Class VI are the only towns which could not improve on their size classification in the course of the last sixty years. But within the limits of the classes some of these towns progressed considerably. Thus, in the sixty years Haldibari registered a growth of 293 per cent, Kandi of 64 per cent and Old Malda of 31 per cent. Chandrakona and Kharar however, ended up with a net decline of 21 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. Statement III.19 shows how the towns and town groups moved up in their size classification between 1901 and 1961.

STATEMENT III·19

Changes in classification of Cities, Town Groups and Towns, 1901—1961

Cities, Town Groups and Towns in descending order of Population	Class of Towns and Population at the Census of 1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
WEST BENGAL	I	2,927,289	I	2,698,494	I	2,167,485	I	1,221,210	I	1,053,334	I	1,016,445	I	933,754
Calcutta (M.C.)	I	512,668	I	458,650	I	379,292	I	224,873	I	195,301	I	179,006	I	157,594
Howrah (M)	I	341,712	I	213,215	I	148,667	III	39,499	II	78,912	II	76,828	II	54,585
South Suburban Town Group	I	185,811	I	104,055	II	63,479	III	39,499	III	33,345	III	31,533	III	26,374
(a) South Suburban (M)	I	130,770	I	109,160	II	85,188	(a)		III	45,567	III	45,295	III	28,211
(b) Garden Reach (M)	III	35,131	..		..		..		..		..		..	
(c) Panchur (N.M.)	I	168,669	II	94,764	II	69,475	III	37,026	III	26,499	III	21,919	IV	14,906
Asansol Town Group	I	103,405	II	76,277	II	55,797	III	31,286	III	26,499	III	21,919	IV	14,906
(a) Asansol (M)	II	65,294	..		..		..		..		..		..	
(b) Burnpur	III	44,260	IV	18,487	IV	13,678	V	5,740	..		..		..	
(i) Outer Burnpur (N.M.)	III	21,024			I	117,044	II	84,975	II	65,609	II	50,414	III	21,540
(ii) Burnpur (N.M.)	I	147,630	I	134,916	II	87,185	II	58,134	III	25,280	IV	18,957	..	
Bhatpara (M)	I	147,253	I	129,636	..		..		..		..		..	
Kharagpur	I	130,896	..		II	50,397	III	30,347	III	23,209	III	22,394	IV	18,662
Baly	I	101,159	II	63,138	..		..		..		..		..	
(i) Baly (M)	III	29,737	..		III	42,545	III	30,334	III	23,018	IV	18,015	IV	13,216
(ii) Baly (N.M.)	I	125,457	II	77,291	III	25,838	IV	18,471	IV	14,030	IV	12,874	IV	10,904
Kamarhati (M)	I	111,284	II	61,391	III	62,910	III	39,618	III	34,616	III	35,921	III	35,022
South Dum-Dum (M)	I	108,324	II	75,376	II	54,451	III	37,050	III	32,084	III	25,895	III	25,432
Burdwan (M)	I	107,837	II	77,126	II	58,594	III	24,476	III	21,637	IV	18,433	IV	12,821
Baranagar (M)		(b)	I	149,817	II	67,872	(c)		II	67,872	II	53,767	III	32,387
Tollygunge (M)			..		..		(c)		II	56,474	III	48,178	III	40,750
Manikola (M)	..		..		..		(c)		II	10,161	IV	11,118	IV	11,178
Cossipur-Chitpur (M)	II	93,749	III	49,514	III	27,410	IV	11,699	IV	33,197	III	49,594	III	44,451
Panihati (M)	II	91,521	II	74,324	II	55,339	III	39,056	III					
Serampore (M)														

STATEMENT III·19—*contd.*

Cities, Town Groups and Towns in descending order of Population	Class of Towns and Population at the Census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
WEST BENGAL—*contd.*														
Hooghly-Chinsura (M)	II	83,104	II	56,805	III	49,081	III	32,634	III	29,938	III	28,916	III	29,383
Titagar (M)	II	76,429	II	71,622	II	57,416	III	49,584	II	52,451	III	45,171	IV	16,065
Nabadwip (M)	II	72,861	II	56,298	III	30,583	IV	18,861	IV	15,584	IV	12,480	IV	10,880
Krishnanagar (M)	II	70,440	II	50,042	III	32,016	III	24,284	III	22,309	III	23,475	III	24,547
Kanchrapara (M)	II	68,966	II	56,668	III	24,015	IV	15,005	IV	10,332		(d)		..
Chandannagar (M.C.)	II	67,105	III	49,909	III	38,284	III	27,262	III	25,423	III	25,293	III	26,831
Uluberia Town Group	II	66,299	III	25,552		..		..		..		..		..
(a) Uluberia (N.M.)	IV	18,509	IV	12,575		..		..		..		..		..
(b) Chengail (N.M.)	IV	14,831		..		..		..		..		..		..
(c) Fort Gloster (N.M.)	IV	13,785		..		..		..		..		..		..
(d) Bauria (N.M.)	V	8,492	IV	12,977		..		..		..		..		..
(e) Burikhali (N.M.)	V	5,703		..		..		..		..		..		..
(f) Banitabala (N.M.)	VI	4,979		..		..		..		..		..		..
Siliguri (M)	II	65,471	III	32,480	IV	10,487	V	6,067		..		..		..
Ashoknagar-Habra Town Group	II	64,716		..		..		..		..		..		..
(a) Ashoknagar (N.M.)	III	38,250		..		..		..		..		..		..
(b) Habra (N.M.)	III	26,466		..		..		..		..		..		..
Barrackpur(M)	II	63,778	III	42,639	III	21,773	IV	14,413	III	22,460		(e)		..
South Barrackpur (M)		..		..		..		..		(e)	III	27,605	IV	19,307
Kasba Town Group	II	62,935		..		..		..		..		..		..
(a) Kasba (N.M.)	IV	16,080		..		..		..		..		..		..
(b) Santoshpur (N.M.)	V	9,428		..		..		..		..		..		..
(c) Rajapur (M.N.)	V	9,405		..		..		..		..		..		..
(d) Bansdroni (N.M.)	V	9,139		..		..		..		..		..		..
(e) Garfa (N.M.)	V	8,892		..		..		..		..		..		..
(f) Jadabpur (N.M.)	V	5,928		..		..		..		..		..		..
(g) Purba Putiari (N.M.)	VI	4,063		..		..		..		..		..		..
Bankura (M)	II	62,833	III	49,369	III	46,617	III	31,703	III	25,412	III	23,453	III	20,737
Baharampur(M)	II	62,317	II	55,613	III	41,558	III	27,403	III	26,670	III	26,143	III	24,397
Barasat Nabapally Town Group	II	61,621	IV	16,027	IV	11,230	V	8,672	V	8,211	V	8,790	V	8,634
(a) Barasat (M)	III	29,281	IV	16,027	IV	11,230	V	8,672	V	8,211	V	8,790	V	8,634
(b) Madhyamgram (N.M.)	IV	18,483		..		..		..		..		..		..
(c) Nabapally (N.M.)	IV	13,857		..		..		..		..		..		..
Midnapur (M)	II	59,532	III	45,476	III	43,171	III	32,021	III	28,965	III	32,740	III	33,140
Naihati (M)	II	58,457	II	55,313	III	42,200	III	30,908	III	23,286	IV	18,219	III	23,753
North Barrackpur (M)	II	56,683	III	32,173	III	26,966	IV	16,258	IV	15,433	IV	11,847	IV	12,600
Ranaghat Town Group	II	55,100	III	31,957	IV	18,301	IV	13,736	IV	11,957	IV	12,504	IV	11,868
(a) Ranaghat (M)	III	35,266	III	28,064	IV	16,488	IV	11,395	V	9,650	V	9,850	V	8,744
(b) Taherpur (N.M.)	IV	12,211		..		..		..		..		..		..
(c) Birnagar (M)	V	7,623	VI	3,893	VI	1,813	VI	2,341	VI	2,305	VI	2,654	VI	3,124
Basirhat (M)	II	53,943	III	34,823	III	26,348	III	21,287	IV	19,267	IV	18,331	IV	17,001
Halisahar (M)	II	51,423	III	34,666	III	25,804	IV	16,770	V	7,318	IV	13,423		(f)
Santipur (M)	II	51,190	III	42,413	III	29,892	III	24,992	III	24,792	III	26,703	III	26,898
Jalpaiguri (M)	III	48,738	III	41,259	III	27,766	IV	18,962	IV	14,520	IV	11,469	V	9,708
Buxa		..		..		..		(g)	VI	293	VI	296	VI	581
Purulia (M)	III	48,134	III	41,461	III	30,445	III	25,974	III	22,161	III	20,886	IV	17,291
Sankrail Town Group	III	47,174		..		..		..		..		..		..
(a) Sankrail (N.M.)	IV	11,844		..		..		..		..		..		..
(b) Sarenga (N.M.)	IV	10,704		..		..		..		..		..		..
(c) Manikpur (N.M.)	V	7,844		..		..		..		..		..		..
(d) Jhorhat (N.M.)	V	6,438		..		..		..		..		..		..
(e) Banupur (N.M.)	V	5,654		..		..		..		..		..		..
(f) Andul (N.M.)	VI	4,690		..		..		..		..		..		..
English Bazar (M)	III	45,900	III	30,663	III	23,333	IV	16,907	IV	14,057	IV	14,322	IV	13,667

STATEMENT III·19—*contd.*

Cities, Town Groups and Towns in descending order of Population	Class of Towns and Population at the Census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
WEST BENGAL—*contd.*														
Bansberia (M)	III	45,463	III	30,622	III	23,716	IV	14,221	V	6,382	V	6,108	V	6,473
Baidyabati (M)	III	44,312	III	24,883	III	25,825	IV	18,486	IV	16,471	III	20,516	IV	17,174
Chanpdani (M)	III	42,129	III	31,543	III	31,833	III	25,365	III	24,652		(h)		..
Cooch Behar (M)	III	41,922	III	33,242	IV	16,000	IV	11,837	IV	11,461	IV	10,841	IV	10,458
Durgapur Town Group	III	41,696		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Durgapur Steel Project Area (N.M.)	III	35,346		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area (N.M.)	V	6,350		..		..		..		..		..		..
Bangaon (M)	III	41,082	III	23,364	V	8,990		..		..		..		..
Batanagar & Nangi Town Group	III	40,656	V	6,874		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Nangi (N.M.)	III	30,992		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Batanagar (N.M.)	V	9,664	V	6,874		..		..		..		..		..
Darjeeling (M)	III	40,651	III	33,605	III	27,224	IV	21,185	III	22,258	IV	19,005	IV	16,924
Jalapahar (N.M.)		..		(i)	VI	905	VI	718		..		..		..
Lebong (N.M.)		..		(i)	VI	446	VI	564		..		..		..
Budge-Budge (M)	III	39,824	III	32,196	III	32,394	III	24,183	III	25,723	IV	17,982	IV	13,051
Rishra (M)	III	38,535	III	27,465		(j)		..		..		..		..
Rishra-Konnagar (M)		..		..	III	37,432	III	26,868	III	23,259		(k)		..
North Dum-Dum (M)	III	38,140	IV	12,156	V	5,974	VI	4,535	V	8,224	V	8,865	V	9,916
Bhadreswar (M)	III	35,489	III	36,292	III	27,673	III	22,992	III	22,081	III	24,353	IV	15,150
Chakdaha (M)	III	35,069	IV	15,372	V	5,494	VI	3,986	V	5,216	VI	4,931	V	5,482
Kulti (N.M.)	III	34,280	III	21,363	IV	19,423	IV	11,574		..		..		..
Raygunj (M)	III	32,290	IV	15,473		..		..		..		..		..
Kotrang (M)	III	31,031	IV	14,177	V	9,401	V	7,160	V	6,846	V	6,574	V	5,944
Bishnupur (M)	III	30,958	III	23,981	III	24,961	IV	19,696	IV	19,398	III	20,478	IV	19,090
Domjur Town Group	III	30,843		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Domjur (N.M.)	V	8,670		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Kolara (N.M.)	V	8,495		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*c*) Mahiari (N.M.)	V	7,079		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*d*) Nibra (N.M.)	V	6,599		..		..		..		..		..		..
Raniganj (M)	III	30,113	III	25,939	III	22,839	IV	16,373	IV	14,536	IV	15,497	IV	15,841
Konnagar (M)	III	29,443	III	20,233		(j)		..		..		..		..
Garulia (M)	III	29,041	III	28,304	III	20,150	IV	14,033	IV	13,096	IV	11,580	V	7,375
Chittaranjan (N.M.)	III	28,957	IV	16,162		..		..		..		..		..
Alipur Duar (M)	III	28,927	III	24,886		..		..		..		..		..
Khardaha (M)	III	28,362	IV	18,524	V	9,568	V	6,018	V	5,486		(e)		..
Balurghat (M)	III	26,999	IV	18,121		..		..		..		..		..
Kalimpong (M)	III	25,105	IV	16,677	IV	11,958	V	8,776		..		..		..
Rajpur (M)	III	24,812	IV	16,310	IV	13,614	IV	11,433	IV	11,412	IV	11,607	IV	10,713
Jangipur (M)	III	24,201	IV	18,255	IV	16,903	IV	12,796	IV	10,739	IV	11,408	IV	10,921
Jiaganj-Azimganj (M)	III	23,675	IV	19,148	IV	15,223	IV	10,998	IV	11,231	IV	12,327	IV	13,385
Baduria (M)	III	23,573	IV	16,385	IV	14,527	IV	13,677	IV	14,057	IV	13,680	IV	12,921
Bolpur (M)	III	23,355	IV	14,802	IV	13,856		Declassified	V	5,896		..		..
Suri (M)	III	22,841	IV	18,135	IV	15,867	IV	10,908	V	8,915	V	9,131	V	8,692
Kalna (M)	III	22,603	IV	17,324	IV	12,562	V	9,567	V	8,424	V	8,603	V	8,121
Kalyani, Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony Town Group	III	22,317	IV	12,019		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Gayespur Govt. Colony (N.M.)	IV	10,157		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony (N.M.)	V	7,544		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*c*) Kalyani (N.M.)	VI	4,616		..		..		..		..		..		..
Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony (N.M.)		(l)	IV	12,019		..		..		..		..		..
Contai (M)	III	22,094	IV	12,738	V	6,746	V	5,259		..		..		..
Uttarpara (M)	III	21,132	IV	17,126	IV	13,610	V	9,350	V	8,657	V	7,373	V	7,036
Ghatal (M)	III	21,062	IV	16,125	IV	17,226	IV	12,400	IV	10,770	IV	12,064	IV	14,525
New Barrackpur Colony (N.M.)	III	20,871		..		..		..		..		..		..
Katwa (M)	III	20,621	IV	15,533	IV	11,282	V	7,772	V	6,823	V	6,904	V	7,220

STATEMENT III·19—*contd.*

Cities, Town Groups and Towns in descending order of Population	Class of Towns and Population at the Census of													
		1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8
WEST BENGAL—*contd.*														
Jagachha Town Group	III	20,094		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Santragachhi (N.M.)	V	8,701		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Unsani (N.M.)	V	6,635		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*c*) Jagachha (N.M.)	VI	4,758		..		..		..		..		..		..
Dum-Dum (M)	III	20,041	IV	14,002	V	7,622	V	5,350	VI	(m)	VI	(m)	VI	(m)
Mainaguri Town Group	III	20,014		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Mainaguri (N.M.)	IV	10,950		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Domohani (N.M.)	V	9,064		..		..		..		..		..		..
Rampurhat (M)	IV	19,897	IV	15,144	IV	12,225	V	9,969	V	8,440		..		..
Kandi (M)	IV	19,780	IV	15,220	IV	16,652	IV	12,616	IV	11,787	IV	12,638	IV	12,037
Ondal (N.M.)	IV	18,645	IV	4,288	V	9,856	VI	3,110		..		..		..
Tamluk (M)	IV	17,986	VI	13,599	IV	12,079	V	9,095	V	8,348	V	8,048	V	8,085
Deulpara (N.M.)	IV	17,797		..		..		..		..		..		..
Taki (M)	IV	17,560	IV	13,138	IV	11,051	V	8,234	V	5,200	V	5,202	V	5,089
Dhulian (M)	IV	17,220	IV	15,935	IV	12,613	V	9,767	V	8,435	V	8,298		..
Jamuria (N.M.)	IV	17,216		..		..		..		..		..		..
Murshidabad (M)	IV	16,990	IV	10,756	IV	11,498	V	9,483	IV	10,669	IV	12,669	IV	15,168
Barrackpur Cantonment (Cantt.)	IV	16,912	IV	16,189	IV	10,978	IV	10,982	IV	(n)	IV	(n)	IV	(n)
Arambagh (M)	IV	16,551	IV	11,460	V	8,992	V	7,461	V	7,857	V	8,048	V	8,281
Sonamukhi (M)	IV	15,027	IV	12,352	IV	14,667	IV	10,989	IV	10,644	IV	13,275	IV	13,448
Kaliaganj (N.M.)	IV	14,478		..		..		..		..		..		..
Jaynagar Majipur (M)	IV	14,177	IV	13,355	IV	14,218	V	9,755	V	8,408	V	9,245	V	8,810
Barakar (N.M.)	IV	14,174	IV	10,440	V	9,771		..		..		..		..
Amlagora-Garhbeta Town Group	IV	14,135	VI	4,806		..		..		..		..		..
(*a*) Amlagora (N.M.)	V	7,590		..		..		..		..		..		..
(*b*) Garhbeta (N.M.)	V	6,545	VI	4,806		..		..		..		..		..
Jhargram (N.M.)	IV	13,965	V	7,975		..		..		..		..		..
Dubrajpur (N.M.)	IV	13,917	IV	12,205	IV	10,812		..		..		..		..
Baruipur (M)	IV	13,608	V	9,238	V	7,130	V	6,483	V	5,114	V	6,375	VI	4,217
Gobardanga (M)	IV	13,476	V	6,519	V	5,544	VI	4,525	V	5,112	V	5,070	V	5,865
Kurseong (M)	IV	13,410	IV	11,719	V	8,495	V	7,451	V	6,445	V	5,574	VI	4,469
Adra (S.C.)	IV	13,215	IV	10,577	V	7,516		..		..		..		..
Aurangabad (N.M.)	IV	12,783		..		..		..		..		..		..
Niamatpur (N.M.)	IV	12,630	IV	11,756		..		..		..		..		..
Canning (N.M.)	IV	12,575	V	7,836		..		..		..		..		..
Ichhapur Defence Estate (N.M.)	IV	12,382	IV	14,600		..		..		..		..		..
Sainthia (N.M.)	IV	12,096	V	8,707	V	7,584		..		..		..		..
Birlapur (N.M.)	IV	11,601		..		..		..		..		..		..
Dinhata (T.C.)	IV	11,306	V	5,848	VI	3,536	VI	2,516	VI	2,290	VI	1,833	VI	1,207
Batarampur (U.C.)	IV	10,881	V	9,121	V	7,725		..		..		..		..
Lalgola (N.M.)	IV	10,657		..		..		..		..		..		..
Dhupguri (N.M.)	IV	10,637		..		..		..		..		..		..
Raghunathpur (M)	IV	10,556	V	9,028	V	8,390	V	7,139	V	6,493	VI	4,186	VI	4,171
Dainhat (M)	IV	10,519	V	8,149	V	5,036	VI	4,845	VI	4,843	V	5,342	V	5,618
Diamond Harbour (N.M.)	IV	10,135	V	9,818		..		..		..		..		..
Jhalda (M)	V	9,692	V	8,283	V	7,182	V	6,924	V	5,737	V	5,616	VI	4,877
Gangarampur (N.M.)	V	9,671		..		..		..		..		..		..
Islampur (N.M.)	V	9,499		..		..		..		..		..		..
Dishergarh (N.M.)	V	9,437	V	7,842		..		..		..		..		..
Panchla (N.M.)	V	9,102		..		..		..		..		..		..
Mal (N.M.)	V	9,085		..		..		..		..		..		..
Nabagram Colony (N.M.)	V	8,866		..		..		..		..		..		..
Nalhati (N.M.)	V	8,663		..		..		..		..		..		..
Tarakeswar (N.M.)	V	8,528		..		..		..		..		..		..

STATEMENT III·19—*concld.*

Cities, Town Groups and Towns in descending order of Population	Class of Towns and Population at the Census of													
	1961		1951		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
WEST BENGAL—*concld.*														
Memari (N.M.)	V	8,386	V	5,005		..		..		..		..		..
Pandua (N.M.)	V	8,159		..		..		..		..		..		..
Amta (N.M.)	V	8,086		..		..		..		..		..		..
Singur (N.M.)	V	7,915		..		..		..		..		..		..
Ukhra (N.M.)	V	7,871		..		..		..		..		..		..
Beldanga (N.M.)	V	7,841		(p)	V	6,002	V	8,745	V	8,354		..		..
Ramjibanpur (M)	V	7,621	V	7,539	V	6,036	V	6,230	V	6,700	V	8,481	IV	10,264
Chandrakona (M)	V	7,383	V	5,717	V	6,411	V	6,016	V	6,470	V	8,121	V	9,300
Guskara (N.M.)	V	7,017		..		..		..		..		..		..
Mathabhanga (T.C.)	V	6,980	VI	4,256	VI	3,007	VI	2,431	VI	2,008	VI	1,740	VI	1,283
Khatra (N.M.)	V	6,757	VI	4,127		..		..		..		..		..
Patrasaer (N.M.)	V	6,582	VI	4,789	V	5,731	VI	4,854	V	5,435		..		..
Falakata (N.M.)	V	6,413		..		..		..		..		..		..
Bali-Chak (N.M.)	V	6,333		..		..		..		..		..		..
Hili (N.M.)	V	6,032	V	8,346	V	6,952		..		..		..		..
Kharar (M)	V	5,909	V	5,023	V	5,570	V	5,736	V	6,580	V	8,839	V	9,508
Kshirpai (M)	V	5,803	VI	4,246	VI	3,623	VI	3,693	VI	3,756	VI	4,605	V	5,045
Mahishadal (N.M.)	V	5,210		..		..		..		..		..		..
Old Malda (M)	VI	4,885	VI	4,498	VI	3,845	VI	2,779	VI	3,145	VI	3,750	VI	3,743
Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area (N.M.)	VI	4,712		..		..		..		..		..		..
Bagula (N.M.)	VI	4,530		..		..		..		..		..		..
Haldibari (T.C.)	VI	4,371	VI	3,162	VI	1,568	VI	1,246	VI	1,502	VI	1,380	VI	1,112
Phulia (N.M.)	VI	3,811		..		..		..		..		..		..
Tufanganj (T.C.)	VI	3,473	VI	2,316	VI	1,412		..		..		..		..
Mekliganj (T.C.)	VI	3,394	VI	1,356	VI	1,298		..		..		..		..
SIKKIM														
Gangtok (Town)	V	6,848	VI	2,744		..		..		..		..		..

(*a*) Garden Reach (M) was a part of Calcutta (M.C.) in 1931.
(*b*) Tollygunge a town of 1901-1951 was merged in Calcutta (M.C.) in 1961.
(*c*) Cossipur-Chitpur and Maniktola were merged in Calcutta (M.C.) in 1931.
(*d*) Kanchrapara was separated from Halisahar in 1917.
(*e*) Khardaha and Barrackpur make up what was the municipality of South Barrackpur previous to 1916. The figures in Table A-IV in 1901 and 1911 against Barrackpur are of South Barrackpur.
(*f*) Halisahar was carved out from Naihati in 1903.
(*g*) Buxa a town of 1901-1921 was declassified in 1931.
(*h*) Chanpdani has been carved out of Baidyabati and Bhadreswar Municipalities during the decade 1911-1921.
(*i*) Jalapahar and Lebong towns of 1931 and 1941 were merged in Darjeeling in 1951.
(*j*) Rishra and Konnagar were formed out of Rishra-Konnagar town in 1944.
(*k*) Rishra-Konnagar was formed out of Serampore Municipality during the decade 1911-1921.
(*l*) Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony of 1951 was merged in Kalyani and Gayespur Government Colony towns of 1961, separate population of the portions merged is not available.
(*m*) Dum-Dum was a part of North Dum-Dum during 1901-1921, when it was a Cantonment.
(*n*) Barrackpur Cantonment was a part of South Barrackpur during 1901-1911, and of Barrackpur in 1921.
(*p*) Beldanga was declassified in 1951.

NOTES :

1. For past Censuses town group has been classed according to the total population of such of its constituent units as were treated as urban in the Census years concerned.
2. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town :

M. C.—Municipal Corporation. M—Municipality. N. M.—Non-municipal Town. T. C.—Town Committee. Cantt.—Cantonment. S. C.—Station Committee. U. C.—Union Committee.

Growth of Urban Population by functional Classes of Towns

49. As in size classes, in functional classes also there are marked differences in the growth rates. The first point in this connection that must strike one as remarkable at the very outset is the small increase of population in the Port city of Calcutta in the last decade. Whilst Trade and Commerce towns and Industrial and Manufacturing towns have increased by 130 per cent and 51 per cent respectively, Calcutta which is not only a great centre of trade but also a Manufacturing town of remarkable prosperity has only an increase of 8.5 per cent to show. The explanation is the tendency to live in the suburbs, where rent and living are cheaper, taxes less burdensome and, with the extension of facilities of quicker road and rail transport, access to the city easier than before.

50. The population living in towns now classified as Trade and Commerce has witnessed the largest increase of 1,141.50 per cent in the last sixty years. The next largest growth of 624.35 per cent was recorded by the Residential group of towns. Statement III.20 will serve to show clearly the difference between the functional classes of towns in respect to their relative growth rates over the last sixty years.

STATEMENT III·20

Progress of Population in Cities and Towns classified according to Functional Characteristics, 1901—1961

Class of Town	Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures							Percentage Variation 1901-1961
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Port	2,927,289 +8·48	2,698,494 +24·50	2,167,485 +77·49	1,221,210 +15·94	1,053,334 +3·63	1,016,445 +8·86	933,754 ..	+213·50
Trade and Commerce	548,185 +129·74	238,615 +110·46	113,378 +65·22	68,621 +17·99	58,159 +38·37	42,032 −4·81	44,155 ..	+1,141·50
Industrial and Manufacturing	3,109,270 +51·10	2,057,784 +39·10	1,479,399 +60·60	921,165 +11·06	829,403 +10·20	752,636 +25·82	598,208 ..	+419·76
Mining	34,524 +340·24	7,842 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan	261,933 +42·04	184,405 +34·84	136,762 +23·21	110,999 +2·65	108,129 +1·10	106,955 +8·80	98,303 ..	+166·45
Construction	6,757 +63·73	4,127 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport and Communication	192,889 +33·49	144,501 +38·20	104,557 +70·72	61,244 +142·26	25,280 +33·35	18,957 ..	..	..
Service	1,459,995 +56·34	933,855 +33·18	701,209 +44·35	485,760 +15·65	420,017 +1·87	412,287 +5·30	391,549 ..	+272·88
dministrative	1,100,730 +35·64	811,508 +34·34	604,062 +41·53	426,820 +15·11	370,797 +2·24	362,662 +6·06	341,951 ..	+221·90
Residential	359,265 +193·64	122,347 +25·94	97,147 +64·82	58,940 +19·75	49,220 −0·82	49,625 +0·95	49,598 ..	+624·35

Decaying Towns

51. Although the growth of urban population, as a whole, in the last sixty years has been phenomenal, there are three towns which are less populated today than in 1901. These are Ramjibanpur, Chandrakona and Kharar, all situated in the Midnapore district. Ramjibanpur was constituted a municipality in 1876 when it was an important centre for manufacturing of bell metal articles and cloth weaving. In 1901 the town had a population of 10,264 which declined to 6,700 in 1921 and to 6,036 in 1941. The 1951 and 1961 populations are 7,539 and 7,621 respectively.

52. Chandrakona was a flourishing place in the second half of the 17th century and in Valentijn's map (*Circa* 1670 A.D.) it appears as a large village on an unnamed river (the Silai) under the name of Sandercona (Gazetteer of Midnapore, 1911 p. 174). It was a centre of sugar manufacturing and cotton weaving and the yarns produced were of very fine texture. It continued to flourish in the 18th century, being an entrepot of fine cloths. The weaving industry was further developed in the second half of that century by the location of an important factory of the East India Company in the neighbourhood, *viz.*, at Kshirpai. In the 19th century the industry declined owing to the withdrawal of the Company from commercial undertakings and the importation of English piece goods. The famines of 1866 and 1874 also thinned the population and the fever and cholera that ensued proved still more disastrous. The Census of 1872 showed 21,311 inhabitants and since then the population steadily decreased, numbering only 9,309 in 1901 and 5,717 in 1951. The 1961 Census has however shown a small increase, with the population figure at 7,383.

53. In Kharar brass and bell metal wares were manufactured on an extensive scale. J. G. Cummings in his Review of the Industrial Position and Prospects in Bengal in 1908 wrote: "The whole village resounds with the beat of the hammer on the bell-metal. The manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils, such as cups, plates and cooking pots is carried on at Ghatal, Kharar, Midnapore, Chandrakona and Ramjibanpur. At the two places first named the industry is said to be more highly organised than in any other part of the Province. The masters there are enterprising and wealthy. They obtain the material in economically large quantities, *e.g.*, tin from the Strait Settlements, copper from Japan, etc., they distribute the labour and pay the piece worker; and they have a steady demand from Bara Bazar in Calcutta. Some have more than 100 men in their factories, and it is said that out of a population of 9,000 at Kharar, 4,000 are metal workers". In 1961, according to the Census figures, only 317 persons in Kharar were engaged as metal workers in a total population of 5,909. The town was constituted a municipality in 1888 and contained a population of 9,508 in 1901. The population declined at each successive census till 1951 when it dropped to 5,023. The 1961 population was 5,909.

54. The depopulation of these towns is therefore principally attributable to the rapid decay of the places as centres of trade, manufacture and industry. The policy pursued by the Court of Directors of the East India Company clashed with the interests of the indigenous manufacturer. Manufacture and industry having declined, more and more people were compelled to fall back on agriculture. The resultant impoverishment and dissolution of livelihood pattern led to degeneration and loss of vitality and it was no wonder therefore that the famines of 1866 and 1874 and the Burdwan Fever should have taken a heavy toll in the area whose decay has been picturesquely described by A. K. Jameson in his Settlement Report of the district in 1918: "Now it is almost moribund, population has steadily declined, considerable areas formerly cultivated are now covered with dense thorn jungle; the villages are full of the ruins of big *pucca* houses testifying to their former prosperity now abandoned and rapidly disappearing, the silk and cloth industries are almost dead and the bell-metal manufacturers are on a smaller scale than formerly, and one cannot help noticing when touring in that neighbourhood the listless and

apathetic appearance of most of the inhabitants, even the children make less noise than normal ones should, so deeply has the virus soaked into them."

55. Between 1951 and 1961 the population decreased in only three towns, *viz.*, Hili, Ichhapur Defence Estate and Bhadreswar. Hili, treated as urban for the first time in the 1941 Census, is a non-municipal town at the lower eastern extremity of the West Dinajpur district. It used to be a very important rice centre before the Partition of 1947, having been on the Bengal and Assam Railway line. The denial of the railway line after Partition has diminished the importance of the town. The town also lost a portion of its area to Pakistan by the Partition. Before 1947, Hili used to have 16 to 18 rice mills, but quite a large number of them have now been dismantled or re-established in places like Kardaha, Bansihari, Kaliaganj and Raiganj. In 1961 there were only 5 rice mills working in the town with an average employment of 46 persons only. Hili also used to be an inland port called Hili Bandar on the left bank of the Jamuna river, and the port handled one of the largest trades in rice in the whole of North Bengal. The boat traffic has also died away on account of the Partition. The town witnessed epidemics of cholera in 1950 and 1954, caused by the sudden influx of refugees who were driven away from Pakistan following severe communal disturbances there. The town had a population of 8,346 persons in 1951. In 1961 it declined to 6,032 persons only.

56. The Ichhapur Defence Estate had a population of 14,600 in 1951. In 1961 it declined to 12,382. The population consists almost entirely of employees of the defence establishments and their families. The small decrease is mainly due to fluctuation of the staff strength of these establishments and movement of the members of their family.

57. The population of the Bhadreswar municipal town declined from 36,292 in 1951 to 35,489 in 1961. About a half of the male population of the town are workers in Jute mills. It was reported that during 1951-61 a number of mill workers were retrenched due to rationalisation and this resulted in some outmigration. An intensive local enquiry at the end of the Enumeration confirmed that no part of the town was left uncovered by the Census. However, the decrease is too small (2 per cent) to cause concern.

58. Another town which shows a decrease in population in 1961 is Bauria of the Howrah district. But the decrease is not real because the 1951 population of 12,977 included two *mauzas*: Bauria, J. L. No. 4 and Fort Gloster, J. L. No. 6. In 1961 Fort Gloster was treated as a separate town and the population of 8,492 related to the *mauza* Bauria only. This *mauza* had 5,663 inhabitants in 1951, and therefore there was actually an increase of 2,829 persons in the decade.

Migration and Urban Growth

59. The figures in Statement III.17 contrast the rates of growth for the rural and urban population of West Bengal. It has been seen that over the last six decades urban population has increased four times as fast as the rural population. That a major factor of this growth is migration will be indicated by the following Statement which shows the proportion of migrants in the urban population of the State, districts and in the cities and town groups with a population of one lakh and above.

STATEMENT III·21

Number per 1,000 Urban Population in each District and City or Town group with a Population of one lakh and above (i) born within the District but outside the City or Town of Enumeration, (ii) born outside the District but within the State, (iii) born in other States and Territories of India, 1961

State/District/Cities and Town Groups with population of one lakh and over	Females per 1,000 Males	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born within the district but outside the city or town of enumeration: Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born outside the district of enumeration but within the State: Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Females per 1,000 females	Persons per 1,000 of urban population born in other States of India: Persons per 1,000 urban population	Males per 1,000 males	Female per 1,000 females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST BENGAL	**701**	**72**	**61**	**88**	**97**	**93**	**102**	**181**	**230**	**111**
DISTRICT										
Darjeeling	731	92	77	114	42	42	42	177	288	106
Jalpaiguri	768	55	52	59	54	61	44	127	165	78
Cooch Behar	774	79	46	121	46	39	55	140	164	108
West Dinajpur	821	45	43	47	41	36	46	119	157	72
Malda	873	85	87	82	58	56	61	82	79	86
Murshidabad	920	172	117	230	54	55	53	35	46	22
Nadia	933	51	41	61	62	53	72	34	50	17
24-Parganas	737	97	89	107	90	86	95	146	189	88
Calcutta	612	..	..	..	106	107	105	232	295	130
Howrah	644	108	86	142	110	96	132	229	294	126
Hooghly	749	93	69	124	138	122	158	206	260	135
Burdwan	699	150	149	150	110	100	125	216	243	176
Birbhum	844	166	150	185	114	125	100	89	92	86
Bankura	905	180	138	226	80	66	95	34	41	26
Midnapore	830	172	160	188	72	69	77	109	87	135
Purulia	889	154	144	165	70	63	77	120	110	132
CITY										
Bhatpara	585	63	52	83	64	63	65	344	441	179
Kamarhati	648	105	106	105	71	74	66	217	265	143
Baranagar	702	103	97	112	125	123	128	124	178	52
South Dum-Dum	778	81	116	35	107	98	118	74	108	30
Howrah	630	96	87	110	112	99	133	253	318	149
Baly	553	94	94	93	179	157	220	307	394	141
Burdwan	789	136	135	138	118	104	135	116	136	90
Kharagpur	810	103	128	72	65	67	62	214	159	282
TOWN GROUP										
South Suburban	740	102	89	119	113	115	112	137	184	73
Asansol	660	64	74	50	102	107	94	281	306	243

60. Among every 1,000 persons living in the urban areas of the State 72 were born within the district in which the city or town was situated but outside the city or town in which they were enumerated. 97 were born outside the district of enumeration but within the State of West Bengal, and 181 were born in other States of India. Another 190 persons, as we find from Subsidiary Table D-II.3, were born in countries beyond India (Pakistan being numerically the most significant of them). This leaves a balance of 460 per *mille* urban population which is local, *i.e.*, born in the city or town of enumeration.

61. In the districts, the urban populations of Burdwan, Howrah and Hooghly have large proportions of migrants. In the district first named, out of 1,000 persons living in its cities and towns 476 were born outside the city or town of enumeration but within India. Of these 476, as many as 150 were born in other parts of the same district, *viz.*, Burdwan 110 were born outside the district but within the State and 216 were born outside West Bengal but within India. The proportions of this last category of migrants are still higher in Calcutta and in the urban population of the district of Howrah. 23.2 per cent of the population of Calcutta and 22.9 per cent of the urban population of the district of Howrah are migrants from the other States of India.

62. A study of the districtwise variations of the proportions shown at columns 3, 6 and 9 in Statement III.21 will reveal the interesting fact that while the urban populations of agricultural districts like Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia have swelled mainly by immigration from within the district, the cities and towns of the industrial districts of Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan have drawn more population from outside the district than from within it.

63. As regards the towns and town groups with a population of one lakh or above, Bhatpara appears to have made proportionately the largest recruitment from outside West Bengal. In every 1,000 persons living in that city, 344 were born in other States and Territories of India. The city of Baly also has a large proportion of migrant population. 30.7 per cent of the population of the city are migrants from the other States and Territories of India. Next in importance are the Asansol town group and Howrah city where 281 persons and 253 persons respectively in every 1,000 are migrants of this description. In Calcutta, as we have already noticed, the proportion is 232 in 1,000.

64. The figures in columns 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 provide material for reflecting on the sex differential in the ratios of migrants of different origins to the total population. In the urban areas of the State as a whole, as in most of the districts, the migrants of the first two categories, *viz.*, those (i) who were born outside the city or town of enumeration but within the district, and (ii) who were born outside the district of enumeration but within the State of West Bengal, form a larger proportion among the females than among the males. But as for the migrants of the third category, namely those who were born in other States and Territories of India but enumerated in the cities and towns of West Bengal, the proportion in the male population is considerably larger than in the female population. It is the general experience that men come to the city or town first, followed, after quite a large interval, by the women folk after the men have settled down in their work and found

living accommodation for themselves. Moreover, the difficulty of bringing families increases with the distance of migration. The larger proportion of short-distance migrants among females than among males is explained by the fact that the sex ratio in the urban areas being already very low, small doses of influx of short-distance female migrants have pushed up the population-migrant ratios of this sex considerably.

65. We can now make use of Union Table D-IV to find out the characteristics of migrants to cities especially with regard to their age, educational qualification and occupation. Subsidiary Table D-IV.1 gives the distribution of 1,000 migrants into each city by age-groups. For convenience of reference the subsidiary table is reproduced in Statement III.22 below.

STATEMENT III·22

Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Cities by Age-groups, 1961

City	Total Persons	Age-groups 0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta	1,000	85	58	345	140	238	90	24	20
Howrah	1,000	82	79	337	155	217	86	24	20
South Suburban	1,000	145	165	229	186	135	90	21	29
Bhatpara	1,000	110	104	331	123	231	62	26	13
Kharagpur	1,000	88	140	250	223	162	99	18	20
Garden Reach	1,000	148	32	347	107	266	62	23	15
Baly	1,000	130	103	372	115	196	73	11	..
Kamarhati	1,000	162	127	254	156	180	89	24	8
South Dum-Dum	1,000	141	94	266	191	166	99	21	22
Burdwan	1,000	173	168	195	134	165	120	22	23
Baranagar	1,000	173	131	261	148	166	82	26	13
Asansol	1,000	161	73	326	161	170	76	14	19

66. The age-group 15 to 34 claims the largest proportion of migrants of either sex in each city, except Burdwan. 49.2 per cent of migrants into the city of Howrah belong to this age-group. The next highest percentage of 48.7 per cent is recorded in the cities of Baly and Asansol, followed by 48.5 per cent in Calcutta. In Burdwan, migrants in age-group 0 to 14 outnumber those in age-group 15 to 34.

67. Of the gross excess of males over females among the migrants of age-groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 59 there is little to say here except that it deserves special notice in the context of the sociological life of the cities.

68. Comment has hitherto been confined to the quantitative aspects of the immigrant population. A qualitative assessment is afforded by Subsidiary Table D-IV.2 which, for ready reference, is presented here in a condensed form.

STATEMENT III·23

Distribution of 1,000 Migrants to Cities by Sex and Educational level

City	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	691	309	231	137	207	91	137	60	61	12
Howrah	660	340	282	191	197	91	105	49	41	5
South Suburban	530	470	164	225	132	124	130	104	60	11
Bhatpara	698	302	230	189	240	83	95	27	22	2
Kharagpur	517	483	146	297	171	124	102	54	56	5
Baly	709	291	336	172	204	72	102	39	39	5
Garden Reach	784	216	366	144	360	62	27	9	19	1
Kamarhati	620	380	232	196	266	120	94	56	19	5
South Dum-Dum	594	406	191	165	174	143	113	79	65	11
Burdwan	555	445	201	254	191	125	101	56	36	6
Baranagar	626	374	207	175	186	127	113	56	70	11
Asansol	671	329	238	171	314	136	36	12	55	6

City	Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Calcutta	2	..	22	5	26	4	3	..
Howrah	..	..	18	2	15	2	2	..
South Suburban	1	..	20	4	22	2	1	..
Bhatpara	..	..	7	1	4	..	..	..
Kharagpur	5	..	18	2	15	1	4	..
Baly	1	..	14	2	12	1	1	..
Garden Reach	..	..	5	..	6	..	1	..
Kamarhati	..	..	6	1	8	2	..	..
South Dum-Dum	..	..	24	5	26	2	1	1
Burdwan	2	..	9	2	13	2	2	..
Baranagar	1	..	23	3	25	2	1	..
Asansol	..	..	15	2	12	2	1	..

M—Males. F—Females.

69. The first matter to be noted in connection with this Statement is that in each of the cities more than a half, and in Kharagpur nearly two-thirds, of the male migrants are literate. In order to find out how the literacy rates among the migrants compare with the general literacy rates obtaining in the cities, it will be necessary to direct attention to the following Statement which gives the comparative rates separately for the general and immigrant population.

STATEMENT III·24

Literacy among General Population and Immigrant Population of the Cities, 1961

City	Literacy Rates (per cent)			
	General Population		Immigrant Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Calcutta	63·55	52·31	66·58	55·67
Howrah	57·45	42·36	57·28	43·83
South Suburban	65·01	49·70	69·06	52·13
Bhatpara	50·06	29·84	52·73	37·42
Kharagpur	58·59	35·23	71·77	38·51
Baly	53·10	44·55	52·61	40·90
Garden Reach	50·28	28·92	53·32	33·34
Kamarhati	59·40	48·20	62·59	48·43
South Dum-Dum	64·72	51·59	67·85	59·36
Burdwan	60·12	41·36	63·79	42·93
Baranagar	69·17	56·45	66·94	53·21
Asansol	62·70	44·04	64·54	48·03

70. It will be seen that in most of the cities literacy is a little higher among the immigrant population than among the general population which includes the immigrant population of either sex. Cities like Baly, Bhatpara and Howrah, where the migrant literacy rates are low in comparison with other cities, have a concentration of mills and factories which can make do with illiterate and semi-literate hands. Calcutta, South Suburban, Kharagpur, South Dum-Dum and Baranagar are the cities which have drawn migrants with high literacy rates as well as high levels of education.

71. Subsidiary Table D-IV.3 shows the distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to the cities by occupational groups. In Statement III.25 next page the distribution is shown after consolidating the figures at the Occupational Division level.

STATEMENT III·25

Distribution of 1,000 Male/Female Workers among Migrants to Cities by Occupation, 1961

City	Total		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		*Division 0* Professional, Technical and Related Workers		*Division 1* Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers		*Division 2* Clerical and Related Workers		*Division 3* Sales, Workers		*Division 4* Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers		*Division 5* Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers		*Division 6* Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations		*Division 7-8* Craftsmen, production process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified		*Division 9* Service, Sport and Recreation Workers		*Division* Workers not classifiable by Occupation	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Calcutta	1,000	1,000	N	O	N	0	50	192	46	13	129	61	205	42	6	1	N	0	62	8	350	99	149	581	3	3
Howrah	1,000	1,000	N	N	N	0	28	122	28	3	89	28	146	89	6	5	N	0	56	7	547	262	92	476	8	8
South Suburban	1,000	1,000	N	1	5	2	57	119	34	5	215	69	129	34	5	0	1	0	41	4	402	403	92	357	19	6
Bhatpara	1,000	1,000	N	1	N	0	9	22	9	4	43	2	85	76	4	4	0	0	23	N	771	592	45	292	11	7
Kharagpur	1,000	1,000	3	12	7	61	54	53	9	6	121	7	155	59	2	1	0	5	69	7	471	364	104	412	5	13
Baly	1,000	1,000	N	0	1	1	23	138	15	3	83	13	91	47	7	3	0	0	32	5	671	540	70	239	7	11
Garden Reach	1,000	1,000	N	0	N	0	7	28	10	0	41	0	96	35	3	1	0	0	18	0	760	733	50	203	15	0
Kamarhati	1,000	1,000	N	0	1	0	16	189	12	2	53	20	152	46	3	10	0	0	36	4	660	333	61	386	6	1
South Dum-Dum	1,000	1,000	1	1	2	0	47	270	24	3	157	76	193	44	8	4	0	0	47	8	432	273	80	302	9	19
Burdwan	1,000	1,000	5	12	4	1	61	164	26	2	143	12	290	64	3	1	0	0	100	1	280	342	65	398	23	3
Baranagar	1,000	1,000	2	0	1	0	55	189	23	2	143	63	139	4	7	0	0	0	36	10	525	55	62	599	7	78
Asansol	1,000	1,000	2	0	2	0	34	182	21	7	98	36	206	52	3	0	2	0	109	13	355	191	154	519	14	0

M—Males
F—Females
N—Negligible

OCCUPATION OF MIGRANTS

72. In all the cities except Burdwan, the Occupational Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified) claims a larger proportion of workers among the male migrants than any other single Division does. In Bhatpara, out of every 1,000 male migrants who are workers as many as 771 pursue one or other occupation of the above description. The proportions are fairly high in all other industrial cities, particularly in Garden Reach (760 per *mille*) Baly (671 per *mille*) and Kamarhati (660 per *mille*). In the industrial life of these cities the migrant workers therefore play the vital role of filling up important gaps in skill and labour.

The Urban Sex Ratio

73. In general, the sex ratio is smaller in towns than in villages. For the State as a whole, the sex ratio in villages is 943, while that in towns is 701.

STATEMENT III·26

Total, Rural and Urban Sex Ratios of the Districts, 1961

State/District	Number of Females per 1,000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	**878**	**943**	**701**
Darjeeling	864	909	731
Jalpaiguri	854	863	768
Cooch Behar	890	899	774
West Dinajpur	906	914	821
Malda	965	969	873
Murshidabad	974	979	920
Nadia	948	952	933
24-Parganas	866	932	737
Calcutta	612	..	612
Howrah	808	940	644
Hooghly	892	948	749
Burdwan	858	898	699
Birbhum	973	984	844
Bankura	981	987	905
Midnapore	952	963	830
Purulia	973	979	889
Sikkim	**904**	**911**	**752**

74. Various influences combine to determine the proportion of the sexes in urban areas. Of these the migration factor and the occupational factor tend to make the ratio overwhelmingly masculine while the regional factor naturally tends to equalise it with that prevailing in the region in which the urban area is situated. Statement III.26 shows the Total, Rural and Urban sex ratios of the districts.

75. The sex ratio is, to an extent, an index of the stability of the urban population. It will therefore, be instructive to study the variation of sex ratio in the towns of different functional types, separately for the population at each broad age-group. Statement III.27 shows the ratio of females per 1,000 males in different age-groups separately for the urban population living in towns of each functional characteristic.

STATEMENT III·27

Females per 1,000 Males in different Age-groups in the Population living in towns of various Functional Characteristics, 1961

Age-groups	Females per 1,000 Males in towns of functional class									
	Port	Trade and Commerce	Industrial and Manufacturing	Mining	Artisan	Construction	Transport and Communication	Service		
								Total	Administrative	Residential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**612**	**827**	**686**	**700**	**955**	**872**	**791**	**837**	**824**	**880**
0—14	925	948	918	762	972	967	893	944	943	949
15—34	517	779	614	624	928	834	820	778	760	839
35—59	443	650	476	692	892	693	533	708	688	773
60+	868	1,074	980	1,069	1,248	1,314	1,282	1,072	1,068	1,084
Age not stated	783	1,667	1,806	..	..	..	..	770	742	1,000

76. Naturally, the highest urban sex ratio (955 females per 1,000 males) is observed in the population living in Artisan towns. In the household industries which are the mainstay of these towns, production still follows the time old pattern under which the unit is the household, not the individual or the factory 'hand', and the housewife, the younger children, all help the head of the family in different ways in producing his ware and bye products. The next highest sex ratio of 880 females per 1,000 males is recorded by the Residential group of towns, closely followed by Construction town (only one town was classified under this category) with 872 females per 1,000 males. The markedly low sex ratios in the Mining, Industrial and Port groups of towns are a pointer to the rootless migrant character of industrial labour. The sociological effect of the disproportionately small number of females in the age-groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 59 in these categories of towns is undoubtedly a matter of serious import.

77. There is then to be considered the variation of the urban sex ratio for the last sixty years. For this purpose we may classify towns by functional characteristics as well as by broad ranges of their 1961 sex ratios. Statement III.28 shows the variations of sex ratios from 1901 to 1961 in different functional types of cities and towns classified by four sex ratio ranges:

(i) Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males;
(ii) Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males;
(iii) Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males; and
(iv) Places with 850 females or less per 1,000 males.

STATEMENT III·28

Females per 1,000 Males in Cities and Towns classified by Functional Types and Sex Ratio ranges, 1901—1961

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—PORT							
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Calcutta	612	580	456	472	487	492	518
B—TRADE AND COMMERCE							
Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Tahorpur	982	..	..	..	..	..	..
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Hili	880	706	583	..	..	..	..
Gangarampur	867	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boldanga	930	Declassified	930	968	960	..	..
Ranaghat	889	842	819	799	828	891	974
Chakdaha	950	932	904	977	884	997	1,005
Bagula	900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Habra	909	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gobardanga	912	878	894	969	928	1,002	1,034
Deulpara	858	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Barrackpur Colony	926	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canning	859	688	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III·28—*contd.*

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B—TRADE AND COMMERCE—*contd.*							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961—contd.							
Bangaon	893	925	804	..	..	..	..
Tarakeswar	866	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katwa	858	897	917	979	960	996	988
Ghatal	908	887	792	931	905	941	996
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Siliguri	651	554	473	451	..	..	..
Mainaguri	811	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhupguri	736	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal	688	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falakata	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Duar	770	678	..	..	..	..	..
Dinhata	733	648	512	545	430	405	405
Haldibari	708	786	457	499	463	490	413
Rayganj	837	765	..	..	..	..	..
Kaliaganj	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islampur	641	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guskara	754	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niamatpur	817	765	..	..	..	..	..
Rampurhat	831	829	842	804	830	..	..
Sainthia	847	817	768	..	..	..	..
C—INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING							
Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Jangipur	957	1,015	992	1,037	1,078	1,077	1,109
Sonamukhi	998	1,056	999	1,059	1,071	1,123	1,118
Raghunathpur	952	908	962	954	994	1,006	1,006
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
North Dum-Dum	873	798	760	783	692	721	633
Rajapur	873	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajpur	876	907	934	975	981	1,014	1,058
Unsani	912	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panchla	941	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bauria	875	579	..	..	..	..	..
Domjur	905	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahiari	878	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banitabala	947	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III·28—*contd.*

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C—INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING—*contd.*							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961—contd.							
Nabagram Colony	851	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balarampur	909	905	892	..	..	..	..
Jhalda	949	897	797	995	1,005	1,019	989
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Kanchrapara	777	757	528	484	439	..	..
Halisahar	643	456	415	376	572	604	..
Naihati	710	653	583	536	506	559	681
Bhatpara	585	533	497	413	435	451	541
Ichhapur Defence Estate	618	578	..	..	..	..	..
Garulia	639	514	502	512	443	470	469
North Barrackpur	762	735	587	667	633	694	847
Titagar	497	533	450	448	436	447	402
Barrackpur	712	630	571	547	510	611	716
Panihati	751	602	447	736	653	754	846
Khardaha	749	735	765	805	763	..	..
Baranagar	762	717	615	603	605	728	724
Kamarhati	648	649	490	510	538	602	705
South Dum-Dum	778	702	538	541	606	659	744
Dum-Dum	539	552	362	326	..	..	..
South Suburban	810	792	760	781	747	783	861
Garden Reach	650	648	528	..	551	637	667
Panchur	741	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nangi	821	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batanagar	481	567	..	..	..	..	..
Budge-Budge	635	580	544	559	438	560	623
Birlapur	556	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baly	553	533	473	449	521	575	639
Howrah	630	616	536	550	520	562	577
Santragachhi	775	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagachha	843	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sankrail	708	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarenga	841	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manikpur	677	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhorhat	847	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III·28—*contd.*

Name af City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C—INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING—*concld.*							
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961—contd.							
Banupur	476	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uluberia	739	917	..	..	..	..	..
Chengail	596	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Gloster	491	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burikhali	809	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pandua	800	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bansbaria	686	613	451	452	583	774	924
Chandannagar	841	769	798	766	778	848	N.A.
Bhadreswar	675	521	576	539	524	535	616
Chanpdani	600	702	494	450	434	..	..
Baidyabati	839	741	732	783	795	740	742
Serampore	711	640	608	628	643	633	651
Rishra	554	561	..	..	..	..	..
Konnagar	665	612	..	..	..	..	..
Kotrang	813	681	682	722	581	602	698
Uttarpara	827	894	715	706	681	671	674
Raniganj	773	886	787	787	808	841	782
Burnpur	590	536	342	268	..	..	..
Kulti	723	687	594	612	..	..	..
Barakar	718	726	752	..	..	..	..
Chittaranjan	753	426	..	..	..	..	..
Durgapur Steel Project Area	332	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area	369	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bali-Chak	780	..	..	..	..	..	..
D—MINING							
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Ukhra	697	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamuria	651	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dishergarh	801	840	..	..	..	..	..
E—ARTISAN							
Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Patrasaer	1,030	940	900	932	986	..	..
Kharar	1,012	958	908	936	908	875	946

N.A.—Not available.

STATEMENT III·28—*contd.*

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E—ARTISAN—*contd.*							
Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Aurangabad	989	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nabadwip	957	975	1,096	1,116	1,137	1,144	1,187
Santipur	974	979	1,067	1,080	1,186	1,191	1,149
Baduria	966	855	901	908	891	938	987
Dainhat	992	896	1,000	988	1,014	1,108	1,065
Ramjibanpur	969	975	946	937	965	1,008	1,047
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Dhulian	944	941	966	1,077	1,062	1,066	..
Birnagar	871	935	883	851	945	1,040	1,122
Kolara	941	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nibra	895	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishnupur	901	1,049	1,014	1,017	992	1,043	1,074
F—CONSTRUCTION							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Khatra	872	927	..	..	..	..	..
G—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION							
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Domohani	812	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area	660	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ondal	656	759	742	513	..	..	..
Kharagpur	810	909	789	738	668	615	..
Adra	823	826	734	..	..	..	..
H—SERVICE							
(1) Administrative							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Kurseong	862	835	885	856	968	783	848
English Bazar	874	876	821	801	786	861	869
Murshidabad	915	970	915	934	975	1,024	981
Baharampur	870	869	848	807	812	828	876
Kandi	914	924	946	970	997	1,034	1,039
Krishnanagar	915	884	888	896	961	995	1,003
Basirhat	897	868	912	917	896	926	990
Diamond Harbour	851	807	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly-Chinsura	865	851	772	736	790	828	911

STATEMENT III·2 —*contd.*

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H—SERVICE—*contd.*							
(i) Administrative—*contd.*							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961—contd.							
Kalna	930	870	807	851	842	903	910
Bankura	877	878	824	835	879	929	969
Purulia	879	958	849	805	821	836	852
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Darjeeling	788	825	791	751	729	634	332
Kalimpong	800	811	794	802	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	765	681	594	581	620	573	615
Cooch Behar	789	719	667	657	633	582	602
Tufangunj	744	775	583	..	..	..	..
Mathabhanga	816	682	548	598	528	396	343
Mekliganj	762	708	553	..	..	..	..
Balurghat	847	809	..	..	..	..	..
Barasat	828	864	837	833	825	858	893
Arambagh	834	867	887	907	911	982	974
Burdwan	789	749	653	687	768	750	804
Asansol	664	937	680	672	714	755	775
Suri	809	830	856	791	854	861	848
Midnapur	812	810	754	798	842	863	879
Contai	829	871	751	741	..	..	..
Tamluk	808	897	822	820	866	848	805
Jhargram	772	809	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Residential							
Places with 1,001 and more females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony	1,067	..	..	..	..	..	..
Places with 951 to 1,000 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Lalgola	991	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashoknagar	980	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandrakona	951	958	922	924	990	1,013	998
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Old Malda	868	713	863	893	876	862	805
Jiaganj-Azimganj	942	957	970	905	911	833	813
Gayespur Govt. Colony	928	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taki	877	915	887	932	1,082	980	1,074
Madhyamgram	853	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nabapally	918	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.28—*concld.*

Name of City or Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H—SERVICE—*concld.*							
(ii) Residential—*contd.*							
Places with 851 to 950 females per 1,000 males in 1961—contd.							
Kasba	852	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santoshpur	888	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banadroni	911	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garfa	886	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purba Putiari	854	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baruipur	888	892	819	748	816	632	874
Jaynagar Majilpur	910	922	864	989	998	996	1,016
Amta	940	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singur	902	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dubrajpur	935	944	993	..	..	..	..
Nalhati	856	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amlagora	915	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhbota	882	787	..	..	..	..	..
Kshirpai	939	926	1,006	995	1,017	1,007	1,018
Places with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961							
Kalyani	564	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phulia	839	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrackpur Cantonment	692	642	630	568	..	..	..
Jadabpur	711	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andul	660	..	..	..	..	..	..
Momari	764	699	..	..	..	..	..
Bolpur	832	849	839	Declassified	779	..	..
Mahishadal	769	..	..	..	..	..	..

78. The sex ratio of Calcutta declined steadily at each successive Census from 518 in 1901 to 456 in 1941. There was a sharp rise to 580 in 1951, followed by yet another rise to 612 in 1961. The influx of displaced population after the Partition is largely responsible for improving the sex ratio in Calcutta. Among the Trade and Commerce towns, Taherpur, a refugee township, has the highest sex ratio of 982 females per 1,000 males. Of all the Trade and Commerce towns which now have sex ratios between 851 to 950, only Ranaghat, Chakdaha, Gobardanga, Katwa and Ghatal were towns in 1901 when their sex ratios ranged between 974 and 1,095. The trend is reverse in the case of two other Trade and Commerce towns, Dinhata and Haldibari, which had sex ratios of 405 and 413 respectively in 1901 but of 733 and 708 in 1961. Social changes in the last sixty years have obviously made these two towns now more congenial for family life than before.

79. Among the Industrial and Manufacturing towns, three, *viz.*, Sonamukhi, Jangipur and Raghunathpur, have very high sex ratios of 998, 957 and 952 respectively. The sex ratios in these three towns, where the industrial activity largely

consists of small scale and cottage industries, have always been on the high side, and in 1901 they were 1,118, 1,109 and 1,006 respectively. Of the twelve Industrial and Manufacturing towns which now have sex ratios between 851 and 950 only three, *viz.*, North Dum-Dum, Rajpur and Jhalda were towns in 1901. North Dum-Dum had a very small female ratio of 633 in 1901 which has now increased to 873. In Rajpur, on the other hand, the old pattern of social life seems to be on the melting pot, as the sex ratio has declined steadily at each successive Census from 1,058 in 1901 to 876 in 1961. In Jhalda the ratio has oscillated roughly between 800 and 1,000. The largest group of Industrial and Manufacturing towns, 54 in a total of 69, have sex ratios below 850. The smallest ratio of 332 females per 1,000 males has been recorded in the Durgapur Steel Project Area. In all these 54 towns, except Titagar, Kamarhati, Dum-Dum, Batanagar, Uluberia, Chanpdani, Rishra, Uttarpara, Raniganj and Barakar, sex ratios have increased since 1951 (so far as the places were towns in 1951). The 1961 sex ratio is lower than the ratio of 1901 in the towns of North Barrackpur, Barrackpur, Panihati, Kamarhati, South Suburban, Garden Reach, Baly, Bansbaria and Raniganj.

80. Of the three towns classified under Mining, Dishergarh has the highest sex ratio of 801 females for every 1,000 males. In 1951 the ratio was 840. Ukhra and Jamuria, declared as towns for the first time in 1961, have sex ratios of 697 and 651 respectively.

81. Artisan towns, as we have already observed, have high sex ratios. Of the thirteen towns in this class, 2 have sex ratios above 1,000, 6 have sex ratios between 951 and 1,000 and the remaining 5 are between 851 to 950. In Patrasaer and Kharar, the Artisan towns with the two highest sex ratios of 1,030 and 1,012, the ratios have been steadily increasing since 1941 when they were 909 and 908 respectively. In Nabadwip and Santipur the ratios have decreased sizably since 1901 due largely to the emigration of males thrown idle by the decay of the traditional industries.

82. Khatra, the only Construction town, recorded a sex ratio of 872 in 1961 against 927 in 1951.

83. All the five Transport towns have sex ratios below 850, the lowest being 656 recorded at Ondal. It is significant that both in Ondal and Kharagpur the sex ratios have declined by about 100 since 1951. In Kharagpur the sex ratio is pulled down by the Indian Institute of Technology area where there were only 431 females per 1,000 males in 1961.

84. Of the twentynine Administrative towns, the sex ratios are less than 850 in seventeen and between 950 and 851 in twelve. Among all Administrative towns Kalna with 930 females every 1,000 males has the highest and Asansol with 664 females every 1,000 males the lowest sex ratio. Over the last sixty years the sex ratios have decreased considerably, by about 100 points, in the towns of Kandi, Krishnanagar, Basirhat, Bankura, Arambagh and Asansol, while in the corresponding period quite phenomenal improvements in the ratios have been noticed in the North Bengal towns of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Mathabhanga.

85. Kataganj and Gokulpur Government Colony with 1,067 females per 1,000 males has the highest sex ratio among all towns in West Bengal. Three Residential towns, *viz.*, Lalgola, Ashoknagar and Chandrakona have sex ratios varying between 951 and 1,000. Chandrakona, which is a very old town, has all along maintained

a high sex ratio. Among other Residential towns which are in existence since 1901, Taki and Jaynagar Majilpur have witnessed large depressions in their sex ratios over the last sixty years. In Jiaganj-Azimganj the sex ratio improved from 813 in 1901 to 970 in 1941 but since then there has been a slow but definite decline. Kalyani with 564 females per 1,000 males has the lowest sex ratio among all Residential towns.

86. One might also consider the variation of urban sex ratio over the last sixty years by districts. Statement III.29 shows the changes in the proportion of the sexes in the urban areas of the State and districts since 1901.

STATEMENT III·29

Changes in the Proportion of the Sexes in Urban Areas

(Females per 1,000 Males)

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**701**	**660**	**559**	**578**	**591**	**614**	**652**
Darjeeling	731	721	736	728	777	666	690
Jalpaiguri	768	679	594	581	616	559	580
Cooch Behar	774	713	608	621	575	529	540
West Dinajpur	821	771	583	..	..	..	..
Malda	873	853	827	814	802	861	854
Murshidabad	920	923	919	926	935	941	940
Nadia	933	927	973	981	1,035	1,067	1,082
24-Parganas	737	666	581	574	577	639	740
Calcutta	612	580	456	468	487	492	518
Howrah	644	610	528	537	520	564	584
Hooghly	749	690	633	627	642	707	760
Burdwan	699	777	678	694	788	813	833
Birbhum	844	851	861	798	825	861	848
Bankura	905	946	904	927	956	1,012	1,042
Midnapore	830	885	798	803	829	847	935
Purulia	889	921	848	861	881	889	900
Sikkim	**752**	**686**	..	..	..	..	..

87. For the State as a whole the urban sex ratio declined at every decade from 1901 to 1941 by about 25 points on an average. The decade 1941-51 may well be called the Great Divide so far as urban sex ratio is concerned. In that decade, which witnessed great social upheavals wrought by a World War, a Famine and a Partition, the urban sex ratio of the State increased by 101 points, an increase which more than negatived the decline of the last forty years. A further increase, though of smaller magnitude, was recorded in 1951-61.

88. At the district level, the variations do not follow any uniform pattern. In Darjeeling, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia the variations have more or less confined themselves within small ranges without indication of any

definite trend, while the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly have been recording successive improvements in their urban sex ratios since the last three or four decades. In Nadia the ratio declined steadily from 1901 till 1951 and ended with a small rise in 1961. In Burdwan the ratio declined throughout 1901 to 1941, increased considerably in 1951 but again slumped in 1961, on account of large scale in-migration of males caused by the fast development of the Durgapur region.

Age Composition of the Urban Population

89. The next subject we have to consider is the age composition of the urban population. In towns there is a larger percentage of males in the working age-group, *i.e.*, between the ages 15 and 59, than in rural areas. 65 males amongst every 100 are in this age-group in cities and towns, but in villages the corresponding proportion is only 53 in 100. With females, however, the difference is less marked. Statement III.30 shows the distribution of 100 males and females by broad age-groups in the rural and urban areas of West Bengal.

STATEMENT III.30

Distribution of 100 Males/Females by Broad Age-groups in Rural and Urban areas, 1961

	Rural		Urban	
Age group	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0—14	42	43	31	41
15—34	31	32	40	35
35—59	22	19	25	19
60+	5	6	4	5

90. A wider and more important subject is perhaps opened out by the consideration of the age composition of the urban population living in different functional types of towns. Statement III.31 shows age composition of the males and females in the nine categories of cities and towns.

STATEMENT III·31

Age Composition of Population in Cities and Towns Classified by Predominant Functional Characteristics, 1961

	All Ages		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
Class of City/Town	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Port	100	100	25	38	43	36	28	20	4	6
Trade and Commerce	100	100	39	44	35	33	22	18	4	5
Industrial and Manufacturing	100	100	31	41	40	36	25	18	4	5
Mining	100	100	37	40	41	37	19	19	3	4
Artisan	100	100	40	40	33	32	22	21	5	7
Construction	100	100	38	43	35	33	23	18	4	6
Transport and Communication	100	100	38	42	37	38	23	16	2	4
Administrative	100	100	37	42	37	34	22	19	4	5
Residential	100	100	39	42	35	33	21	19	5	6

91. In the Artisan group of towns, which shows the largest proportion of young males, the age distribution conforms by and large to that obtaining in the average rural population of the State. The age-group 0 to 14 represents 40 per cent of the

total male population of these towns. The rural average is 42 per cent. The percentages are fairly high (37 to 39) also in the Trade and Commerce, Mining, Construction, Transport and Communication, Administrative and Residential towns. But passing on to the Industrial and Manufacturing towns and the Port city of Calcutta we find that only 31 per cent and 25 per cent of the respective male population are aged 0 to 14. The working age-group 15 to 59 has correspondingly the highest proportion of males, 71 per cent, in Calcutta, followed by 65 per cent in the Industrial and Manufacturing towns. In the Artisan towns only 55 per cent of the males are in age-group 15 to 59.

92. The proportion of the female population in age-group 0 to 14 is the highest (even higher than the rural average) in the Trade and Commerce group of towns. In these towns 44 per cent of the females are of this age-group, which claims about 40 to 42 per cent of the female population in the Industrial and Manufacturing, Mining, Artisan, Transport and Communication, and Residential towns. In Calcutta this percentage is only 38. The proportion of females in age-group 15 to 59 varies from 51 per cent in the Trade and Commerce, and Construction towns, to 56 per cent in Calcutta and the Mining towns.

93. We may conclude this section with a brief reference to the age composition of the populations of the individual cities, Statement III.32 will furnish the figures.

STATEMENT III·32

Age Composition of the Male and Female Population of Cities, 1961

	Per cent Male/Female Population in Age-group							
	0—14		15—34		35—59		60 and above	
City	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta	25	38	43	36	28	20	4	6
Howrah	28	40	43	37	26	18	3	5
South Suburban	37	42	37	36	22	17	4	5
Bhatpara	26	46	41	36	29	15	4	3
Kharagpur	38	42	36	38	23	16	3	4
Baly	25	40	47	38	25	17	3	5
Garden Reach	30	42	40	37	27	17	3	4
Kamarhati	33	42	39	36	25	17	3	5
South Dum-Dum	36	43	37	35	23	17	4	5
Burdwan	35	41	37	35	24	19	4	5
Baranagar	33	41	39	35	24	18	4	6
Asansol	34	42	41	37	22	17	3	4

94. For the male population Kharagpur shows a distribution which is closest to the normal. This indicates comparative stability among the railway workers. The temporary and uncertain character of industrial labour supply is reflected in the age composition of the population of Baly city, where 72 per cent of the males are aged between 15 and 59.

Economic Characteristics of the Urban Population

95. Speaking generally, the town differs from the country in its higher proportions of total workers and of workers of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Among every 1,000 persons living in the urban areas of West Bengal, 347 are workers and 653 are non-workers. Among every 1,000 persons living in the rural areas of West Bengal, 327 are workers and 673 are non-workers. Statement III.33 next page shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in the rural and urban areas of the State and in each city by sex and industrial categories.

96. The Primary Sector, which includes Industrial Categories I, II and III, represents 78 per cent of the rural workers but only 2.8 per cent of the urban workers. The Secondary Sector, which extends to Industrial Categories IV and V, gives employment to 8.8 per cent of the rural workers but claims 35.5 per cent of the workers in urban areas. The Tertiary Sector, which accounts for Categories VI, VII, VIII and IX, has a representation of 13.2 per cent of the workers in rural areas and of 61.7 per cent of the workers in urban areas. In rural areas the predominating activities are of Categories I, II, III and IV in the order stated while in urban areas Category V has the pride of place followed by Categories IX, VII and VIII in the decreasing order of importance. But when we come to consider the female workers in urban areas, the order of preferences is slightly different. Category IX represents more female urban workers (62.3 per cent) than all the other Categories taken together.

97. Passing on to the more specific portion of the Statement, we may only touch upon the main points of difference between the cities as regards the distribution of male workers among the various Industrial Categories. It would appear that the highest proportion of male workers in Category V is in Bhatpara (71.6 per cent). Baly comes next with (65.4 per cent) and is followed closely by Kamarhati (64.0 per cent). The workers of this category form but a small portion of the total male workers in the cities of Burdwan (16.2 per cent), Asansol (20.1 per cent) and Kharagpur (23.8 per cent). In Burdwan and Asansol there is a preponderance of workers of Category VII, Category VIII and Category IX who constitute more than three-fourths of the total male working population of these cities. In Kharagpur, Category VIII itself accounts for rather more than 40 per cent of the male workers.

98. Subsidiary Table B-III.3 shows for the cities the proportion of workers as per the 1951 Census in each of the Industrial Categories adopted for the 1961 Census. The proportions of workers in Categories IV and V (Manufacturing including Household Industry) have increased in the last decade in the cities of Calcutta (21.7 per cent to 25.9 per cent), Howrah (37.5 to 43.9), South Suburban (33.4 to 36.1) and Baly (57.2 to 65.2), decreased in the cities of Kharagpur (34.2 to 23.1), Burdwan (27.8 to 17.5) and Baranagar (52.2 to 48.7); and remained almost unchanged in the cities of Garden Reach (63.8 to 63.4), Bhatpara (71.1 to 71.2) and Kamarhati (63.7 to 63.4). Calculations could not be made for the cities of South Dum-Dum and Asansol due to non-availability of data. Category VII (Trade and Commerce) has made sizable gains only in the cities of Kharagpur (7.5 per cent to 13.3 per cent) and Burdwan (17.9 to 23.1) where, incidentally, the proportions of Category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications) have also improved from

STATEMENT III·33

Number per 1,000 of Workers of each Sex in the State and in a City by the nine Industrial Categories, 1961

Number per 1,000 of total workers, Males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 female workers in the nine Industrial Categories of 1961

State/City	I		II		III		IV				V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F	Persons	M F
1	2	3 4	5	6 7	8	9 10	11	12 13	14	15 16	17	18 19	20	21 22	23	24 25	26	27 28
All Rural Areas of West Bengal	**514**	**532 416**	**202**	**196 237**	**64**	**57 101**	**49**	**3 127**	**39**	**40 34**	**7**	**8 2**	**34**	**36 18**	**10**	**12 1**	**81**	**85 64**
All Urban Areas of West Bengal	**9**	**9 8**	**9**	**9 15**	**10**	**10 10**	**23**	**19 79**	**332**	**343 162**	**31**	**32 14**	**197**	**206 64**	**103**	**108 25**	**286**	**264 623**
All Cities	*1*	*1 1*	*1*	*1 2*	*3*	*3 2*	*9*	*8 14*	*321*	*332 123*	*29*	*30 8*	*214*	*222 64*	*119*	*124 36*	*303*	*279 750*
Calcutta	N	N O	N	N N	3	3 1	7	7 11	252	263 78	32	33 7	239	250 62	117	122 30	350	322 811
Howrah	N	N N	1	1 0	3	3 3	4	4 11	434	443 154	25	25 16	196	198 112	132	135 32	205	191 672
South Suburban	3	3 1	10	11 2	5	6 1	7	6 16	354	356 324	45	48 5	168	177 35	89	94 17	319	299 599
Bhatpara	N	N 1	N	N 0	2	1 3	4	3 16	708	715 537	12	12 13	105	107 75	43	45 5	126	115 350
Kharagpur	6	5 13	11	8 54	1	1 3	5	5 13	226	238 54	16	16 18	133	138 66	397	406 276	205	183 503
Baly	3	3 3	3	3 3	4	4 3	5	4 25	647	654 421	17	18 10	110	112 73	82	84 19	129	118 442
Garden Reach	N	N 0	1	1 1	6	6 3	72	73 35	562	565 429	11	11 7	127	128 65	38	38 34	183	178 426
Kamarhati	N	N 0	1	1 0	2	2 8	4	3 39	630	640 321	26	26 23	123	126 40	57	58 15	157	144 554
South Dum-Dum	1	1 1	2	2 0	19	20 7	9	6 64	401	411 188	19	20 8	199	205 63	102	105 30	248	230 639
Burdwan	7	7 13	4	5 1	6	6 4	12	9 38	163	162 167	37	39 14	231	249 52	148	161 24	392	362 687
Baranagar	2	2 0	1	1 0	4	4 4	7	7 17	480	495 134	29	29 19	173	179 33	64	67 17	240	216 776
Asansol	3	3 0	2	2 8	8	8 17	6	6 21	197	201 37	23	23 8	220	225 56	259	265 56	282	267 797

M—Males
F—Females
N—Negligible

30.7 per cent to 39.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent to 14.8 per cent respectively. Category IX (Other Services) has made the largest strides in South Suburban (26.1 per cent to 31.9 per cent), Garden Reach (12.6 to 18.3), Kharagpur (15.2 to 20.5), Burdwan (31.5 to 39.2) and Baranagar (20.3 to 24.0), and suffered a heavy setback at Baly (19.1 to 12.9).

99. In summing up it may be said that the proportions of workers in Categories IV and V have increased in Calcutta, Howrah and South Suburban at the cost of Categories VII and VIII. At Baly a large increase in Categories IV and V has been sustained by a decrease in Category IX. In Kharagpur and Burdwan the shortfall in the proportions of Categories IV and V has been matched by the expansion in Categories VIII and IX.

100. Among every 1,000 non-working males in the urban areas of West Bengal, 411 are full time students or children attending school, 447 are dependants, infants or disabled, 38 are retired, rentiers or of independent means, 10 are beggars, vagrants etc., 3 are inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, and 91 are unemployed. Of these 91 last mentioned, 54 are seeking employment for the first time, and 37 have been employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work. Among every 1,000 non-working females in the urban areas of West Bengal, 182 are full time students or children attending school, 454 are engaged in household duties, 346 are dependants, infants or disabled, 5 are retired, rentiers or of independent means, 6 are beggars or vagrants etc., 1 is an inmate of penal, mental or charitable institution, and 6 are unemployed, of whom 4 are seeking employment for the first time.

101. The numerical strength of those who are unemployed in the urban population of the districts is a matter that deserves a brief reference here. The proportions of the unemployed in the total population of age 15 years and above and in the population of different broad age-groups in the urban areas of West Bengal and districts are shown in the Statement next page.

102. An important aspect of the statistics is the rather heavy incidence of unemployment in the adult male population of the urban areas of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah, Birbhum and Midnapore, where 6.0 to 7.5 per cent of the males aged 15 years and above are without employment and seeking one. In the Darjeeling and Cooch Behar districts we find that the proportions of the unemployed in the female population of age 15 and above are pretty high, in fact higher than the corresponding proportions for the male population. The population in age-group 15 to 34 has, in most of the districts, a larger proportion of the unemployed of either sex than the other two age brackets of 35 to 59 and 60+.

103. There remains to be described the prevalence of literacy and education among the urban workers of different industrial categories. In all the Categories (except in the case of males in Category VIII) the literacy is higher among the urban workers than in rural workers of either sex. Subsidiary Table B-III Part A.2 shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in the urban areas. It will be seen that amongst urban male workers, the highest degree of literacy (75.5 per cent) obtains in Category VII, followed by 66.0 per cent in Category IX. As for the female workers in urban areas, Category VIII claims the highest literacy of 53.4 per cent. The distribution

has been discussed in some detail in Chapter VII.

104. A scrutiny of Table B-II, which shows the distribution of urban workers in each category by literacy and levels of education, reveals a few cases of what

STATEMENT III·34

Per *mille* Unemployed in the Total Population of age 15 and above and in different Age-groups in the Urban areas of the State and Districts, 1961

State/District	Per *mille* Unemployed in Age-group											
	15+			15—34			35—59			60+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	**40**	**58**	**9**	**51**	**75**	**12**	**26**	**36**	**6**	**13**	**24**	**2**
Darjeeling	47	36	63	51	37	73	40	36	48	30	33	26
Jalpaiguri	26	41	3	33	52	4	19	30	1	1	2	..
Cooch Behar	34	34	35	42	44	38	26	18	40	19	33	5
West Dinajpur	35	54	9	45	72	10	25	36	8	8	13	4
Malda	11	19	..	9	16	..	16	28	..	2	3	..
Murshidabad	40	75	1	48	89	1	37	68	..	4	8	1
Nadia	42	72	8	55	93	13	28	51	1	17	37	1
24-Parganas	47	70	10	59	90	12	33	45	8	17	33	1
Calcutta	36	48	11	48	65	16	20	26	6	10	18	1
Howrah	45	66	6	58	86	7	27	37	5	14	28	..
Hooghly	43	68	6	50	94	7	24	35	4	9	18	1
Burdwan	38	57	6	43	65	7	32	46	4	18	35	1
Birbhum	36	64	2	47	82	2	23	41	1	8	11	5
Bankura	32	58	3	45	80	2	16	27	3	13	24	4
Midnapore	35	62	1	45	81	1	22	36	..	16	35	..
Purulia	21	37	2	24	44	..	18	30	2	14	16	12
Sikkim	**20**	**29**	**7**	**13**	**19**	**5**	**29**	**41**	**6**	**76**	**116**	**35**

appear to be educational misfits and anomalies. Among the workers engaged in Cultivation, 2 persons possessing degrees in Medicine have been returned in West Dinajpur and Murshidabad districts, 2 persons possessing degrees in Teaching are found in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore districts, and 1 person possessing degree in Engineering is reported from the 24-Parganas district. The Manufacturing other than Household Industry has claimed 2 holders of degrees in Agriculture in the Hooghly and Bankura districts. It is noticeable that out of the total 148 persons returned with a degree or post-graduate degree in Agriculture in the urban areas of West Bengal, none is engaged in Cultivation (Category I), an activity which, by definition, includes supervision of cultivation as well.

105. Among every 1,000 urban non-working male population of West Bengal, 476 are illiterate, 239 are literate without educational level, 207 have passed Primary or Junior Basic as their highest examination, 42 have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination, 1 has a technical diploma not equal to degree, 22 have non-technical diplomas not equal to degrees, 12 have University degrees or Post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees, and 1 has a degree in Medicine. Among every 1,000 urban non-working female population of West Bengal, 560 are illiterate, 260 are literate without educational levels, 153 have passed Primary on Junior Basic as their highest examination, 16 have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary, 7 possess non-technical diplomas not equal to degrees and the remaining 4 have University degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees.

106. The incidence of literacy and education among the unemployed urban population has been discussed in Chapter XI.

107. Subsidiary Table B-VI.1 shows the distribution of literate urban workers in each Occupational Division and in each sex by levels of education. As expected, the level of education is the highest among the workers of Occupational Division 0, *viz.*, the professional, technical and related workers. More than 66 per cent of literate male workers and 61 per cent of the literate female workers of this Division in the urban areas of the State have passed Matriculation or a higher examination. Education has not made appreciable impression among the workers of Division 4, *viz.*, the farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers*. The literacy of 92 per cent of the literate male workers and 89 per cent of the literate female workers of this Division in the urban areas of the State consists of no formal education or education upto the Primary or Junior Basic Standard only.

108. Of the observed incompatibilities between certain industrial categories and educational qualifications we have already spoken (paragraph 104). Table B-VI which shows classification of the workers under each Occupational Division by literacy and levels of education throws up fascinating instances of educational misfits in some of the occupations. For example, 143 holders of degrees in Engineering, 95 holders of degrees in Medicine, 15 holders of degrees in Agriculture, 9 holders of degrees in Veterinary and Dairying, 18 holders of degrees in Technology and 116 holders of degrees in Teaching are occupied as clerical and related workers (Occupational Division 2) in the urban areas of West Bengal. What is more interesting is that there are 14,524 illiterates among those who are occupationally classifiable as administrative, executive and managerial workers (Occupational Division 1).

*Except Families 400,401 and 414.

Urban Population by Religion

109. On the distribution of urban population by religion a short comment is all that is required in the present context. In West Bengal, Jews, Confucians, Zoroastrians, Brahmos, Shintos and Jains live principally in the towns. In fact, all the Jews, Confucians and Shintos of West Bengal live in towns, and Zoroastrians are found outside urban areas only in the districts of Murshidabad, 24-Parganas and Howrah. Amongst the other regions a greater proportion of Christians lives in towns than of any other faith. In West Bengal 402 out of every 1,000 Christians are found in towns and the figure is as high as 903 in Hooghly and 770 in Burdwan.

110. It is only natural that the town should claim the greater proportion of communities which are migrants to the State and the numbers of which are comparatively small. This point is amply illustrated by the distribution of town dwellers amongst the Jains who are migrants to this State mainly on business pursuits.

111. Statement III.35 shows the changes in the composition of community during 1921-61 living in the urban areas of the State and districts.

STATEME T III·35

Number of 1,000 Persons of same Religion who live in Towns, 1921—1961

State/District	Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Other Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	**1961**	**268**	**141**	**402**	**870**	**333**
	1951	**257**	**144**	**554**	**730**	**256**
	1941	**225**	**142**	**446**	**870**	**73**
	1931	**157**	**111**	**551**	**730**	**52**
	1921	**149**	**104**	**558**	**805**	**30**
Darjeeling	1961	234	276	162	579	219
	1951	203	530	231	488	231
	1941	158	415	362	167	135
	1931	121	323	374	613	136
	1921	86	139	349	328	113
Jalpaiguri	1961	101	44	6	256	35
	1951	83	18	7	225	3
	1941	37	29	..	..	1
	1931	21	21	9	112	1
	1921	19	19	16	57	1
Cooch Behar	1961	85	19	275	672	964
	1951	97	17	206	682	118
	1941	55	18	380	875	3
	1931	38	15	331	711	4
	1921	34	18	844	620	38
West Dinajpur	1961	116	11	86	611	200
	1951	81	6	9	884	33
	1941	37	12	54	307	6
	1931	16	6	49	303	N
	1921	16	7	14	449	N
Malda	1961	60	20	51	106	269
	1951	48	20	22	640	148
	1941	51	38	19	756	N
	1931	38	33	16	161	..
	1921	39	28	26	58	N
Murshidabad	1961	154	31	174	712	311
	1951	136	31	812	741	131
	1941	126	35	731	812	25
	1931	105	38	568	728	1
	1921	106	38	623	871	18

STATEMENT III·35—*contd.*

State/District 1	Year 2	Hindu 3	Muslim 4	Christian 5	Jain 6	Other Religions 7
Nadia	1961	232	37	163	587	856
	1951	221	43	274	195	233
	1941	173	26	162	..	31
	1931	140	24	146	227	6
	1921	125	26	143	125	64
24-Parganas	1961	362	175	204	920	914
	1951	341	164	241	945	884
	1941	275	189	145	900	146
	1931	228	145	262	865	92
	1921	264	194	312	919	187
Calcutta	1961	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1941	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1931	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1921	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Howrah	1961	422	310	736	998	952
	1951	347	197	755	854	724
	1941	294	260	645	1,000	467
	1931	228	238	790	822	543
	1921	213	232	818	778	358
Hooghly	1961	268	188	903	581	779
	1951	255	177	811	229	508
	1941	214	213	845	567	38
	1931	181	195	669	1,000	35
	1921	167	174	733	317	26
Burdwan	1961	185	146	770	655	663
	1951	147	136	726	251	421
	1941	122	129	617	125	45
	1931	78	95	678	490	24
	1921	64	79	512	176	5
Birbhum	1961	84	28	375	832	282
	1951	77	30	216	562	74
	1941	70	38	297	154	20
	1931	25	20	313	43	1
	1921	31	21	380	166	9
Bankura	1961	76	39	167	210	1
	1951	76	44	438	57	3
	1941	81	63	548	1,000	3
	1931	63	55	285	962	1
	1921	66	51	303	..	N
Midnapore	1961	77	62	646	497	875
	1951	73	62	798	480	145
	1941	57	101	761	1,000	32
	1931	46	89	721	390	17
	1921	34	67	539	..	12
Purulia	1961	67	76	238	577	23
	1951	53	71	95	35	74
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1921	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N—Negligible

N.A.—Not available

SECTION 6—URBAN POPULATION OF SIKKIM

Size

112. Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, is its only town. The place was treated as urban for the first time in the 1951 Census when it was inhabited by 2,744 persons only. In 1961 the population increased to 6,848, showing a decadal increase rate of 149.56 per cent. In the corresponding ten years the rural population of Sikkim increased by 15.08 per cent and the general population by 17.76 per cent.

113. The town of Gangtok has an area of 4 square miles and an average density of 1,712 persons per square mile. The average density of the rural areas of Sikkim is 55 persons per square mile.

114. The urban population constitutes 4.22 per cent of the total population. In 1951 the corresponding percentage was 1.99 only. The urban sex ratio of 686 in 1951 improved to 752 in 1961. 48.29 per cent of the urban male population and 30.37 per cent of the urban female population are literate. The corresponding rates for the rural population are 18.25 per cent and 3.22 per cent respectively.

Economic Classification

115. Among every 1,000 males living in the urban area of Sikkim, 600 are workers and 400 non-workers. Of the 600 workers, 25 are in Category I, 10 in Category II, 5 in Category III, 5 in Category IV, 4 in Category V, 63 in Category VI, 116 in Category VII, 26 in Category VIII, and 346 in Category IX. Among 1,000 females only 131 are workers who are distributed as follows: 27 in Category I, 12 in Category II, 3 in Category IV, 3 in Category VI, 4 in Category VII and 82 in Category IX. For every 1,000 male workers there are only 164 female workers. For 1,000 male non-workers, there are 1,634 female non-workers.

Migration

116. Of the 6,848 persons living in the town of Gangtok, 3,301 were born in the town, and 500 migrated to the town from other parts of Sikkim. 1,639 persons came from different parts of India, the chief contributors being West Bengal (782), Bihar (335), Punjab (210) and Rajasthan (162). Asian countries beyond India accounted for 1,407 persons including 943 from Tibet, 344 from Nepal and 92 from Pakistan. The only country beyond Asia represented in the urban population of Sikkim was Australia which accounted for 1 person only.

117. The migrants are mainly employed in Trade and Commerce, Construction and Other Services. Thus, of the total 466 workers in Trade and Commerce, 255 workers in Construction and 1,593 workers in Other Services, all but 68, 87 and 633 respectively are migrants from outside Sikkim.

APPENDIX

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE LIST OF TOWNS 1901—1961

STATEMENT III·36

Administrative changes in the List of Towns, 1901—1961

(See paragraph 14)

District	Places treated as Towns in 1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Kurseong	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921 +Lebong +Jalapahar +Kalimpong +Siliguri	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 —Lebong —Jalapahar (both merged in Darjeeling)	Same as 1951
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Buxa	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921 —Buxa (declassified)	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Alipur Duar	Same as 1951 +Mainaguri +Domohani +Dhupguri +Mal +Falakata
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar Dinhata Mathabhanga Haldibari	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931 +Tufanganj +Mekliganj	Same as 1941	Same as 1951
West Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	Hili	Same as 1941 +Balurghat +Raygunj	Same as 1951 +Islampur +Gangarampur +Kaliaganj
Malda	English Bazar Old Malda	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941	Same as 1951
Murshidabad	Baharampur Murshidabad Jiaganj-Azimganj Jangipur Kandi	Same as 1901 +Dhulian	Same as 1911 +Beldanga	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 —Beldanga (declassified)	Same as 1951 +Aurangabad +Beldanga +Lalgola
Nadia	Krishnanagar Nabadwip Ranaghat Birnagar Chakdaha Santipur	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony	Same as 1951 +Taherpur +Kalyani +Gayespur Govt. Colony +Kataganj & Gokulpur Govt. Colony +Phulia +Bagula —Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony (merged in Kalyani & Gayespur Govt. Colony)
24-Parganas	South Suburban Garden Reach Rajpur Budge-Budge Baruipur Jaynagar Majilpur Basirhat Baduria Taki Gobardanga Barasat Naihati Bhatpara Garulia North Barrackpur Titagar Panihati Baranagar Kamarhati South Dum-Dum North Dum-Dum Tollygunge Maniktola Cossipur-Chitpur South Barrackpur	Same as 1901 +Halisahar (formed out of Naihati)	Same as 1911 +Kanchrapara (formed out of Halisahar) +Khardaha +Barrackpur —South Barrackpur (Khardaha and Barrackpur make up what was South Barrackpur in 1901 and 1911)	Same as 1921 —Garden Reach (was a part of Calcutta M.C. in 1931) +Dum-Dum (formed out of North Dum-Dum) +Barrackpur Cantonment (formed out of Barrackpur) —Cossipur-Chitpur (merged in Calcutta) —Maniktala (merged in Calcutta)	Same as 1931 +Bangaon +Garden Reach	Same as 1941 +Batanagar +Diamond Harbour +Canning +Ichhapur Defence Estate	Same as 1951 +Birlapur +Panchur +Kasba +Garfa +Jadabpur +Santoshpur +Rajapur +Banadroni +Purba Putiari +Nangi +Ashoknagar +Habra +Madhyamgram +Nabapally +Deulpara +New Barrackpur Colony +Dum-Dum Aerodrome Area —Tollygunge (merged in Calcutta)
Calcutta	Calcutta	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941	Same as 1951
Howrah	Howrah Baly	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Uluberia +Bauria	Same as 1951 +Domjur +Kolara +Mahiari +Nibra +Jagachha +Santragachhi +Unsani +Sankrail +Sarenga +Manikpur +Jhorhat +Banupur +Andul +Panchla +Amta +Chengail +Fort Gloster (formed out of Bauria) +Burikhali +Banitabala [Baly city in 1961 included the hitherto rural areas of *mauza* Baly]

STATEMENT III·36—*contd.*

District	Places treated as Towns in 1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hooghly	Bansbaria Hooghly-Chinsura Chandannagar Bhadreswar Baidyabati Serampore Kotrang Uttarpara Arambagh	Same as 1901	Same as 1911 +Chanpdani +Rishra-Konnagar (formed out of Serampore municipality)	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Rishra +Konnagar —Rishra-Konnagar (Rishra and Konnagar were formed out of Rishra-Konnagar towns)	Same as 1951 +Pandua +Nabagram +Tarakeswar +Singur
Burdwan	Burdwan Asansol Raniganj Kalna Katwa Dainhat	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921 +Kulti +Burnpur +Ondal,	Same as 1931 +Barakar	Same as 1941 +Memari +Chittaranjan +Niamatpur +Dishergarh	Same as 1951 +Guskara +Jamuria +Ukhra +Durgapur Steel Project Area +Durgapur Coke Oven Plant Area. [Burnpur town in 1961 included Outer Burnpur consisting of the hitherto rural areas of *mauzas* Santa Narsingbad and Hirapur]
Birbhum	Suri,	Same as 1901	Same as 1911 +Bolpur +Rampurhat	Same as 1921 —Bolpur (declassified)	Same as 1931 +Bolpur +Sainthia +Dubrajpur	Same as 1941	Same as 1951 +Nalhati
Bankura	Bankura Bishnupur Somamukhi	Same as 1901	Same as 1911 +Patrasaer	Same as 1921	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Khatra	Same as 1951
Midnapore	Midnapur Tamluk Ghatal Kharar Ramjibanpur Chandrakona Kshirpai	Same as 1901 +Kharagpur	Same as 1911	Same as 1921 +Contai	Same as 1931	Same as 1941 +Garhbeta +Jhargram	Same as 1951 +Amlagora +Bali-Chak +Mahishadal
Purulia	Purulia Raghunathpur Jhalda	Same as 1901	Same as 1911	Same as 1921	Same as 1931 +Adra +Balarampur	Same as 1941	Same as 1951
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	Gangtok	Same as 1951

THE RURAL POPULATION

IV

CHAPTER IV

THE RURAL POPULATION

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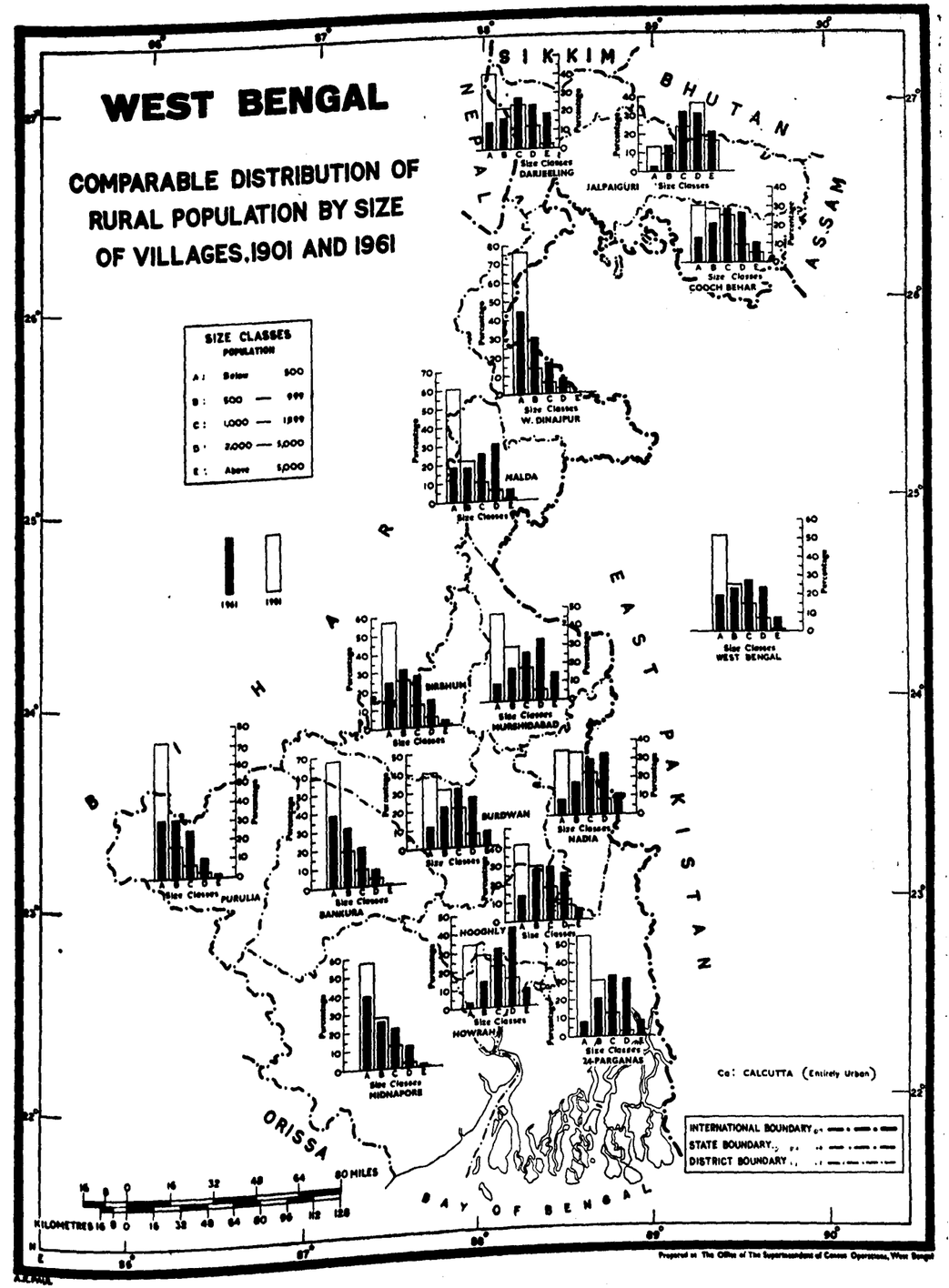
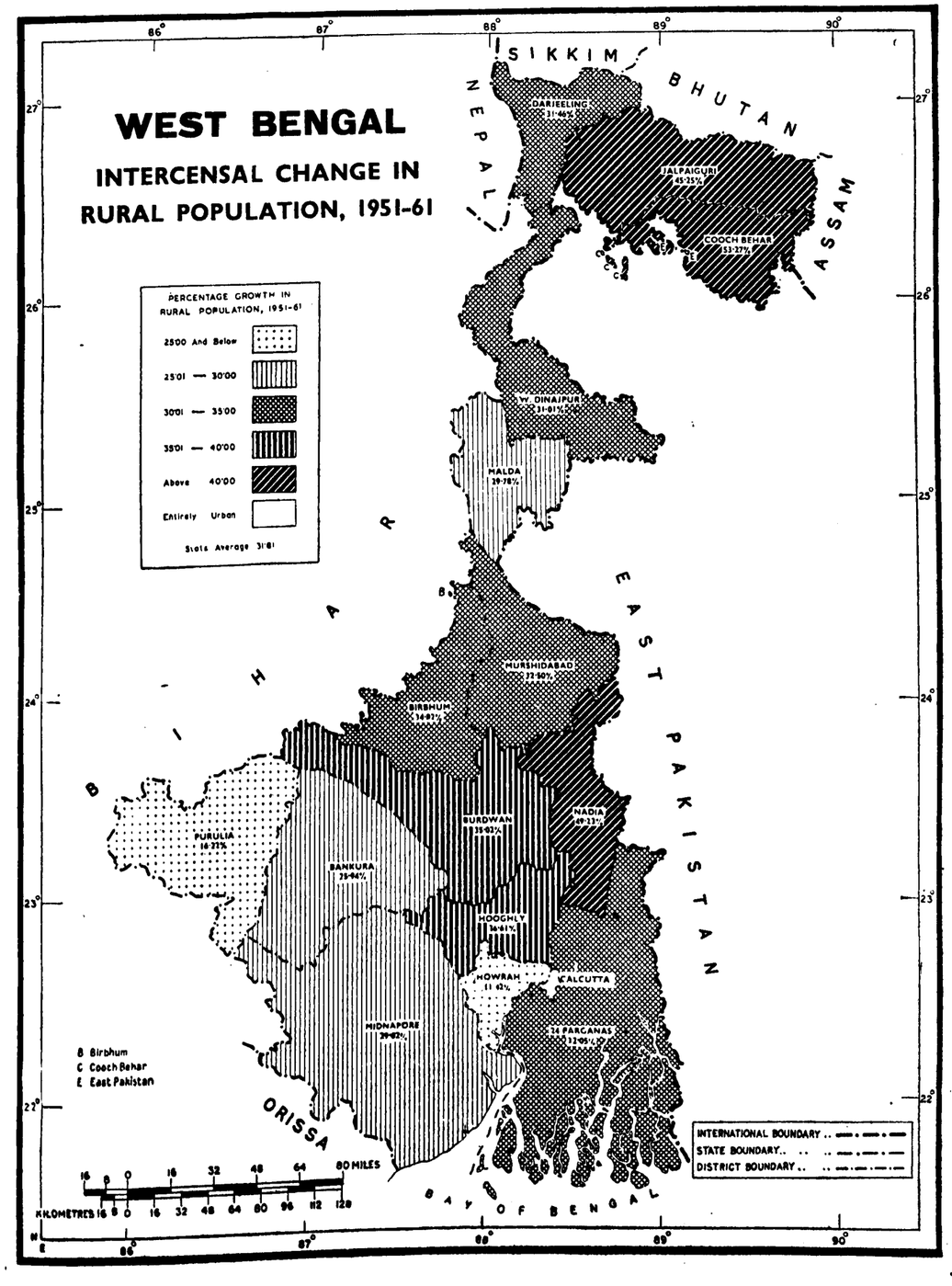
Distribution per 1,000 of Rural Population of the Police Stations by nine Categories of Workers and Non-workers.


WEST BENGAL
COMPARABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE OF VILLAGES, 1901 AND 1961
SIZE CLASSES
POPULATION
A : Below 500
B : 500 — 999
C : 1,000 — 1999
D : 2,000 — 5,000
E : Above 5,000
1961
1901
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BURDWAN
NADIA
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
24-PARGANAS
WEST BENGAL
Size Classes
Percentage
Co: CALCUTTA (Entirely Urban)
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
80 MILES
KILOMETRES
Prepared at The Office of The Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal


WEST BENGAL
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN
RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61
PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61
25·00 And Below
25·01 — 30·00
30·01 — 35·00
35·01 — 40·00
Above 40·00
Entirely Urban
State Average 31·81
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NEPAL
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING 31·46%
JALPAIGURI 45·25%
COOCH BEHAR 53·37%
W. DINAJPUR 31·81%
MALDA 39·78%
MURSHIDABAD 22·90%
BIRBHUM 34·92%
BURDWAN 25·92%
NADIA 49·31%
PURULIA 16·27%
BANKURA 25·94%
HOOGHLY 34·61%
HOWRAH 11·42%
CALCUTTA
MIDNAPORE 29·42%
24 PARGANAS 32·95%
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
80 MILES
KILOMETRES

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CHAPTER IV

THE RURAL POPULATION

SECTION 1—PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Scope of the Chapter

THE PRECEDING two chapters dealt with the distribution and growth, in different parts of the State, of the general and urban population respectively. In the present chapter will be examined the distribution and growth of the rural population within those parts.

Definition

2. The difficulties in the way of developing a standard definition of the stage at which a society ceases to be rural and passes to the category of urban have been universally realised. For Census purposes, as we have already stated, some centres of population have been treated as towns having regard to the nature of their civic administration and the size, character and relative density of their population. All other areas are classified as rural. The rural area is composed of villages. The rural population is thus the total population of the villages in a given area or territory. It is necessary for a correct appreciation of the statistics that we keep in mind what precisely is meant by the word 'village' in Census tables. We have already discussed the definitions in Chapter I. It may be recapitulated here that for purposes of the Census a 'village' is not necessarily a village in the ordinary sense of the term. It denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a *mauza* provided that where a *mauza* or part of a *mauza* forms a part of the area of a town, it is included in such town and the remainder, if any, is regarded as a village. A revenue *mauza* is the survey and settlement village which is a parcel of ground with definite boundaries which may contain one or more groups of houses or even no houses at all. The Census village is, therefore, different from a residential unit or aggregation.

3. From the strictly demographic point of view it is the hamlets or residential aggregations rather than the revenue *mauzas* which should be the units of population. But this was not practicable at the Census on account of administrative difficulties. In West Bengal, as indeed in many other States of India, it is the revenue *mauza* which goes traditionally by the name of a village and is treated as the unit not only for revenue but all administrative purposes. Here, unlike in other countries, the farmstead is practically unknown. In a large number of cases where the houses are scattered it would have been impossible to decide which groups of houses formed independent villages and which groups were mainly parts of other villages. Residential clusters are known to have appeared or disappeared between two Censuses, and if such clusters had to be the units, comparison of intercensal village statistics would have been difficult. The revenue *mauza* has a definite area and a well known boundary which changes rarely, if at all. Besides, as the entire countryside is parcelled out into revenue *mauzas*, treating them as Census units is the most sound safeguard against risks of omission or duplication.

Application of the Definition

4. In certain areas of West Bengal, due to operational difficulties, it was not possible to equate the survey and settlement *mauza* to the Census village. For example, where a tea estate or forest unit comprised two or more revenue *mauzas*, the separate boundaries of which could not be demarcated on the ground, the tea

estate or forest unit concerned was itself treated as a Census village irrespective of the number of *mauzas* it contained. The Alipur Duar Railway Colony in the Jalpaiguri district, the Haringhata Dairy Farm, the Dhubulia Camp, the Cooper's Camp, the Rupasri Camp and the Ranaghat Women's Home in the Nadia district sprang up in rural areas in such a manner that *mauza* boundaries intersecting them were untraceable. These units were therefore treated as separate villages. The Kalaikunda Airbase in the Midnapore district was also treated as a separate village. In the Sunderban Forest Area which is not covered by conventional revenue survey *mauzas* the Census unit was a Forest Beat. In the territory transferred to West Bengal from the Purnea district of Bihar the units to which the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, allotted provisional J. L. numbers were treated as Census villages. In Sikkim, a Collection Block in the charge of a *Mandal* (Revenue Collecting Officer) has been treated as a village. The following table* shows separately the parts of India where the revenue *mauza* was the Census village and the parts where other concepts prevailed.

Areas where the Census village was the *mauza* and where other concepts prevailed, Census 1961

State/Union Territory	Areas where the census village is the same as revenue *mauza*	Areas where the census village is not the same as revenue *mauza*
1	2	3
STATES		
1 Andhra Pradesh	Whole State except in parts of Agency Areas. In districts like Chittoor and Anantapur several revenue villages have as many as 49/50 hamlets.	In parts of Agency Areas.
2 Assam	All areas except in col. 3	In the following areas a census village is the residential village or area occupied by a village community, even when it contains several hamlets. 1 Garo Hills (*mauzas* I to X). 2 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills (P. S. Nongpoh, Shillong, Cherrapunji and Jowai). 3 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (P. S. Baithalongso, Howraghat, Bokajan, Diphu and Haflong). 4 Mizo Hills (Aijal and Lungleh).
3 Bihar	All areas	
4 Gujarat	All areas	
5 Jammu and Kashmir	All areas	
6 Kerala	All areas	
7 Madhya Pradesh	All areas where land revenue is collected.	Forest villages and other villages outside revenue jurisdiction. These are units of habitation, usually somewhat scattered.
8 Madras	All areas	
9 Maharashtra	All areas except forest villages	597 forest villages in the State (14 in Thana, 139 in Dhulia, 30 in Jalgaon, 8 in Buldhana, 166 in Amravati, 130 in Yeotmal, 8 in Wardha, 14 in Nagpur, 10 in Bhandara and 78 in Chanda).

*Reprinted from the Fly-leaf to Union Table A-1, Vol. I, Part IIA(i).

Areas where the Census village was the *mauza* and where other concepts prevailed, Census 1961—*contd.*

State/Union Territory	Areas where the census village is the same as revenue *mauza*	Areas where the census village is not the same as revenue *mauza*
1	2	3
10 Mysore	All areas	
11 Orissa	All areas except in col. 3	1 In unsurveyed areas of Kalahandi, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals districts, the group of houses paying government revenue into one unit of collection has been treated as a census village. 2 In Koraput district the resettlement colonies in Malkangiri and Umarkot police stations established by the Dandakaranya Development Authority are recorded as separate census villages. 3 In Sambalpur district the resettlement colonies in Sambalpur, Lakhanpur, Hirakud, Dhama, Jujomura and Sason police stations which have sprung up as a result of displaced persons moving from the submerged tracts under the Hirakud Reservoir are also recorded as separate census villages. 4 In Dhenkanal district, the labour colony of Derjang project in Angul subdivision is recorded as a census village. 5 In Cuttack district an Industrial estate situated in the rural area of Sadar police station has been treated as a separate census village.
12 Punjab	All areas except in col. 3	In Kangra and Lahaul and Spiti districts information in the P. C. A. has been presented for smaller units within revenue estates, which are called: 1 *Tikka* in all tehsils except Kulu of Kangra district, 2 *Phatti* in Kulu tehsil and 3 *Gaon* in Lahaul and Spiti district.
13 Rajasthan	All areas	
14 Uttar Pradesh	All areas except in col. 3	In the following tehsils, villages situated in forest ranges are not revenue *mauzas*.

District/Tehsil	No. of villages
1 *Uttar Kashi*	
Purola	6
Rajgarhi	2
Dunda	3
Bhatwari	2
2 *Chamoli*	
Karnaprayag	6
Chamoli	2
3 *Tehri Garhwal*	
Tehri	5
Pratapnagar	3
Devaprayag	6

Areas where the Census village was the *mauza* and where other concepts prevailed, Census 1961—*contd.*

State/Union Territory	Areas where the census village is the same as revenue *mauza*	Areas where the census village is not the same as revenue *mauza*
1	2	3
14 Uttar Pradesh—*contd.*		4 *Garhwal* Lansdowne 11 5 *Almora* Ranikhet 1 6 *Naini Tal* Bhabar (Haldwani) 14 Kichha 12 7 *Bijnor* Nagina 1 8 *Pilibhit* Puranpur 1 9 *Dehra Dun* Chakrata 4 Dehra Dun 9 10 *Saharanpur* Saharanpur 2 Roorkee 3 11 *Jhansi* Garautha 2 Mauranipur 1 Jhansi 1 Mahroni 3 12 *Jalaun* Jalaun 1 13 *Banda* Karwi 3 14 *Kheri* Nighasan 4 Lakhimpur 4 Mohamdi 1 15 *Bahraich* Bahraich 2 16 *Gonda* Balarampur 4 Utraula 1 17 *Gorakhpur* Pharenda 3 Maharajganj 5 Gorakhpur 2 18 *Varanasi* Chakia 3 19 *Mirzapur* Dudhi 2
15 West Bengal	All areas except in col. 3	Where a part of a Revenue Survey *mauza* had been included in urban areas, the rural part of that *mauza* was treated as one village :

Areas where the Census village was the *mauza* and where other concepts prevailed, Census 1961—*contd.*

State/Union Territory	Areas where the census village is the same as revenue *mauza*	Areas where the census village is not the same as revenue *mauza*
1	2	3
15 West Bengal—*contd.*		1 Where Tea-Estates or Forest units comprised more than one Revenue Survey *mauza* and it was not possible to demarcate on the ground the *mauza* boundaries in the Tea-Estates or Forest units, the respective Tea-Estates or Forest units concerned were treated as individual census villages. Such cases occurred in the following Districts/Police Stations : *Darjeeling* 1 Darjeeling 2 Joro Bungalow 3 Rangli Rangliot 4 Kalimpong 5 Garubathan 6 Kurseong 7 Phansidewa 8 Siliguri 9 Kharibari 10 Naxalbari *Jalpaiguri* 1 Nagrakata 2 Mal 3 Mitiali 4 Kumargram 2 In the following cases administrative units like (i) Refugee Camps (ii) Dairy Farms (iii) Air Bases, etc. have also been treated as census village instead of the Revenue Survey *mauzas* in which such units were attached : Place — Police Station *Midnapore* 1 Kalaikunda Air Base — Kharagpur Local *Nadia* 2 Haringhata Firm — Haringhata 3 Dhubulia Camp — Krishnagar 4 Cooper's Camp — Ranaghat 5 Rupasri Camp — Ranaghat 6 Ranaghat Women's Home — Ranaghat 3 As regards the Sunderban Forest Area, which is not covered by conventional Revenue Survey *mauzas* the census unit was a Forest Beat.

Areas where the Census village was the *mauza* and where other concepts prevailed, Census 1961—*concld.*

State/Union Territory	Areas where the census village is the same as revenue *mauza*	Areas where the census village is not the same as revenue *mauza*
1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS		
1 Delhi	300 Revenue villages have been taken as census villages. Of these, 5 villages contain *abadi* on both sides of the Jamuna in two revenue estates. But they have been treated as 5 villages (not ten) for census purposes.	11 new villages which were not treated as separate Revenue estates by the Revenue Authorities, were treated as separate villages for census purposes. Name of village — Name of Revenue Estate 1 Garwani Ghonda — Ghonda Gujran Khadar 2 Usmanpur — ,, 3 Dayalpur — Qarawal Nagar 4 Naya Gaon — Shiragah Shimali 5 Sherpur — Saadatpur Gujran 6 Tukhmirpur — Mirpur Turk 7 Gopalpur — Wazirabad 8 Abadi Khera — Khera Kalan 9 Kankar Khera — Sahibabad Daulatpur 10 Nithari — Kirari Suleman Nagar 11 Kishan Garh Chhan — Mehrauli
2 Himachal Pradesh	All areas except in col. 3	*Mandi* 1 Karsong tehsil—All hamlets have been regarded as separate census villages. 2 Sundarnagar tehsil—74 revenue villages and 137 hamlets have been regarded as separate census villages.
3 Tripura		Residential village has been considered as census village Plain villages were taken as census villages according to as they existed by name. Similarly with hill villages. Sometimes a cluster of houses on a hill has also been taken as a census village.
4 Pondicherry		Hamlets, that is, clearly distinguished clusters of houses surrounded by fields or interspersed by small fields, have been treated as villages for census purposes, irrespective of whether they constituted a revenue village or not. There are no areas where only revenue villages have been treated as census villages or where the Panchayats have been taken as census villages.

SECTION 2—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION AND DISTRIBUTION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF POPULATION

Number of villages and average population of villages in different States

5. Owing to the great divergence in the definition of the concept of the village from one State to another, and often in different parts of the same State, any comparison, such as that attempted in Statement IV.1 below, of the number of villages State by State and of the average population of villages State by State will be of mainly academic interest.

STATEMENT IV·1

Number of Villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and the average number of Persons per inhabited Village in each State of India, 1961

State	Number of villages: Uninhabited	Number of villages: Inhabited	Average number of persons per inhabited Village
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**54,868**	**567,351**	**635**
Andhra Pradesh	1,913	27,084	1,097
Assam	1,565	25,702	426
Bihar	10,428	67,665	629
Gujarat	433	18,584	824
Jammu & Kashmir	167	6,559	452
Kerala	2	1,573	9,122
Madhya Pradesh	6,429	70,414	394
Madras	615	14,124	1,749
Maharashtra	3,016	35,851	792
Mysore	2,972	26,377	695
Orissa	5,659	46,466	354
Punjab	1,405	21,269	763
Rajasthan	2,285	32,241	523
Uttar Pradesh	12,720	112,624	571
West Bengal	**3,486**	**38,465**	**686**
A. & N. Islands	13	399	124
Delhi	24	276	1,084
Himachal Pradesh	1,316	10,438	123
L. M. & A. Islands	9	10	2,411
Manipur	42	1,866	382
Tripura	354	4,932	211
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	72	805
Goa, Daman and Diu	1	245	2,147
Pondicherry	..	388	722
N. E. F. A.	..	2,451	137
Nagaland	14	814	430
Sikkim	..	**462**	**336**

6. Amongst States with a larger average of village population than West Bengal are Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab. The villages are apparently more populous in West Bengal than in Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh. West Bengal has approximately one-fifteenth of India's inhabited villages, but more than one-fourteenth of her rural population.

Changes in number of Inhabited Villages

7. Since a *mauza* is essentially a unit of land or division of estate for the purpose of assessment of land revenue, and not a unit of settlement, it is not unusual to come across *mauzas* which have no population whatsoever. In West Bengal there are 3,486 uninhabited *mauzas*. Most of these *mauzas* were returned as uninhabited in the previous Censuses as well. But all villages, whether found inhabited or not in earlier Censuses, were taken into account for the purpose of the delimitation of the 1961 Census divisions so that no part of the country remained uncovered by the Census. The uninhabited villages have been included in the Census statistics and entered in the village directories and their total numbers are shown in Table A-1.

8. Statement IV.2 shows the changes in the number of inhabited villages in the State from 1901 to 1961. Fluctuations are to be attributed to a variety of reasons: (i) creation or reconstruction of villages owing to fresh settlement operations, (ii) alluvion and diluvion of large rivers which create new lands and islands as well as destroy old settlements, (iii) depopulation of villages or settlement in hitherto uninhabited *mauzas*, (iv) inclusion of villages in new or growing towns and (v) declassification of urban area as rural.

STATEMENT V·2

Changes in the number of Inhabited Villages during 1901—1961

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**38,465**	**38,474**	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	536	617	590	543	314	516	581
Jalpaiguri	774	793	906	446	429	1,401	431
Cooch Behar	1,138	1,181	1,383	1,183	1,154	1,180	1,175
West Dinajpur	3,130	3,197	3,228	3,573	3,515	4,379	3,809
Malda	1,603	1,577	1,415	1,711	1,645	3,502	2,634
Murshidabad	1,932	1,901	1,897	1,829	1,967	1,879	3,668
Nadia	1,282	1,238	1,182	1,240	1,228	1,221	1,655
24-Parganas	3,812	3,846	4,025	3,623	3,758	3,749	5,483
Howrah	787	815	828	1,111	861	967	1,451
Hooghly	1,911	1,906	1,908	2,180	2,187	2,202	2,383
Burdwan	2,665	2,649	2,703	2,631	2,811	2,769	3,662
Birbhum	2,234	2,207	2,211	2,402	2,299	2,216	3,317
Bankura	3,553	3,525	3,522	3,476	3,999	4,634	5,592
Midnapore	10,618	10,517	10,711	10,583	10,343	11,316	8,464
Purulia	2,490	2,505	..	..	..	..	..
Sikkim	**462**	**99**	**99**	**367**	**407**	**315**	**125**

NOTES: (*i*) State level figures for 1901—1941 are not given because adjusted figures for Purulia for these years arenot available.

(*ii*) In the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri *mauzas* which were merged in a Tea Estate or a Forest Unit, and for which the boundary lines could not be demarcated on the ground, were together counted as a single inhabited village in 1961. The variations over sixty years are also due to changes in number of *mauzas* by settlement operations, change in the number of uninhabited *mauzas* and absorption by towns of rural *mauzas*. Enclaves of Cooch Behar in Pakistan were not covered in the 1961 Census of India.

STATEMENT IV·3

Proportion of Rural Population in States, 1961

State	Number living in villages per 1,000 of the general population
1	2
INDIA	**820**
Orissa	937
Assam	923
Bihar	916
Uttar Pradesh	871
Madhya Pradesh	857
Kerala	849
Rajasthan	837
Jammu and Kashmir	833
Andhra Pradesh	826
Puhjab	799
Mysore	777
West Bengal	**755**
Gujarat	742
Madras	733
Maharashtra	718

The Rural-urban Population of the State compared with other States

9. In a total population of 34.9 millions of this State, no less than 26.4 millions or about 755 in 1,000 live in villages. The size of the rural population though very large in itself, is not very big viewed in the context of the country as a whole because there are as many as 11 States where the proportion of the rural population to the total population is higher than in West Bengal. The comparative figures are given in Statement IV.3.

Rural-urban Proportions of the Population by districts

10. In West Bengal, then, 755 persons out of every 1,000 live in villages. Statement IV.4 shows the proportion of rural population per 1,000 of the general population in the districts. The most rural district of the State is Malda which contains only two towns of little industrial importance. Purulia comes next in order. The other districts which are less urbanised than average West Bengal are Cooch Behar, Birbhum, Bankura, West Dinajpur, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan, Nadia and Darjeeling. The most urbanised district (after Calcutta which is entirely urban) is Howrah, followed by 24-Parganas and Hooghly. The urban population of these districts is mainly concentrated in the cities and towns of the area usually referred to as the Calcutta Industrial Region. As a matter of fact out of the 184 cities and towns of West Bengal 81 are within the Calcutta Industrial Region. These 81 cities and towns dispose of 72 per cent of the total urban population of the State. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the districts outside the Calcutta Industrial Region have very high percentages of rural population.

STATEMENT IV·4

Rural Population per 1,000 General Population, 1961

State/District	Rural population per 1,000 general population
1	2
West Bengal	**755**
Darjeeling	768
Jalpaiguri	909
Cooch Bihar	930
West Dinajpur	925
Malda	958
Murshidabad	915
Nadia	816
24-Parganas	682
Howrah	595
Hooghly	740
Burdwan	818
Birbhum	930
Bankura	927
Midnapore	923
Purulia	932

Average area and population of villages in different parts of the State

11. There are, in all, 41,951 villages in West Bengal covering a total rural area of 33,535.0 square miles. The average size of a village, which works out to be 0.80 square miles for the State, differs from one district to another. The villages in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions comprising the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri are generally larger in area than the villages in the plains. In these two

districts the nature of the terrain and the existence of large forests obliged the Revenue Survey to cover the area in larger blocks than are usual in the plains. But even in the plains the average size varies considerably from district to district. This variation is due to the fact that Revenue Survey was done gradually. The Survey party began with an attempt to survey as separate *mauza* each parcel belonging to a separate estate but later switched over as units of survey (and hence as a *mauza*) to parcels of land convenient to survey in one block. In 24-Parganas the average size of a village is 1.40 square miles while in Midnapore it is only 0.43 square miles. In respect of population size also, Midnapore has the lowest average of 377 persons per inhabited village. Jalpaiguri combines the highest average of both area and population per village. Among the plains districts the average population per inhabited village is quite high in Howrah, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad. A point to be noticed is that though the district Howrah has a very small average in respect of area per village, it has the State's second highest average for population per village. The explanation is not far to seek: the density of rural population in the district of Howrah is appreciably higher than any other district in West Bengal. The distribution of rural density has already been examined in Chapter II.

12. Statement IV.5 shows the average size of a village, average population per inhabited village and density of rural population in the different districts of West Bengal.

STATEMENT IV·5

Average Area and Population of a Village and Density of Rural Population in the State and Districts, 1961.

State/District	Average area per village	Average population of an inhabited village	Density of rural population per sq. mile
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	**0·80**	**686**	**787**
Darjeeling	2·10	896	387
Jalpaiguri	2·99	1,596	525
Cooch Behar	1·08	833	726
West Dinajpur	0·60	391	600
Malda	0·77	731	843
Murshidabad	0·92	1,084	1,026
Nadia	1·06	1,090	954
24-Parganas	1·40	1,124	784
Howarh	0·65	1,542	2,353
Hooghly	0·60	865	1,414
Burdwan	0·94	946	962
Birbhum	0·70	602	780
Bankura	0·69	434	588
Midnapore	0·43	377	772
Purulia	0·88	509	530

Distribution of Rural Population by Size class of villages

13. Table A-III shows the classification of villages by population size. The classification adopted in the table recognises the following groups of population:

(i) Less than 200
(ii) 200—499
(iii) 500—999
(iv) 1,000—1,999
(v) 2,000—4,999
(vi) 5,000—9,999
(vii) 10,000 and above

14. Statement IV.6 shows the distribution of the rural population of the different States and Territories of India by these classes.

STATEMENT IV·6

Proportion of 10,000 Persons in each State residing in Villages classified according to Population, 1961

India/State/Union Territory/ Other Areas	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	**495**	**1,600**	**2,329**	**2,486**	**2,129**	**620**	**341**
Andhra Pradesh	175	561	1,433	2,891	3,845	981	114
Assam	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	..
Bihar	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131
Gujarat	237	1,187	2,481	2,945	2,513	581	56
Jammu and Kashmir	825	2,567	3,102	2,398	994	114	..
Kerala	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011
Madhya Pradesh	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	..
Madras	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608
Maharashtra	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
Mysore	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..
Orissa	1,218	2,948	3,030	2,024	725	55	..
Punjab	283	1,248	2,347	2,953	2,521	549	99
Rajasthan	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	..
Uttar Pradesh	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
West Bengal	**412**	**1,512**	**2,287**	**2,725**	**2,347**	**585**	**132**
A. & N. Islands	3,399	3,369	2,810	422	..	..	..
Delhi	94	628	2,453	2,811	4,014	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	4,690	3,480	1,350	447	33	..	..
L. M. & A. Islands	33	..	396	1,398	8,173	..	..
Manipur	1,380	1,882	2,044	2,406	2,121	167	..
Tripura	2,705	2,273	2,450	1,819	753	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	201	1,214	2,954	3,935	1,696	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	13	102	650	2,143	5,077	1,527	488
Pondicherry	345	1,516	2,280	3,123	2,134	602	..
N.E.F.A.	4,378	2,672	1,301	883	613	153	..
Nagaland	955	2,652	3,174	2,527	692	..	..
Sikkim	**1,067**	**4,969**	**3,498**	**466**	..	..	..

N—Negligible

NOTE: The distribution of population of 3 villages of N.E.F.A. (*i. e.*, 781 persons) is not available. In working out the distribution of population in various size classes of villages, this population *i. e.*, 781 persons has been excluded.

15. It has already been seen that the average population of a village for the whole of the State is 686 persons. The bulk of the population, however, lives in villages of a size much above this average. Of the rural population 42.1 per cent are contained in villages of less than 1,000 persons and 57.9 per cent in villages of 1,000 persons and above. Of the individual size classes, the class 1,000 to 1,999 claims a larger population than any other single class does. The smallest size class of less than 200 persons represents only 4.1 per cent of the population in this State. Among the States where a higher proportion of the rural population lives in villages of this size class are Orissa (12.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (10.0 per cent) and Assam (9.5 per cent). These villages are comparatively less popular in the southern States of Kerala (less than 0.005 per cent), Madras (0.3 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (1.8 per cent).

16. One of the criteria for classification of a place as urban in the Census was that it should have a population of at least 5,000 persons. All villages with a population of above 5,000 could not however be treated as towns because there were other tests to be satisfied. In West Bengal 7.2 per cent of the rural population live in villages with a population of 5,000 and above. It is interesting to note that in Kerala these villages account for 89 per cent of the rural population. The all-India average is 9.6 per cent. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Punjab, Bihar and West Bengal present by and large a similar pattern of distribution of their rural population amongst the villages of different size classes, but a distinguishing feature of West Bengal in this group is the relatively higher concentration of rural population in the largest size class *viz.*, 10,000 and above.

17. It is indeed significant that 1.32 per cent of the rural population of this State live in 25 villages having a population of 10,000 and above. Of these 25 villages, 5 are in Murshidabad, 4 each in Jalpaiguri and Burdwan, 3 each in Cooch Behar and 24-Parganas, 2 in Nadia and 1 each in Darjeeling, Malda, Howrah and Birbhum. Statement IV.7 gives a list of these villages, their area, population and density and the proportion of their male workers engaged in agriculture.

STATEMENT IV·7

Villages with Population of above 10,000 with their Area, Density and Proportion of Male Workers engaged in Agriculture, 1961

District	Police Station	Village and J. L. No.	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Density per Sq. miles	Percentage of male workers engaged in agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	Pulbazar	Chebulama's Estate 2	46.86	22,511	480	84.64
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Kharia 5	23.26	23,182	997	38.27
	Jalpaiguri	Berubari 23	24.80	17,444	703	90.78
	Raiganj	Dabgram 2	17.71	12,969	732	55.44
	Raiganj	Sukani 28	21.55	11,890	552	85.74
Cooch Behar	Tufanganj	Balarampur 943	19.51	12,897	661	85.76
	Sitalkuchi	Sitalkuchi 449	17.47	12,902	738	89.26
	Haldibari	Bara Haldibari 1*	15.75	11,792	749	94.09
Malda	Kaliachak	Panchanandapur 11	8.89	12,598	1,417	55.94
Murshidabad	Shamshirganj	Anupnagar 99	3.00	11,599	3,866	17.85
	Suti	Punropara 63	2.98	10,473	3,514	25.28
	Bhagawangola	Nasipur 66	5.96	13,263	2,225	81.44
	Raninagar	Katlamari 89	6.22	12,616	2,028	60.30
	Jalangi	Sagarpara 10	7.00	10,054	1,436	68.81

*This is Thak number.

STATEMENT IV·7—*contd.*

District	Police Station	Village and J. L. No.	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Density per Sq. mile	Percentage of male workers engaged in agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nadia	Ranaghat	R. C. II (Cooper's Camp)	N.A.	22,364	N.A.	3.49
	Krishnagar	Dhubulia/R. C. I	N.A.	22,512	N.A.	1.23
24-Parganas	Dum Dum	Sultanpur 10	1.17	12,771	10,915	2.19
	Kulpi	Lakshmipur 252	8.68	12,132	1,398	92.56
	Mathurapur	Gillar Chhat 119	6.45	11,554	1,791	84.70
Howrah	Jagacha	Uttar Baksara 7	0.61	12,845	21,057	1.51
Burdwan	Raniganj	Siarsol 17	3.29	10,462	3,180	4.89
	Ondal	Kajora 41	3.99	12,508	3,135	7.86
	Jamuria	Pariharpur 23	2.04	12,339	6,049	2.74
	Jamuria	Sripur 24	1.59	12,343	7,763	2.58
Birbhum	Rampurhat	Margram 138	6.65	11,568	1,740	62.69

N.A.—Not Available.

18. Most of these places are merely overgrown villages and exhibit predominant agricultural characteristics. The exceptions are (i) Anupnagar (in Shamshirganj police station) which, situated on the south western outskirts of the Dhulian municipality, has a thriving bidi making industry, (ii) Sultanpur (in Dum Dum police station) which locked between North Dum-Dum and Dum-Dum municipal towns is rapidly filling up with a population mainly dependent on the adjoining towns for their livelihood, and (iii) Uttar Baksara (in Jagacha police station) which is encircled by the towns of Unsani, Jagachha and the city of Howrah and whose ascendancy to the urban status is only a matter of time. Cooper's Camp and Dhubulia are refugee camps counted as separate villages in the Census for administrative convenience. The four villages of the Burdwan district are coal mining areas and their working population consist almost entirely of miners and other mining workers.

19. The distribution of the rural population within the State between different size classes of villages shows characteristics varying from district to district. Statement IV.8 shows the classification for the districts.

STATEMENT IV·8

Distribution of 1,000 Rural Population of the Districts by Villages classified by Population sizes, 1961

District	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population					
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling	24	120	165	273	231	187
Jalpaiguri	4	22	135	319	310	210
Cooch Behar	30	102	210	287	267	104
West Dinajpur	101	341	305	168	80	5
Malda	40	148	183	264	306	59
Murshidabad	14	76	174	259	332	145
Nadia	11	72	187	295	327	108
24-Parganas	7	71	203	327	306	86
Howrah	2	27	138	314	426	93
Hooghly	18	119	262	290	251	60
Burdwan	14	102	223	313	266	82
Birbhum	43	199	313	277	141	27
Bankura	77	308	319	207	85	4
Midnapore	120	275	258	215	117	15
Purulia	57	254	312	254	104	19

20. Small villages with a population of less than 200 persons account for more than 10 per cent of the rural population only in two districts, *viz.*, Midnapore and West Dinajpur. In all other districts except Purulia and Kankura these villages contain less than 5 per cent, and in Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas and Howrah less than 1 per cent of the rural population. On the other hand, very large villages with population of 5,000 and above are a feature of the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Murshidabad, Nadia and Cooch Behar where more than 10 per cent of the rural population live in those villages. The percentage is less than 1 in the districts of West Dinajpur and Bankura.

21. The districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia and West Dinajpur tend to show a similar pattern of distribution inasmuch as majority of the rural population of these districts live in small villages with population of less than 1,000. Among the other districts, Jalpaiguri and Howrah stand out as prominent with 52 per cent of their rural population living in villages with a population of above 2,000 persons. About 48 per cent of the rural population of Murshidabad, 44 per cent of Nadia and 42 per cent of Darjeeling live in villages with population of 2,000 and above. The medium sized villages with population between 1,000 and 1,999 contain the highest percentage (32.7) of the rural population in the 24-Parganas district.

Distribution of villages by Population size

22. Small villages are more numerous than the larger ones. Out of the total of 38,454 inhabited villages in West Bengal, 22,291, or about 58 per cent, have population of less than 500 persons each. But there are certain parts of the State such as Jalpaiguri and Howrah where large villages are the distinguishing feature of the countryside. Statement IV.9 shows the distribution of villages between different size classes in the State and districts.

STATEMENT IV·9

Distribution of 1,000 Villages by Population classes, West Bengal and Districts, 1961

State/District	Villages with Population					
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	**267**	**313**	**221**	**136**	**56**	**7**
Darjeeling	211	313	205	177	73	21
Jalpaiguri	54	98	274	371	160	43
Cooch Behar	226	258	248	178	79	11
West Dinajpur	350	411	177	50	12	..
Malda	257	334	187	142	74	6
Murshidabad	151	243	262	201	120	23
Nadia	118	225	285	231	126	15
24-Parganas	65	225	312	263	121	14
Howrah	28	111	278	335	226	22
Hooghly	117	294	322	183	76	8
Burdwan	111	283	294	214	87	11
Birbhum	219	356	270	123	30	2
Bankura	311	405	203	67	14	..
Midnapore	457	327	140	59	16	1
Purulia	265	386	230	98	19	2
Sikkim	**302**	**509**	**176**	**13**	..	..

23. It will appear that villages with less than 500 inhabitants are more frequent than villages with a larger population in the northern districts of Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Malda and the western districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia. It is in Midnapore more than anywhere else that the emphasis is on small villages. Villages with less than 200 inhabitants form about one-half, and villages

with less than 500 inhabitants more than two-thirds, of the total number of villages in this district. In West Dinajpur and Bankura also nearly two-thirds of the villages have less than 500 inhabitants although the villages with population between 200 and 499 are more numerous than the villages with still smaller population. Incidentally, Midnapore is the only district where the smallest size class (*i.e.*, less than 200 inhabitants) accounts for the largest proportion of villages.

24. Amongst districts with relatively higher proportion of villages in large population size groups Jalpaiguri stands out as the most prominent. Here the villages are very much of a size with regard to area also (*vide* Statement IV.5). The size of the average village is great in this district because at the time of the Revenue Survey Government was the proprietor of most of the land here and the survey was therefore conducted in large blocks without the necessity for any reference to the rights or boundaries of private landlords. The same is not true of Howrah, where the high frequency of villages of larger population size groups cannot be explained by a large average area, which is only 0.65 square miles against the State average of 0.80 square miles, but by a very high density of rural population which is 2,353 persons per square mile against the State average of only 730 persons per square mile.

25. It may be profitable, in passing, to look for peculiarities in the pattern of distribution at the police station level. For this purpose we may pick up those police stations (A) in which none of the inhabited villages has less than 500 inhabitants and (B) in which none of the villages has more than 2,000 inhabitants. The two lists are as follows:

LIST A

Police Stations in which none of the Inhabited Villages has less than 500 Inhabitants

District	Police Station
1	2
Darjeeling	Pulbazar
	Darjeeling
	Mirik
24-Parganas	Dum Dum
	Sandeskhali
Howrah	Bally (outside Howrah City)
	Jagacha
	Bawria
Burdwan	Chittaranjan

LIST B

Police Stations in which none of the Villages has more than 2,000 Inhabitants

District	Police Station
1	2
Darjeeling	Kharibari
West Dinajpur	Kumarganj
	Kaliaganj
	Hemtabad
	Kushmundi
	Bangshihari
Malda	Bamangola
Murshidabad	Jaganj
Howrah	Sibpur (outside Howrah City)
Burdwan	Chittaranjan
Birbhum	Illambazar
Bankura	Ranibandah
Midnapore	Salbani
	Garhbeta
	Debra
	Jamboni
	Nayagram
Purulia	Santuri

26. There are three points which should be stated here by way of clarification. First, Chittaranjan police station which features both the lists contains two villages only with population of 1,067 and 831 respectively. Secondly, Sibpur police station (outside Howrah city) of List B contains the Botanical Garden area which has been censused as a single village and has a population of 374. Thirdly, Bally (outside Howrah city) and Bawria police stations of List A do not contain any inhabited village with a population of less than 1,000 persons.

27. With the boundary of villages remaining more or less stationary, heavy increase in the density of population has resulted in a steady movement of villages from the lower to the higher population size groups. In 1931 among every, 1,000 villages in West Bengal those containing population of less than 500 each numbered 751. The number decreased to 690 in 1941, 678 in 1951 and 580 in 1961. On the other hand, large villages with 2,000 or more inhabitants formed only 23 per 1,000 of villages in 1931. In 1961 they were 63 per 1,000. Statement IV.10 traces the changes in the distribution per 1,000 villages by population sizes during the last four decades for the State and districts.

STATEMENT IV·10

Distribution per 1,000 of Villages by Size groups, 1931—1961

State/District	Villages with population under 500				Villages with population 500—999				Villages with population 1,000—1,999				Villages with population 2,000 and above			
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931	1961	1951	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West Bengal*	**580**	**678**	**690**	**751**	**221**	**196**	**194**	**159**	**136**	**91**	**84**	**67**	**63**	**35**	**32**	**23**
Darjeeling	524	692	620	643	205	156	204	208	177	105	122	131	94	47	54	18
Jalpaiguri	152	272	456	439	274	424	295	157	371	183	155	204	203	121	94	200
Cooch Behar	484	648	691	681	248	223	231	196	178	97	68	101	90	32	10	22
West Dinajpur	761	852	831	882	177	113	123	84	50	30	39	27	12	5	7	7
Malda	592	661	639	774	187	189	201	130	142	99	108	60	79	51	52	36
Murshidabad	393	511	501	544	262	246	253	261	201	146	162	133	144	97	84	62
Nadia	343	535	544	591	285	250	258	248	231	161	144	124	141	54	54	37
24-Parganas	290	422	462	539	312	314	333	287	263	188	156	128	135	76	49	46
Howrah	139	191	215	517	278	328	344	279	335	303	266	133	248	178	175	71
Hooghly	411	568	614	744	321	273	249	179	183	114	100	58	85	45	37	19
Burdwan	394	527	561	634	294	279	264	226	214	144	127	108	98	50	48	32
Birbhum	575	706	713	768	270	211	210	169	123	64	57	49	32	19	20	14
Bankura	715	807	807	846	203	148	146	118	67	39	41	33	15	6	6	3
Midnapore	783	844	855	876	140	108	103	89	59	39	33	30	18	9	9	5
Purulia	651	703	N.A.	N.A.	230	217	N.A.	N.A.	98	73	N.A.	N.A.	21	7	N.A.	N.A.

*Excluding Purulia for 1931 and 1941.

N. A.—Not Available.

28. It will be seen that over the last thirty years villages of population size 500 to 999, 1,000 to 1,999 and 2,000+ have increased in number at the cost of villages with less than 500 inhabitants. The villages of the category last mentioned outnumbered other villages in each district (except Jalpaiguri) in 1931. Within thirty years they fell into a minority in the districts of Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan. The proportion of villages in population group 500 to 999 to all villages has increased in the last thirty years in all districts, except in Darjeeling and Murshidabad where it has remained by and large stationary. In Howrah the proportion of villages in this size group rose sharply from 279 in 1,000 in 1931 to 344 in 1,000 in 1941 and then fell to 328 in 1,000 in 1951 and 278 in 1,000 in 1961. Evidently, in this district this size group is losing more villages to the higher size groups than what it is gaining from the lower size group. Villages in the size groups 1,000 to 1,999 and 2,000+ have increased their proportions in all districts over the last 30 years. The increasing density of rural population is also testified by the changes in the distribution of the rural population by villages classified by size groups. Statement IV.11 shows the number per 1,000 of the rural population of the State and districts living in villages with population of five size groups for the last six decades. The Statement confirms how the villages with small population are rapidly filling up and moving over to the next higher classes.

STATEMENT IV·11

Changes in the Proportion of 1,000 Persons residing in Villages classified according to Population, 1901—1961

State/District	Census Year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population				
		Under 500	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	1961	192	229	272	235	72
	1951	278	257	238	169	48
	1941*	293	273	236	168	30
	1931*	351	256	213	147	33
	1921	386	251	196	132	35
	1911	448	239	186	108	19
	1901	517	253	149	70	11
Darjeeling	1961	144	165	273	231	187
	1951	246	187	237	135	175
	1941	223	262	279	236	..
	1931	295	284	332	89	..
	1921	134	314	272	236	44
	1911	305	203	251	196	45
	1901	404	216	233	124	23
Jalpaiguri	1961	26	135	310	310	210
	1951	70	288	226	296	120
	1941	124	263	269	323	21
	1931	76	93	231	379	221
	1921	83	108	224	343	242
	1911	462	72	211	228	27
	1901	133	93	237	370	167
Cooch Behar	1961	132	210	287	267	104
	1951	254	299	266	171	10
	1941	372	345	215	54	14
	1931	289	281	282	93	55
	1921	285	286	278	98	53
	1911	283	294	292	92	59
	1901	306	288	255	95	56

*Excluding Purulia.

STATEMENT IV·11—*contd.*

State/District	Census Year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population				
		Under 500	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Dinajpur	1961	442	305	168	80	5
	1951	608	268	92	32	..
	1941	524	255	161	60	..
	1931	567	214	136	77	6
	1921	577	211	140	72	..
	1911	757	151	63	29	..
	1901	766	140	61	33	..
Malda	1961	188	183	264	306	59
	1951	249	234	239	238	40
	1941	232	234	246	215	73
	1931	313	208	187	208	84
	1921	328	231	196	183	66
	1911	682	206	85	27	..
	1901	603	219	106	59	13
Murshidabad	1961	90	174	259	332	145
	1951	152	213	244	307	84
	1941	154	224	277	277	68
	1931	186	265	267	248	34
	1921	237	251	277	204	31
	1911	201	254	270	227	48
	1901	473	294	177	56	..
Nadia	1961	83	187	295	327	108
	1951	186	234	296	188	96
	1941	207	270	288	208	27
	1931	254	293	280	158	15
	1921	257	301	277	156	9
	1911	226	305	309	139	21
	1901	350	337	229	84	..
24-Parganas	1961	78	204	327	306	85
	1951	140	269	307	225	59
	1941	165	324	302	168	41
	1931	223	304	260	187	26
	1921	273	263	216	177	71
	1911	288	282	216	146	68
	1901	543	303	125	29	..
Howrah	1961	29	138	314	426	93
	1951	44	177	320	321	138
	1941	56	197	290	322	135
	1931	179	263	242	238	78
	1921	134	248	253	283	83
	1911	161	263	313	256	7
	1901	339	285	222	154	..
Hooghly	1961	137	262	290	251	60
	1951	240	305	248	193	14
	1941	272	305	228	177	18
	1931	388	292	190	123	7
	1921	389	286	189	136	6
	1911	373	298	209	112	8
	1901	410	297	180	113	..
Burdwan	1961	116	223	312	266	83
	1951	196	280	279	182	63
	1941	198	299	279	218	6
	1931	270	290	267	154	10
	1921	330	299	234	120	17
	1911	294	294	263	140	9
	1901	405	311	213	71	..

STATEMENT IV·11—*concld.*

State/District	Census Year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population: Under 500	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Birbhum	1961	241	313	276	141	29
	1951	368	320	188	102	22
	1941	364	326	178	109	23
	1931	418	296	162	94	30
	1921	469	274	169	75	13
	1911	392	296	188	101	23
	1901	569	254	119	49	9
Bankura	1961	386	318	207	85	4
	1951	518	289	150	39	4
	1941	505	285	158	47	5
	1931	565	265	145	25	..
	1921	644	226	101	29	..
	1911	607	219	119	48	7
	1901	677	192	91	40	..
Midnapore	1961	395	258	215	117	15
	1951	488	252	179	75	6
	1941	492	253	167	83	5
	1931	552	240	154	54	..
	1921	568	234	141	57	..
	1911	559	251	139	51	..
	1901	573	278	120	26	3
Purulia	1961	311	312	254	104	19
	1951	379	354	222	39	6
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1921	518	284	138	56	4
	1911	718	168	71	37	6
	1901	727	171	72	30	..

N.A.—Not Available.

The Density of Rural Population

29. The enumerated rural population of West Bengal on March 1, 1961 was 26,385,437. The total rural area of the State on the basis of village records is 33,535 square miles. The absolute rural density thus calculates to 787 persons per square mile compared to the overall density of 1,021.

STATEMENT IV·12

Density of Rural Population in the States of India, 1961

State	Density of rural population per square mile
1	2
INDIA	**297**
Andhra Pradesh	284
Assam	232
Bihar	643
Gujarat	218
Jammu and Kashmir	55
Kerala	985
Madhya Pradesh	165
Madras	513
Maharashtra	245
Mysore	252
Orissa	275
Punjab	346
Rajasthan	130
Uttar Pradesh	569
West Bengal	**787**

30. In point of rural density, as in general density, Kerala is the only State in India with a figure higher than that of West Bengal. The marginal Statement shows the rural density figures for the States.

31. The pressure of population on rural West Bengal can perhaps be best

understood by relating it to the corresponding figure of Bihar, the State with the next highest rural density. Bihar has a rural area of 66,936 square miles which is inhabited by 42,541,690 persons. If the entire rural population of Assam consisting of 10,959,744 persons were to leave their hearth and home and settle down in the villages of Bihar, Bihar would then have a rural density (809) which would be just above the West Bengal figure (787). Indeed, in West Bengal we see people crowded to a degree that in a rural community is quite remarkable even when compared to the other most thickly populated parts of the world. In terms of population per square kilometer the State's rural density works out to be 304 against general density of 252 in Japan and 218 in the U.K.

32. As the population of most of the districts in West Bengal is predominantly rural the pattern of the density of rural population in them approximates closely to that of the general population as will appear from the figures below.

STATEMENT IV·13

Density per square mile in the Districts, 1961

District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	497	387	9,404
Jalpaiguri	570	525	4,431
Cooch Behar	776	726	10,280
West Dinajpur	642	600	4,873
Malda	878	843	16,706
Murshidabad	1,105	1,026	6,318
Nadia	1,135	954	7,183
24-Parganas	1,114	784	11,590
Calcutta	73,642	..	73,642
Howrah	3,639	2,353	18,554
Hooghly	1,841	1,414	13,348
Burdwan	1,139	962	6,656
Birbhum	830	780	5,768
Bankura	629	588	4,740
Midnapore	826	772	5,117
Purulia	565	530	5,505

33. With the exception of Malda there is no district in North Bengal where the rural density exceeds the average rural density of the State. Below that mark are also the western districts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia. The most densely populated rural areas of the State are in the central districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan, with the densities varying between 954 and 2,353 though the last figure is reached in an area of a little over 500 square miles in extent in the district of Howrah. In the 24-Parganas district all the subdivisions have mean rural densities much above the State average but the district average is pulled down by the 1,630 square miles of the Sunderban Forest area which is not included in the area figure of any of the subdivisions.

34. Police stationwise density figures have been discussed in Chapter II.

SECTION 3—GROWTH AND MOVEMENT

Rural-urban differential in Growth Rates

35. The percentage variation of the population of the State and its divisions and districts is shown for the six decades from 1901 to 1961 in Statement III.17 in Chapter III of this Report. That Statement will also afford a comparative study of the growth of the rural population with that of the general population. For convenience of reference the figures at the State level are reproduced below.

STATEMENT IV·14

Percentage Variation of Population Total, Rural, Urban, West Bengal, 1901—1961

Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1961	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	+106·18	+32·8)	+13·22	+22·93	+ 8·14	—2·91	+ 6·25
Rural	+ 77·40	+31·81	+ 8·27	+15·55	+ 6·98	—4·43	+ 5·21
Urban	+313·29	+35·97	+32·52	+63·69	+15·01	+7·16	+13·70

36. For this Statement the figures of the general population of the previous censuses were first adjusted to the territorial limits of the State in 1961. Of this general population, the population of the areas that were treated as towns at a particular Census was accepted as the urban population of that Census, irrespective of the fact whether a town of a previous Census was treated as a town or not at the later Census. The rural population at each Census was what remained of the general population.

37. The growth of the rural population would be found to have generally followed the broad pattern of the growth of the general population. In both the cases the Great Divide was 1921. It would appear that the high rate of increase during 1931-41 was largely artificial (due to spurious inflations in 1941) and responsible for the small increase in the following decade. The net increase of the rural population during the last sixty years has been to the extent of 77.40 per cent.

38. The rate of growth of the rural population has always been lower than the rate for the general population. It is, however, significant that since the abnormal decade of 1931-41 the divergence between these two rates is diminishing rapidly. The percentage rate of growth of rural population was thus lower than that of the general population by 7.38 in 1931-41, 4.95 in 1941-51 and 0.99 in 1951-61. We have noted in the previous chapter that urban areas of West Bengal are more deficient in sex ratio than the rural areas. It is due to this reason, among others, that the rate of natural increase is higher in villages than in towns. It is obvious that the rate at which the villages are losing a part of their population to the towns more than matches the difference between rural and urban rates of natural growth.

39. We must remark, however, that it is difficult to consider the rural population growth in isolation because the rural category is not a static and unchanging one. Demotion from the urban to the rural category being very rare, there is almost a continuous drift from the rural to the urban population. This drift is brought about mainly by two processes, *viz.*, by a place earning promotion from rural to the urban category and by migration of the rural population to urban areas. Although a consideration of the influence of the second process on the rural-urban

differentials of population growth is rendered difficult by the absence of adequate statistics on rural-urban migration, we may attempt to isolate the effect of the first. There is no means at hand to ascertain what precisely would have been the rural population of the State in 1951 had the places treated as towns for the first time in 1961 been treated as towns in 1951 also because some of these new towns contain parts of *mauzas* and the 1951 population figures of these parts are not available. But it has been estimated (by assuming that the population in such parts was distributed in 1951 in the same ratio as in 1961) that the areas that were rural in 1961 had a population of 19,579,218 persons in 1951 and the areas which were urban in 1961 had a population of 6,720,762 persons in 1951. On the basis of these estimated figures the percentage increase of the rural and urban population for the decade 1951-61 comes to 34.76 per cent and 27.08 per cent respectively. If, on the other hand, we make correction in the rural-urban population of 1961 on the basis of the list of towns of 1951, that is to say, if we assume that the list of towns adopted at the 1951 Census held good in 1961 also, we find that the rural and urban population of West Bengal in 1961 would have been 27,145,579 and 7,780,700 respectively, showing a percentage increase of 35.60 and 23.86 over the 1951 figures. It is evident therefore that administrative changes in the list of towns has, at least in the decade 1951-61, made a significant impact on the rural-urban differentials in the growth rate. At the same time we cannot be oblivious of the fact that the growing towns are constantly overflowing into the neighbouring countryside absorbing formerly rural areas into the vortex of urban living, though the influence of this factor on population growth is not known exactly.

40. Whatever the limitations of the estimates they are quite adequate to underscore the fact that in spite of the balance of advantage that the town has over the village in matters of intra-state and inter-state movements, the rural areas record heavier increases of population than the urban areas.

41. The usual method of analysing the increase or decrease in the rural population is to trace the growth rate in the population treated as rural in particular Censuses, and this has been done in the paragraphs which follow (except in paragraphs 48 and 49 where an analysis of the 1951-61 growth has been attempted with rates based on figures adjusted for changes in the list of towns).

Growth in the Districts

42. As in the State in the districts also the trend of growth of the rural population is usually similar to that of the general populaion though in some districts the rural population has at times grown faster than the general population. In the decade 1901-11 when the State average of the rural growth rate was only 5.21 per cent, the districts of Jalpaiguri and Malda registered spectacular increases of 21.43 per cent and 16.07 per cent respectively. Both the rates were higher than the corresponding growth rates of the urban population. The other districts which recorded rural growth rates of more than 5 per cent in this decade were Purulia (13.60), 24-Parganas (10.97), Howrah (10.06) and West Dinajpur (6.78). Burdwan recorded a decrease of 0.13 per cent.

1901—11

1911—21

43. The decade 1911-21 stands out as one showing general decrease in rural population. The only districts which showed increases, however small, were Darjeeling (4.00 per cent), Jalpaiguri (4.55 per cent), Cooch Behar (0.33 per cent), 24-Parganas (4.87 per cent) and Howrah (4.96 per cent). At the State level there was

a decline of 4.43 per cent in the rural population against a net decline of 2.91 per cent in the general population.

1921—31 44. During 1921-31 the decadal growth rate of the rural population was only 6.98 per cent, Cooch Behar being the only district showing a decrease (—0.40 per cent). The three largest increases took place in Purulia (16.93 per cent), Murshidabad (12.55 per cent) and Birbhum (11.85 per cent). It is noticeable that in all these three districts the rural population grew faster than the general population in the corresponding period.

1931—41 45. The decade 1931-41 witnessed a fairly heavy growth (of 15.55 per cent) in the rural population of the State. The only districts which registered less than 10 per cent increase were Cooch Behar (7.16 per cent) and Birbhum (6.61 per cent). The small growth of rural population in these two districts was mainly due to administrative changes in the list of towns. Tufanganj and Mekliganj in Cooch Behar district and Bolpur (town in 1921 but declassified in 1931), Sainthia and Dubrajpur in the Birbhum district were treated as new towns in the 1941 Census. Large increases were noticed in the three districts of 24-Parganas (21.93 per cent), Howrah (25.72 per cent) and Hooghly (20.22 per cent), *i.e.*, the districts which were among the "worst offenders in the race of inflation in the 1941 Census".

1941—51 46. At the 1951 Census 17 new places (Alipur Duar, Balurghat, Raiganj, Kanchrapara Development Area Rural Colony, Batanagar, Diamond Harbour, Canning, Ichhapur Defence Estate, Uluberia, Bauria, Memari, Chittaranjan, Niamatpur, Dishergarh, Khatra, Garhbeta and Jhargram) were added in the list of towns, while only one place, *viz.*, Beldanga was omitted. This heightening tempo of urbanisation aided by the balancing effect of the 1941 inflation restricted the 1941-51 growth rate of the rural population to a meagre 8.27 per cent. Among all districts, the largest growth took place in Nadia (29.39 per cent) and 24-Parganas (15.94 per cent) which had to accommodate a sizable population of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Growth seemed to have particularly disfavoured two districts: Cooch Behar (1.13 per cent) which was a Princely State until January 1950 and Birbhum (1.00 per cent).

1951—61

STATEMENT IV·15

Percentage increase of Rural and Urban Population in the Districts, 1951—1961

District	Percentage increase, 1951—1961	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
West Bengal	**31·81**	**35·97**
Darjeeling	31·46	53·09
Jalpaiguri	45·25	87·19
Cooch Behar	53·27	42·38
West Dinajpur	31·01	135·98
Malda	29·78	44·44
Murshidabad	32·50	44·87
Nadia	49·23	51·53
24-Parganas	32·05	64·29
Calcutta	..	8·48
Howrah	11·42	57·97
Hooghly	36·61	46·71
Burdwan	35·02	73·20
Birbhum	34·82	46·06
Bankura	25·94	29·11
Midnapore	29·02	32·19
Purulia	16·22	17·85

47. Incidentally, in both of these districts the rural growth rates for the next decade (*i.e.*, 53.27 per cent and 34.82 per cent respectively in 1951-61) were quite impressive. The rate for Cooch Behar as a matter of fact, was the highest among all districts. This growth distinguished itself in another aspect: it was much in excess of the urban growth rate (42.38 per cent) of the district for the corresponding period. There was no administrative change in the list of towns so far as this district was concerned. The next largest growth of rural population (49.23 per cent) in the decade was recorded in Nadia notwithstanding the addition of 5 new places in the list of towns at the

1961 Census. Statement IV.15 shows the percentage increase of the rural and urban population of the districts in 1951-61.

STATEMENT IV·16

Percentage increase of Rural and Urban Population in the Districts, 1951—1961 (with 1951 rural-urban population figures corrected on the basis of the 1961 list of towns)

District	Percentage increase, 1951—1961	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
West Bengal	**34·76**	**27·08**
Darjeeling	31·46	53·09
Jalpaiguri	49·81	34·49
Cooch Behar	53·27	42·38
West Dinajpur	33·27	71·16
Malda	29·78	44·44
Murshidabad	34·65	22·02
Nadia	50·98	44·00
24-Parganas	44·04	34·44
Calcutta	..	8·48
Howrah	29·08	22·90
Hooghly	37·99	42·35
Burdwan	40·04	43·55
Birbhum	35·70	33·61
Bankura	25·94	29·11
Midnapore	29·56	25·73
Purulia	16·22	17·85

48. This Statement does not take into account the effect of administrative changes (which were quite a few) in the list of towns on the rural-urban growth differential. Such changes had taken place in the districts of Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum and Midnapore. If we make adjustments for these changes, that is to say, if we presume that the 1961 list of towns held good for 1951 also, we arrive at rates shown in Statement IV.16.

49. Applying the second method of adjustment, *i.e.*, by assuming that the places treated as rural and urban in 1951 were treated likewise in 1961 also, we arrive at growth rates of rural-urban population of the districts as given in Statement IV.17.

STATEMENT IV·17

Percentage increase of Rural and Urban Population in the Districts, 1951—1961 (with the 1961 rural-urban population figures corrected on the basis of the 1951 list of towns)

District	Percentage increase, 1951—1961	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
West Bengal	**35·60**	**23·86**
Darjeeling	31·46	53·09
Jalpaiguri	50·67	17·42
Cooch Behar	53·27	42·38
West Dinajpur	34·60	55·75
Malda	29·78	44·44
Murshidabad	34·48	21·68
Nadia	52·23	38·03
24-Parganas	40·41	41·99
Calcutta	..	8·48
Howrah	27·08	25·31
Hooghly	39·38	38·24
Burdwan	41·34	36·76
Birbhum	35·69	33·50
Bankura	25·94	29·11
Midnapore	29·64	24·63
Purulia	16·22	17·85

50. A comparison of the statements will bring out three important points *viz.*, (1) that the administrative changes in the list of towns had the effect of masking the rural growth and inflating the urban growth by a considerable extent in the districts of 24-Parganas and Howrah where the real growth of the rural population seems to have been by and large of the same magnitude as the urban growth, (2) that the rural population grew faster than urban population in at least eight districts (not in one, as the uncorrected figures would suggest), and (3) that the excess of urban growth rates over the rural growth rates is the most conspicuous in districts (West Dinajpur, Malda and Darjeeling) which are about the least urbanised.

The small proportion of the out-born in the Rural Population

51. Of the rural population of 26,385,437 in the State, 23,215,602 (or 88 per cent) were enumerated in the district where they were born. Out of them, 18,009,594 (or 68.3 per cent) were found to live at the same village where they were born. It is also remarkable that of the 12 per cent of the rural population that are out-born

i.e., born outside the district of enumeration, only 851,903 (or 3.2 per cent) are in ternal migrants from other districts of the State. As for the remaining 8.8 per cent, 2.6 per cent came from other States of India and 6.2 per cent from countries beyond India (Pakistan alone accounting for 5.7 per cent).

Tendency to stay at home

52. The small proportion of the out-born does not by itself answer the much debated question whether the rural population of Bengal "are above all things a domestic stay-at-home people"—a characteristic attributed to them by the Census Superintendent of 1881. To measure how little, if at all, the rural population of the State are addicted to movement we have to take into consideration the fact that in the 1961 Census 7,155,703 persons born in the rural areas of West Bengal were enumerated outside the village where they were born: 5,508,178 in other parts of the same district, 1,259,302 in other districts of the State and 388,223 in other States of India. The ratio, therefore, of those villagers who migrated out (from their village of birth to any place of India, emigration beyond India being left out of reckoning) to those who are the "stay-at-home" is 7,155,703: 18,009,594 or 3:7 approximately. Even for a rural population this cannot be regarded as a high degree of mobility.

Sex Ratio of the out-born in the Rural Population

53. The rural population of the State as at the 1961 Census included 692,712 persons born in other States of India and 1,625,220 persons born in countries beyond India. The sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in these two categories of immigrants work out as 665 and 895 respectively. Immigrants from Pakistan, who from the great bulk of the latter category have, naturally, moved out in whole families.

Sex Ratio among the Emigrant Rural Population

54. Marriage accounts for a predominant part of short distance migration. Thus, of the 5,508,178 persons who were born at the rural areas of West Bengal but emigrated to the other parts of their district of birth, only, 1,265,860 were males and the remaining 4,242,318 were females, reducing to a ratio of 3,351 females per 1,000 males. Among the 1,259,302 villagers who were found to have moved out to other districts of the State, as many as 701,179 (i.e., 1,256 per 1,000 of the opposite sex) were females.

Rural-urban Migartion

55. There is then to be considered the drift of rural population to urban areas in particular. The urban population of West Bengal in 1961 included 2,113,179 persons (about 25 per cent of the total) who were migrants from the rural areas of West Bengal and other States of India. Rural West Bengal contributed to 917,144 (or only 43 per cent) of these migrants. Among other States, 668,033 and 242,142 came from the villages of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

56. Of the 917,144 persons who were born in the rural areas of West Bengal but migrated to urban areas of the State, 410,550 selected for emigration a town within the district of their birth and the remaining 506,594 crossed over to other districts. The sex ratios declined with the distance of migration and were 1,012 and 676 respectively for these two categories of migrants.

57. Before entering, however, in the discussion of inter district and inter State rural-urban migration, it will be as well to consider the internal movements of the population in the districts from the village to the town. The largest of such movements appears to have taken place in the 24-Parganas district where the towns have absorbed 115,381 persons from the villages of the same district. The next prominent district is Burdwan where the villages have lost 65,763 persons to the towns of the district. Howrah (57,162), Midnapore (42,522), Hooghly (31,076) and Murshidabad (25,301) are the other districts where the towns have drawn at least 25,000 persons from the local village-born population.

58. Statement IV.18 gives a districtwise break down of the migration of rural-born population to the urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT IV·18

Number of Immigrants to the Urban Areas from Rural Areas, 1961

Immigration to the urban areas of district	From the rural areas of the same district	From the rural areas of other districts of West Bengal	From the rural areas of other States of India
1	2	3	4
arjeeling	7,984	2,090	19,318
Jalpaiguri	5,738	3,143	13,629
Cooch Behar	3,099	1,392	6,991
West Dinajpur	3,598	2,211	9,333
Malda	2,886	1,315	2,784
Murshidabad	25,301	6,574	4,304
Nadia	9,654	8,972	7,380
24-Parganas	115,381	90,804	224,342
Calcutta	..	233,721	524,329
Howrah	57,162	51,892	160,732
Hooghly	31,076	37,527	93,656
Burdwan	65,763	37,821	88,338
Birbhum	13,695	6,940	7,043
Bankura	17,743	5,025	2,354
Midnapore	42,522	14,263	25,656
Purulia	8,948	2,904	5,846
Total	**410,550**	**506,594**	**1,196,035**

59. The most distinctive feature of the statement is that in eight districts, *viz.*, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah and Hooghly, the urban areas have recruited more persons from the villages of other States than from those of the home State. Out of every 100 persons that migrated to the towns of West Bengal from the rural areas of India only 43 came from within the State, out of whom 19 were accounted for by the rural areas of the district in which the town was situated and 24 crossed over from other districts of the State.

60. The city of Calcutta and the neighbouring towns played the most predominant role in inter district rural-urban migration in the State. Out of the 506,594 rural-born persons in West Bengal who left their district of birth to migrate to the urban areas of other districts, 233,721 (or 46 per cent) migrated to Calcutta. Another 90,804 persons crossed over to the towns of the 24-Parganas district and 51,892 to the towns in Howrah.

61. In the case of rural-born migrants from other States also, Calcutta and the cities and towns of 24-Parganas and Howrah were the principal receiving ends. In a total of 1,196,035 rural-born persons of other States who migrated to the urban areas of West Bengal, 909,403 (*i.e.*, 76 per cent) converged in these three districts.

62. As against these figures, there were only 99,041 persons who migrated from the villages of West Bengal to the cities and towns of all the other States of India taken together. So, for every 1 person going out from rural West Bengal to find a living in the towns of other States, the West Bengal towns received 12 persons from the villages of those States.

63. To sum up, here again are the basic figures. Altogether 1,016,185 persons born in the rural areas of West Bengal were found in the 1961 Census to have migrated to urban areas. Of them, 410,550 (or 40 per cent) migrated to a town within the district of their birth, 506,594 (or 50 per cent) to a town in another district and 99,041 (or 10 per cent) to a town beyond the State.

SECTION 4—SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

Sex Ratio

64. We have noticed in the preceding Chapter of this work that although in the general population of each district there are fewer females than males, the deficiency is smaller in the rural than in the urban population. Statement III.26 in that Chapter has given us comparative figures for total, rural and urban sex ratios for the State and districts. It remains now to examine the changes in the rural sex ratio since 1901. Statement IV.19 shows the changes in the proportion of the sexes in rural areas since 1901.

STATEMENT IV·19

Changes in the Proportion of the Sexes in Rural Areas of the State and Districts

State/District	Females per 1,000 males						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**943**	**939**	**945**	**961**	**971**	**982**	**994**
Darjeeling	909	903	912	906	912	893	894
Jalpaiguri	863	838	846	838	862	835	849
Cooch Behar	899	867	893	890	888	885	892
West Dinajpur	914	890	913	923	929	920	918
Malda	969	971	988	995	996	1,008	1,012
Murshidabad	979	978	996	1,011	1,012	1,028	1,046
Nadia	952	940	941	947	946	988	1,006
24-Parganas	932	924	912	933	933	941	952
Howrah	940	925	920	948	990	1,006	1,054
Hooghly	948	955	944	956	998	1,014	1,027
Burdwan	898	909	926	958	979	1,010	1,015
Birbhum	984	984	1,008	1,010	1,009	1,019	1,031
Bankura	987	984	984	1,000	1,006	1,025	1,031
Midnapore	963	961	966	985	997	1,006	1,009
Purulia	979	988	985	995	1,002	1,006	1,015

65. In respect to the State as a whole the proportion of the females in the rural population had been falling steadily till 1951. It was only in 1951-61 that this decline was checked and a small increase was recorded. As we have already seen (*vide* Statement III.29), the decade marked a considerable improvement in urban sex ratio as well.

66. Only ten districts, *viz.*, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Bankura and Midnapore have improved their sex ratios in the rural population in the last ten years. The three first named have in fact larger ratios now than in 1901. Malda and Burdwan are the two districts where the ratios are falling continuously. Jalpaiguri had the State's lowest

ratio not only in 1961 but in all Censuses taken in this century. The districts which, in 1961, had below average rural sex ratios were Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur in North Bengal and 24-Parganas, Howrah and Burdwan in Lower Bengal. It is interesting to note that while Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and 24-Parganas, have always been sub-average districts in rural sex ratio, Howrah and Burdwan were comfortably above the State average till 1921.

67. Finally, there are two special features of the proportions of the sexes which should be noted in passing. *First*, the regional disparities in the proportions are narrowing down. Thus, in 1901 the district ratios varied between 849 and 1,054 (a difference of 205), in 1931 between 838 and 1,011 (difference of 173) and in 1961 between 863 and 979 (difference of 116 only). This gradual diminution of the range, it is interesting to note, is not so much due to the improvement of the ratio in districts where it was poor as to its decline where it was once very high. *Secondly*, the difference between the rural and urban sex ratios, which went on widening upto 1941, is very much on the decline since 1951 as the following Statement will show.

STATEMENT IV·20

Rural-urban differential of Sex Ratios in West Bengal since 1961

Sex Ratio	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural	943	939	945	961	971	982	994
Urban	701	660	559	578	591	614	652
Difference	242	279	386	383	380	368	342

Age Composition

68. The previous chapter has shown that the proportion of the population in what may be taken as the best working ages is higher in urban than in rural areas. The ratios of infants, children and elderly persons to the total population are in consequence much larger in villages than in towns. Among every 1,000 males in the rural areas of West Bengal, 424 are below 15 years and another 73 are 55 years or above. This leaves only 503 males per *mille* in the working age-groups against 628 males per *mille* in urban areas. This high dependency ratio is to a large extent a drag on the rural economy. In the Statement below the proportion of persons in various age-groups is shown for rural and urban population separately.

STATEMENT IV·21

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each Sex by Age-groups in Rural and Urban Areas of West Bengal, 1961

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0	26	29	17	23
1—4	130	142	80	111
5—14	268	264	211	273
15—34	313	323	400	353
35—54	190	166	228	166
55+	73	76	64	74

69. We may now take up the comparative figures for 1951 so far as the rural population is concerned. In Statement IV.22 will be found the age-distribution of 1961 and 1951 of the State's rural population of each sex reduced to the uniform radix of 1,000 so that comparison is easy.

STATEMENT IV·22

Distribution of 1,000 Rural Population of each Sex by Age-groups, West Bengal, 1961 and 1951

Age-group	1961		1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0	26	29	26	27
1—4	130	142	89	101
5—14	268	264	247	245
15—34	313	323	351	360
35—54	190	166	211	187
55+	73	76	75	79
Age not stated	..	..	1	1

70. The larger proportions of the population in the lower age brackets in 1961 are indicative of the heavy growth of rural population in the last decade. Particularly important is the variation in the size of the age-group 5 to 14. It is the child population in this age-group that is being educated, or not being educated, and it is the females in this age-group who will move into the reproductive age-group in the next decade, with consequent effects on birth rates. In 1951 this age-group formed roughly one quarter of the population, but their proportion, in either sex, increased appreciably in the following ten years.

71. One might expect to find an increase in the proportion of middle aged and elderly persons in the population as a consequence of the decline in the death rate due to improved public health. This expectation is however falsified by the figures. The reason, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, lies not in an increased mortality, but in the fact that the young age-groups have increased faster than the old ones.

Low Participation rates

72. About economic characteristics, to which attention is now to be directed, the first point to be noted is that the rate of participation is lower in the rural than in the urban population. Only 32.7 per cent of the rural population of the State are workers, against 34.7 per cent in the urban population.

73. Between the districts the participation rates vary quite considerably—from 50.1 per cent in Purulia to 26.8 per cent in Howrah. As Statement IV.23 below will show, the central districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly are characterised by very low rates of participation. It should however, be realised that a high participation ratio is not a *prima facie* indication of brisk economic activity. Indeed, poverty and backwardness often compel even the children and womenfolk to actively participate in household cultivation or industry to carve out a subsistence for the family and thus bring about a high rate of participation with all its concomitant effects on education and health.

Preponderance of Agricultural occupations

74. Nearly three-fourths (71.6 per cent) of the workers in rural areas of the State are either Cultivators or Agricultural Labourers. Among the non-agricultural industries the highest proportion of rural workers (8.1 per cent) has been returned under Category IX—Other Services which includes public utility services, Central, State or Quasi Government employees in administrative departments or offices, professional services, personal services etc. Next comes Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (6.4 per cent) followed by Category IV—Household Industry (4.9 per cent), Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry (3.9 per cent), Category VII—Trade and Commerce (3.4 per cent), Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications (1 per cent) and Category VI—Construction (0.7 per cent).

75. This pattern of employment of the rural workers is in striking contrast with the pattern of the urban workers (*vide* Statement III.33 in Section 5 of Chapter III).

Categories I & II—Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers

76. Statement IV.23 shows the distribution of 1,000 rural population of each district by nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers. The police stationwise distribution will be found in a Statement printed as an Appendix to this Chapter.

STATEMENT IV·23

Distribution of 1,000 persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and by Non-workers of the Rural Population of Districts, 1961

State/District	Rural Population	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	**1,000**	**327**	**168**	**66**	**21**	**16**	**13**	**2**	**11**	**3**	**27**	**673**
Darjeeling	1,000	450	206	15	171	5	1	4	11	3	34	550
Jalpaiguri	1,000	393	182	12	142	4	3	3	14	5	28	607
Cooch Behar	1,000	320	253	24	3	8	3	1	10	1	17	680
West Dinajpur	1,000	331	217	74	2	7	3	1	8	1	18	669
Malda	1,000	330	170	49	7	43	5	1	10	3	42	670

STATEMENT IV·23—*contd.*

State/District	Rural Population	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Murshidabad	1,000	292	139	62	10	31	7	3	10	2	28	708
Nadia	1,000	277	142	55	11	21	9	2	12	3	22	723
24-Parganas	1,000	286	134	74	5	9	20	1	14	4	25	714
Howrah	1,000	268	73	48	7	13	62	5	22	7	31	732
Hooghly	1,000	297	124	80	6	16	22	3	16	5	25	703
Burdwan	1,000	334	116	72	60	12	19	3	13	5	34	666
Birbhum	1,000	313	146	101	9	15	6	1	7	1	27	687
Bankura	1,000	371	206	96	7	19	7	2	8	1	25	629
Midnapore	1,000	328	194	70	3	18	6	3	6	2	26	672
Purulia	1,000	501	364	70	13	16	6	1	7	6	18	499

77. Cultivators and the next class of workers immediately allied to them *viz.*, the Agricultural Labourers together form 23.4 per cent of the total rural population of the State. In the districts their proportion is the highest in Purulia (43.4 per cent), followed, at a long interval, by Bankura (30.2 per cent), and the lowest in Howrah (12.1 per cent).

78. As workers in the rural areas are mainly employed in the agricultural sector there is, generally speaking, a direct relationship between the proportion of agricultural workers in the rural population and the overall participation ratio of such population. Important exceptions, however, are the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri which rank second and third respectively in terms of participation rates, but seventh and twelfth in terms of proportions of agricultural workers in the rural population. This is on account of the plantation workers who form quite a sizable part of the working population.

79. It will be of interest to institute an *inter se* comparison between the numerical strength of the two categories of agricultural workers, *viz.*, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers. Before we proceed to do so, we should, however, be clear in our minds about the definition followed in the Census. A Cultivator is a person who is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation, or supervision or direction of cultivation, of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber cinchona and other medicinal plantations, have not been treated as Cultivators. An Agricultural Labourer, on the other hand, is a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. The labourer, thus, has no right or lease or contract on the land on which he works. Nor is he responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. If he gets a share of the produce he gets it only as his Wages.

80. In the rural areas of the State there were 4,431,161 Cultivators and 1,744,612 Agricultural Labourers in 1961, the ratio being, roughly, 100:39. The ratios at the district level are shown in the marginal Statement. The diversity, on closer investigation, brings out a regional tendency which is worth noticing. If the ratios were to be graded into three ranges, *viz.*, low, moderate and high, the three northern districts, *i.e.*, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar would readily fall in place in the first, while West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia in the upper central and Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia in the south western regions of the State would go in for the second. The highest ratios are reported in the districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Birbhum which together form a compact geographical area.

STATEMENT IV·24

Cultivator : Agricultural Labourer Ratio in the Rural Areas of Districts, 1961

District	Cultivator : Agricultural labourer ratio (rural population)
1	2
Darjeeling	100 : 7
Jalpaiguri	100 : 7
Cooch Behar	100 : 10
West Dinajpur	100 : 34
Malda	100 : 29
Murshidabad	100 : 44
Nadia	100 : 39
24-Parganas	100 : 56
Howrah	100 : 65
Hooghly	100 : 65
Burdwan	100 : 62
Birbhum	100 : 70
Bankura	100 : 47
Midnapore	100 : 36
Purulia	100 : 19
State Average	**100 : 39**

81. A high percentage of owner-cultivators, tenant-cultivators or share croppers and low percentage of agricultural labourers, though indicative of a healthy social trend, is not necessarily an index of agricultural prosperity in which a fertile soil and irrigation facilities are the most important factors that count. Besides, the first essential to the existence of a class of agricultural labourers is that there should be a demand for agricultural labour. One factor that might stimulate the growth of a comparatively numerous class of agricultural labourers would be density of population (as in 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly). Density is not the whole story, however. The growth of irrigation (as in Burdwan and Birbhum) and the cultivation of crops such as cotton or sugarcane which require a larger labour force to tend and harvest than paddy or jute would seem to be the other circumstances making for increase in the number of Agricultural Labourers. This increase could, therefore, arise out of poverty induced by over-population or because a flourishing agriculture created a demand for agricultural labour. In some areas few Scheduled Tribes, who are agriculturally backward in comparison with other cultivating classes, helped to swell the rank of landless labourers.

82. The two categories, *viz.*, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers are not however mutually exclusive. A person who is principally an Agricultural Labourer might own or take on lease or *barga* land for cultivation because the income from agricultural labour was insufficient to maintain him or his family. By the same token a cultivator might often work as labourer for wages on others' fields, when demand for such labour was high, to supplement his income from cultivation.

Category III —Workers in Mining, Plantations, etc.

83. Persons belonging to Category III would be workers in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. This category is, naturally, the most developed in the tea plantations districts of

Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and the coal mining district of Burdwan. The percentages of rural population belonging to this category in these districts are 17.1, 14.2 and 6 respectively. The other districts where at least 1 per cent of the rural population is in this category are Purulia (1.3 per cent), Nadia (1.1 per cent) and Murshidabad (1 per cent). In the district first named the chief affiliants to this category are coal mine workers in the fringe areas of the Raniganj belt and those engaged in production and rearing of livestock, while in Nadia and Murshidabad, fishing and livestock raising are the principal entries. In the remaining districts the percentages are too small to require comments.

Category IV —Workers in Household Industry

84. Persons belonging to this category would generally include such workers as carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, spinners, weavers, basket makers and practitioners of other rural crafts provided the industry was conducted at the household level, *i.e.*, by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village. With this condition satisfied it could also include herdsmen, shepherds etc., *i.e.*, important occupations ancillary to agriculture. Only 1.6 per cent of the rural population of West Bengal were returned at the Census as belonging to this category.

85. The percentage of the rural population in this category is not however an indication of the importance of the activities it represents, nor is a very small percentage of the population coming under it likely to be direct evidence of backwardness. Malda, which is a rather poor area, has comparatively more adherents of Category IV (4.3 per cent) than any other district. In this district the persons who have mainly come under the fold of this description are those engaged in rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk, and handloom weavers. The next highest percentage (3.1 per cent) has been reported in Murshidabad in the northern parts of which the manufacture of *bidi* is a flourishing household industry. In Nadia, where a little more than 2 per cent of the population have been classified under this category, cotton weaving in handlooms, manufacture of earthen images and pottery are household industries that give employment to a sizable number of villagers.

86. The districts in the Burdwan division show more or less uniform proportions of rural population in Household Industries the chief of the related activities being handloom weaving, brass and bell metal industries, basket weaving etc. The proportions are quite low (less than 1 per cent) in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and 24-Parganas, all in the Presidency division.

Category V —Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.

87. Only 1.3 per cent of the rural population of the State are engaged in Manufacturing Industries other than Household Industries. These industries are the most developed in regions neighbouring Calcutta and Asansol and naturally the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Burdwan have the highest percentages of rural population (6.2, 2.2, 2.0 and 1.9 respectively) belonging to this category. In no other district even 1 per cent of the rural population is principally engaged in manufacturing industries.

Category VI —Construction Workers

88. Category VI shows particularly low proportions. In the whole State only 0.2 per cent of the rural population are engaged in construction activities which include construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, telegraph and telephone lines, waterways, water reservoirs etc. In the districts, the highest percentage (0.5) is reported by Howrah followed by Darjeeling (0.4). In other districts the percentages vary from 0.3 to 0.1.

Category VII —Workers in Trade and Commerce

89. Perhaps the most frequent form of commercial activity in rural areas is the conduct of a village grocer's shop. In addition, there is the buying and selling of agricultural and household industry products (though the middleman engaged in this may generally be a town dweller), cloth, kerosene and such items as cigarettes, matches, torch batteries etc. There is also the business of banking and money lending. The former is virtually non-existent in rural areas and the latter has always had a faint odour of disreputability.

90. In the rural areas of the State only 1.1 per cent of the population are principally engaged in Trade and Commerce. The proportion is the highest again in Howrah (2.2 per cent) where the non-agricultural pursuits are the most developed. The districts which have returned less than 1 per cent of their rural population under this Category are West Dinajpur, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia. These districts are economically backward and commercial activities in consequence have not yet made that impact on the rural life as a fully monetised economy would.

Category VIII—Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications

91. As in the case of Category VI, Category VIII is very scantily represented in the rural population of the State. Transport, Storage or Communication is the principal activity of only 0.3 per cent of the villagers. No district returned such a high percentage of rural population under this category as Howrah—0.7 per cent as compared with only 0.1 per cent in the districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Birbhum and Bankura.

92. Out of the State total of 87,805 rural workers reported under this Category, 43,374 were engaged in transporting by railways, 10,439 in transporting by men such as carrying of luggage, handcart driving, rickshaw pulling and cycle rickshaw driving and 8,237 in postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications. It would appear that so far as rural population is concerned rail transport is a more important factor than road transport, for most of the road transport workers are urban dwellers. Bus and lorry depots and workshops are mostly in urban areas and the men who drive and look after the vehicles are also town dwellers, but a country railway station or level-crossing remains a common feature of the rural area.

Category IX —Workerss in Others Services

93. Category IX—Other Services is the last of the nine Workers' Categories and, as already stated, in numerical strength the most important of the non-agricultural categories. It includes such varied activities as public services, educational, medical and health, religious and welfare, legal and recreational, community and personal services and those whose activities were not otherwise classified.

94. In the State 2.7 per cent of the rural population belong to this category. The district percentages vary from 4.2 per cent in Malda to 1.7 per cent in Cooch

Behar. Burdwan and Darjeeling have returned 3.4 per cent of their rural population as belonging to this category. A high percentage of the rural population in this category is not however an indication that the area is full of schools and doctors. Poor communication and sparse agricultural land, or over population with a consequent swelling of the ranks of unskilled labourers can equally be factors making for large proportions under this category. Hooghly and 24-Parganas have only 2.5 per cent of their rural population in this category while Malda and Murshidabad, rather poorer regions, have 4.2 and 2.8 per cent respectively.

Category X —Non-workers

95. Non-workers as a group represent 67.3 per cent of the rural population and this proportion is at its maximum (73.2 per cent) in Howrah which is the most urbanised of all districts after Calcutta.

96. Non-workers have been classified into eight categories, depending on their types of activity the board descriptions of which are:

(1) Full time students or children attending school;

(2) Household duties;

(3) Dependents, infants and disabled;

(4) Retired, rentiers or independent means;

(5) Beggars, Vagrants etc.;

(6) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions;

(7) Persons seeking employment for the first time;

(8) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

97. The proportion of Non-workers is, naturally, much higher in females than in males. At the Census 17,765,526 non-workers were enumerated in the rural areas of the State, of whom 11,446,594 were females. Statement IV.25 shows the distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex by types of activity in the rural areas of the State and districts.

STATEMENT IV·25

Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers of each Sex by Types of Activity in the Rural Areas of the State and Districts, 1961

State/District	Non-workers		Full time students or children attending school		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disablod		Retired, rentiers or independent means	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West Bengal	**1,000**	**1,000**	**262**	**56**	..	**458**	**694**	**472**	**11**	**5**
Darjeeling	1,000	1,000	255	79	..	246	683	641	10	4
Jalpaiguri	1,000	1,000	178	40	..	379	752	553	11	6
Cooch Behar	1,000	1,000	203	33	..	516	770	434	11	9
West Dinajpur	1,000	1,000	210	32	..	508	771	450	7	5
Malda	1,000	1,000	198	33	..	431	783	525	6	5
Murshidabad	1,000	1,000	167	34	..	458	806	492	7	6
Nadia	1,000	1,000	252	59	..	464	691	458	9	3
24-Parganas	1,000	1,000	284	64	..	483	669	443	16	5
Howrah	1,000	1,000	304	80	..	488	623	421	16	3
Hooghly	1,000	1,000	297	69	..	465	649	450	13	4
Burdwan	1,000	1,000	272	65	..	464	665	460	14	6
Birbhum	1 000	1,000	236	48	..	465	726	471	6	4
Bankura	1,000	1,000	277	52	..	442	683	492	6	5
Midnapore	1,000	1,000	339	66	..	453	629	469	7	5
Purulia	1,000	1,000	229	46	..	365	725	579	11	5

State/District	Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
West Bengal	7	6	4	2	13	1	9	..
Darjeeling	3	2	2	1	87	22	10	5
Jalpaiguri	5	3	22	11	16	5	16	3
Cooch Behar	8	7	2	1	3	..	3	..
West Dinajpur	6	5	..	..	3	..	3	..
Malda	5	6	..	..	5	..	3	..
Murshidabad	9	9	2	1	5	..	4	..
Nadia	8	6	22	10	12	..	6	..
24-Parganas	6	5	1	..	14	..	10	..
Howrah	7	8	2	..	27	..	21	..
Hooghly	7	11	6	1	17	..	11	..
Burdwan	7	5	1	..	24	..	17	..
Birbhum	10	8	9	4	8	..	5	..
Bankura	8	5	4	4	14	..	8	..
Midnapore	8	6	2	1	9	..	6	..
Purulia	6	3	..	..	1	1	8	1

98. Of the relative proportions that the activities bear to each other the first point to be brought out is that the full time students or children attending school, dependents, infants and disabled together account for 95.6 per cent of the male non-workers in the rural population of the State. Of the female non-workers, 93 per cent are either dependents, infants, disabled or are engaged in household duties.

99. Full time students and children attending school comprise 26.2 per cent of the male non-workers in rural areas. In the districts the percentages vary between 16.7 in Murshidabad and 33.9 in Midnapore. If only the non-workers in age-group 0 to 14 were considered the proportion of students in them would be still less. In that age-group only 25 per cent of the non-workers have been returned as students and the remaining 75 per cent mostly as infants, dependents and children not attending school. The proportion of students and school going girls is very low (only 5.6 per cent) in the female non-working population. But among girls who are below 15 years of age and recorded as non-workers, 10.5 per cent are students. In that age-group, for every girl returned as doing household duties, there are two who are whole time students. Among every 100 women doing unpaid household duties 5 are below 15 years of age, 58 are between 15 and 34, 32 are in age-group 35 to 59 and the remaining 5 are above 60 years of age. No male was returned under the category 'household duties' in West Bengal and Sikkim.

100. The third category of non-workers consists of dependents, including infants or children not attending school, persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age and accounts for 4,386,018 males and 5,401,716 females in the rural areas of the State. Though in absolute numbers the females outnumber their male counterparts, in terms of proportions to all non-workers they represent only 47.2 per cent among female non-workers against 69.4 per cent among male non-workers. It is noticeable that in all the districts the proportion that this category bears to the total non-workers of the sex is higher among males than among females. A great bulk of the population of either sex returned under this category must be the infant and child population, for more than 92 per cent of the males and 85 per cent of the females of this description are in the age-group 0 to 14.

101. The fourth category includes retired persons who are not employed again, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend and other persons of independent means for securing which they did not have to work and who did no other work. In the rural areas of the State 1.1 per cent of the male non-workers and 0.5 per cent of the female non-workers were classified under this category. Most of them were, naturally, elderly persons. The age-group 60 and above represents 72 per cent of the male and 65 per cent of the female non-workers of this description.

102. Beggars, vagrants and independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence are grouped in the next category which claims 0.7 per cent of the male non-workers and 0.6 per cent of the female non-workers in the rural population of the State. The district variations of these proportions are of a small magnitude—in case of males from 0.3 per cent in Darjeeling to 1.0 per cent in Birbhum and in case of females from 0.2 per cent in Darjeeling to 1.1 per cent in Hooghly.

103. The inmates of institutions in the sixth category include convicts in prisons and long term inmates of penal, charitable or mental institutions. Under-trial prisoners in jail custody or persons temporarily admitted in hospitals or other insti-

tutions were not shown as non-workers outright but were classified for the kind of work they were doing before they were so apprehended or admitted. Only 4 males and 2 females out of every 1,000 non-workers of the same sex have been reported under the category in the rural areas of West Bengal. The proportions for both the sexes are the highest in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Nadia (2.2 per cent for the males and 1.1 per cent and 1.0 per cent for the females respectively) and the lowest in the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda and Purulia where this category forms less than 0.05 per cent of the total non-workers of either sex.

104. The seventh and eighth categories together represent that sector of the population which is unemployed and seeking work. It includes persons who did not work before but are now seeking work as well as those who worked before but are now out of employment and seeking work. Among every 1,000 male non-workers in the rural areas of West Bengal, 22 are seeking employment, of whom 9 were employed before. In the districts the proportion of the unemployed among male non-workers is the highest in Howrah (4.8 per cent) followed by Darjeeling and Burdwan (4.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively). A better index of the incidence of unemployment will be obtained by reducing the unemployed population as a proportion of the total adult population instead of the non-working population only. The following Statement shows the proportions that the unemployed rural population of each sex bears to the adult population.

STATEMENT IV·26

Number per 1,000 of Rural Population (aged 15 +) who are unemployed, 1961

State/District	Number unemployed per 1,000 persons of age 15+		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
West Bengal	10	17	1
Darjeeling	29	33	25
Jalpaiguri	18	24	11
Cooch Behar	2	4	..
West Dinajpur	2	4	..
Malda	4	7	..
Murshidabad	4	8	..
Nadia	8	15	..
24-Parganas	11	19	1
Howrah	21	39	1
Hooghly	13	24	..
Burdwan	16	28	1
Birbhum	5	10	..
Bankura	8	16	..
Midnapore	6	11	..
Purulia	9	16	1
Sikkim	1	2	1

105. The districts where 1 per cent or more of the adult male population (aged 15 and above) in the rural areas are unemployed are thus Howrah (3.9 per cent), Darjeeling (3.3 per cent), Burdwan (2.8 per cent), Jalpaiguri and Hooghly (2.4 per cent each), 24-Parganas (1.9 per cent), Bankura and Purulia (1.6 per cent each), Nadia (1.5 per cent), Midnapore (1.1 per cent) and Birbhum (1.0 per cent). In the female population rural unemployment figures are insignificant except in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri where the tea plantations attract female labour from different parts of the State and beyond.

Administrative Units

106. At the time of the 1961 Census Sikkim was divided into three tehsils. The Gangtok tehsil contained the capital town of Gangtok. The other two tehsils Namchi and Magan were entirely rural. (A new tehsil, Gayzing, was carved out of Namchi in April 1963). The rural areas of the tehsils were divided into a number of Collection Blocks which were the lowest units of administration. There were 156 Collection Blocks in the Gangtok tehsil, 261 in Namchi and 45 in Magan, totalling to 462 for the entire territory.

Intercensal changes in Administrative Units

107. In 1951 there were only two tehsils, Gangtok and Namchi. Magan tehsil was created in 1951-61 with 45 Collection Blocks transferred from Gangtok tehsil.

108. In 1961 a village for Census purposes meant a Collection Block. As this definition was not uniformly applied in the earlier Censuses, statistics on number and population size of villages as per different Censuses are not comparable from one Census to another.

Average Population of a village

109. The rural population of Sikkim in 1961 was 155,341. As all the villages (Collection Blocks), were found inhabited, the average population per village calculates to 336 for the territory as a whole. The average population per village in the tehsils of Gangtok, Namchi and Magan are 320, 367 and 217 respectively.

Distribution of Villages by Population size

110. Of the 462 villages, individual population figures of 2 are not available. The distribution of the remaining villages by population sizes is shown below.

STATEMENT IV·27

Distribution of Villages by Population size, Sikkim, 1961

Territory/Tehsil	Total Villages	Number of villages with population			
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999
Sikkim	**460**	**139**	**234**	**81**	**6**
Gangtok	155	51	74	29	1
Namchi	260	60	147	48	5
Magan	45	28	13	4	..

111. There is no village with a population of 2,000 or more and only 6 villages have population of above 1,000. On an average, 30 per cent of the villages contain populations of less than 200 and 50 per cent of 200 to 499 each.

Distribution of the Population by Size class of Villages

112. The distribution of the rural population between these size classes of villages is shown in the following Statement:

STATEMENT IV·28

Distribution of Rural Population by Size class of Villages, Sikkim, 1961

Territory/Tehsil	Rural Population	Living in villages with population			
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999
Sikkim	**155,341** (100)	**16,570** (10·67)	**77,189** (49·69)	**54,340** (34·98)	**7,242** (4·66)
Gangtok	49,856 (100)	5,862 (11·76)	23,330 (46·79)	19,544 (39·20)	1,120 (2·25)
Namchi	95,726 (100)	7,211 (7·53)	49,804 (52·03)	32,589 (34·04)	6,122 (6·40)
Magan	9,759 (100)	3,497 (35·83)	4,055 (41·55)	2,207 (22·62)	..

NOTE: Figures within brackets are percentages.

113. The distributions in the tehsils of Gangtok and Namchi are more or less similar and set the pattern of distribution for the whole territory. In Magan the proportion of the population living in small size villages is larger than in the other two tehsils.

Proportion of the Rural Population

114. The rural population consists of 95.78 per cent of the total population of Sikkim. The degree of urbanisation here is comparable to Malda, the least urbanised district of West Bengal, where 95.84 per cent of population live in villages. In 1951 the rural population of Sikkim formed 98.01 per cent of the total population. Before 1951, the territory was entirely rural.

Growth

115. In the decade 1951-61 the rural population increased by 15.08 per cent which is less than a half of the average growth rate of rural population in West Bengal for the corresponding period. The following Statement shows the comparative growth rates for West Bengal and Sikkim over the last sixty years.

STATEMENT IV·29

Percentage Variation of Rural Population, 1901—1961

(+ for increase,—for decrease)

	1901 to 1961	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	+77·40	+31·81	+8·27	+15·55	+6·98	—4·43	+5·21
Sikkim	+163·23	+15·08	+11·08	+10·67	+34·37	—7·05	+48·98

116. Though in the last sixty years the rural population has increased much faster in Sikkim than in West Bengal the decadal rates for both the areas have shown tendencies towards wide fluctuations. It is interesting that in alternate decades the growth rate of one area surpassed the other. Upto 1931 the rates for Sikkim seemed to be rather erratic and uncertain. It is only since 1931 that the growth has been smooth and steady.

Sex Ratio

117. In the case of sex ratio also a coherent and definite trend emerged only after 1931. The following Statement shows the rural sex ratios of Sikkim for the last sixty years.

STATEMENT IV·30

Changes in the Proportion of the Sexes in the Rural Population of Sikkim, 1901-1961

Females per 1,000 Males in						
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
911	912	920	967	970	951	916

118. Tehsilwise the 1961 ratios were 904 for Gangtok, 917 for Namchi and 888 for Magan.

Age Composition

119. Among 1,000 males in the rural population of Sikkim 383 are below 15 years of age, 367 are between 15 and 34, 179 are in the age-group 35 to 54 and 70 are 55 and above. The age of the remaining 1 was not recorded. Among 1,000 females, 413 are below 15, 354 are between 15 and 34, 162 are in the age-group 35-54 and 70 are aged 55 and above. Here also the age of 1 person was not recorded.

120. The main distinguishing feature of this age composition is the high dependency ratio. Thus in the rural areas of Sikkim for 546 males in the working age groups there are 454 children and elderly people. In the urban areas of Sikkim, among every 1,000 males 657 are in the economically productive age group of 15 to 54.

Intercensal changes in Age Composition

121. Among males, as the Statement below will show, the proportions of the population in ages 0, 1 to 4, 5 to 14 and 15 to 34 have increased, and those in ages 35 to 54 and 55 and above have decreased over the last ten years. Among females the proportion of infants has slightly increased but the proportions of girls in age-groups 1 to 4 and 5 to 14 are smaller now than ten years ago. Young women in age-group 15 to 34 formed 35.4 per cent of the total female population in 1961 against 29.4 per cent in 1951. Elderly women aged 35 years or more are proportionately less numerous now than in 1951.

STATEMENT IV·31

Changes in the Age Composition of the Rural Population of Sikkim, 1951—1961

Age-group	1961 Males	1961 Females	1951 Males	1951 Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0	15	17	13	14
1—4	107	118	102	132
5—14	261	278	255	289
15—34	367	354	364	294
35—54	179	162	192	169
55+	70	70	74	92
Age not stated	1	1	..	..

Economic Characteristics

122. As against 32.7 per cent in West Bengal, 65.2 per cent of the rural population in Sikkim are workers. In the tehsils the participation rates vary between 62.1 per cent in Gangtok and 75.3 per cent in the Magan.

123. Cultivation is virtually the only economic activity. Of the 652 persons who are workers among every 1,000 in the rural areas of Sikkim, 597 are Cultivators and 14 Agricultural Labourers (the small ratio of the latter being noticeable in all the tehsils). Of the non-agricultural categories, Category IX—Other Services is the most predominant, though it accounts for only 20 persons per *mille*. Categories III —Mining, Quarrying etc., V—Manufacture other than Household Industry and VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications are practically unrepresented while Categories VI—Construction, VII—Trade and Commerce and IV—Household Industry account for 1, 0.7 and 0.2 per cent respectively of the rural population.

124. The following Statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons in the rural areas of Sikkim by the categories of Workers and Non-workers.

STATEMENT IV·32

Distribution of 1,000 Persons in the Rural Areas of Sikkim by Categories of Workers and Non-workers, 1961

Territory/Tehsil	Rural population	Total	Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sikkim	1,000	652	597	14	1	2	..	10	7	1	20	348
Gangtok	1,000	621	562	10	2	2	..	2	12	2	29	379
Namchi	1,000	657	604	16	1	1	..	15	5	..	15	343
Magan	1,000	753	702	8	..	16	2	..	8	..	17	247

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION OF THE POLJCE STATIONS BY NINE CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

Distribution per 1,000 of Rural Population of the Police Stations by nine Categories of Workers and Non-workers

District/Police Station	Rural Population	Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Darjeeling	**1,000**	**450**	**206**	**15**	**171**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**34**	**550**
Pulbazar	1,000	539	416	22	59	4	..	1	12	0	25	461
Darjeeling	1,000	391	27	3	322	2	0	1	4	1	31	609
Sukhiapokri	1,000	451	94	14	279	5	..	0	18	0	41	549
Jore Bungalow	1,000	440	110	4	286	3	1	0	11	3	22	560
Rangli Rangliot	1,000	427	172	5	217	6	0	1	5	0	21	573
Kalimpong	1,000	498	371	23	30	7	1	3	10	1	52	502
Garubathan	1,000	537	245	17	206	2	1	46	7	0	13	463
Mirik	1,000	475	155	11	282	7	0	0	10	0	10	525
Kurseong	1,000	402	86	2	222	4	0	3	8	17	60	598
Phansidewa	1,000	415	224	25	128	3	1	2	8	0	24	585
Siliguri	1,000	454	171	17	168	2	2	2	22	19	51	546
Kharibari	1,000	450	305	24	68	10	1	2	15	2	23	550
Naxalbari	1,000	411	154	19	165	5	0	1	24	1	42	589
Jalpaiguri	**1,000**	**393**	**182**	**12**	**142**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**14**	**5**	**28**	**607**
Jalpaiguri	1,000	325	218	14	32	7	3	4	12	1	34	675
Rajganj	1,000	364	249	21	20	4	6	5	15	5	39	636
Maynaguri	1,000	320	266	11	5	3	3	3	9	1	19	680
Nagrakata	1,000	456	101	3	288	2	1	2	17	2	40	544
Dhubguri	1,000	406	178	9	176	3	1	2	13	1	23	594
Mal	1,000	441	137	9	242	1	3	4	15	5	25	559
Mitiali	1,000	478	79	4	348	3	0	5	15	3	21	522
Madarihat	1,000	427	114	6	250	4	2	1	19	5	26	573
Falakata	1,000	385	262	16	59	3	2	3	12	0	28	615
Kalchini	1,000	420	64	8	272	1	4	3	18	5	45	580
Alipur Duars	1,000	360	230	20	40	6	5	2	15	23	19	640
Kumargram	1,000	428	224	13	140	8	2	1	14	2	24	572
Cooch Behar	**1,000**	**320**	**253**	**24**	**3**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**17**	**680**
Cooch Behar	1,000	311	237	23	2	12	3	0	11	2	21	689
Tufanganj	1,000	311	225	26	2	16	4	0	16	0	22	689
Dinhata	1,000	318	237	38	3	5	6	0	10	1	18	682
Sitai	1,000	334	278	31	2	3	1	..	4	0	15	666
Mathabhanga	1,000	320	282	14	6	2	1	0	5	0	10	680
Sitalkuchi	1,000	344	298	21	2	2	1	1	6	0	13	656
Mekliganj	1,000	341	293	10	2	6	0	8	11	0	11	659
Haldibari	1,000	324	285	11	0	5	0	0	7	1	15	676
West Dinajpur	**1,000**	**331**	**217**	**74**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**18**	**669**
Hilli	1,000	336	191	82	4	13	2	1	14	0	29	664
Balurghat	1,000	348	216	82	2	9	3	3	12	2	19	652
Kumarganj	1,000	352	216	102	2	11	0	..	8	..	13	648
Gangarampur	1,000	321	204	74	4	8	1	1	12	0	17	679
Tapan	1,000	338	221	87	1	3	5	0	6	0	15	662
Raiganj	1,000	311	191	72	2	4	3	1	11	1	26	689
Kaliaganj	1,000	337	247	56	0	3	4	3	5	1	18	663
Hemtabad	1,000	311	227	62	0	3	1	0	3	1	14	689
Itahar	1,000	321	218	73	0	9	3	0	5	0	13	679
Kushmundi	1,000	339	254	56	0	8	3	1	4	0	13	661
Bangshihasi	1,000	361	241	87	0	4	2	1	5	0	21	639
Islampur	1,000	317	238	43	0	6	3	1	9	3	14	683
Karandighi	1,000	325	182	85	2	6	3	0	10	2	35	675
Chopra	1,000	335	229	57	7	7	1	0	14	0	20	665
Goalpokhar	1,000	328	202	82	1	13	3	0	9	1	17	672
Malda	**1,000**	**330**	**170**	**49**	**7**	**43**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**42**	**670**
English Bazar	1,000	331	100	51	21	48	9	1	17	10	74	669
Kaliachak	1,000	358	108	25	8	126	11	1	11	2	66	642
Malda	1,000	353	224	48	9	15	10	1	8	9	29	647
Habibpur	1,000	376	263	47	11	19	2	1	10	2	21	624
Ratua	1,000	289	150	54	6	14	3	1	11	1	49	711
Manikchak	1,000	321	163	77	8	19	2	1	10	1	40	679
Kharba	1,000	294	191	51	2	9	2	1	8	2	28	706
Harishchandrapur	1,000	287	181	49	3	11	2	1	9	2	29	713
Gajol	1,000	379	269	74	2	15	1	1	4	0	13	621
Bamangola	1,000	341	239	71	4	9	2	0	4	1	11	659

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV—*contd.*

District/Police Station	Rural Population	Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Murshidabad	**1,000**	**292**	**139**	**62**	**10**	**31**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**28**	**708**
Farrakka	1,000	336	98	55	13	88	10	2	15	5	50	664
Shamshirganj	1,000	371	76	23	8	194	11	1	10	2	46	629
Suti	1,000	313	107	56	10	83	9	2	10	1	35	687
Raghunathganj	1,000	280	97	43	13	30	9	19	20	1	48	720
Sagardighi	1,000	295	139	101	7	11	2	2	7	1	25	705
Lalgola	1,000	257	104	30	14	25	3	2	11	3	65	743
Bhagawangola	1,000	278	146	71	8	16	2	2	8	1	24	722
Raninagar	1,000	281	159	57	3	20	5	1	7	1	28	719
Jiaganj	1,000	313	102	107	5	18	7	9	16	30	19	687
Murshidabad	1,000	308	160	85	5	21	8	4	7	1	17	692
Nabagram	1,000	350	201	89	9	19	4	1	6	0	21	650
Jalangi	1,000	256	133	67	15	10	3	1	10	0	17	744
Domkol	1,000	265	150	66	4	19	4	3	8	1	10	735
Nawada	1,000	270	138	69	9	19	4	2	8	1	20	730
Hariharpara	1,000	277	164	62	9	18	4	1	7	0	12	723
Beldanga	1,000	282	138	52	10	20	8	5	12	2	35	718
Berhampore	1,000	286	155	54	10	12	12	3	13	5	22	714
Khargram	1,000	305	151	79	16	25	8	1	6	1	18	695
Kandi	1,000	306	189	57	9	18	6	1	6	1	10	694
Burwan	1,000	290	163	70	10	15	6	1	7	1	17	710
Bharatpur	1,000	289	136	59	17	28	9	1	10	2	27	711
Nadia	**1,000**	**277**	**142**	**55**	**11**	**21**	**9**	**2**	**12**	**3**	**22**	**723**
Krishnagar	1,000	256	124	51	10	17	9	3	10	3	29	744
Nabadwip	1,000	318	100	48	12	109	4	6	15	3	21	682
Chapra	1,000	294	172	66	14	15	4	1	9	1	12	706
Krishnaganj	1,000	286	140	42	22	17	3	2	21	7	32	714
Nakasipara	1,000	273	143	56	12	17	5	3	13	2	22	727
Kaliganj	1,000	284	136	60	19	20	11	3	13	2	20	716
Tehatta	1,000	276	163	57	13	13	3	1	10	1	15	724
Karimpur	1,000	276	159	54	9	15	3	1	12	1	22	724
Ranaghat	1,000	243	117	40	6	21	9	2	16	6	26	757
Chakdah	1,000	294	133	56	8	21	28	2	13	4	29	706
Haringhata	1,000	300	138	79	4	17	26	3	10	3	20	700
Hanskhali	1,000	281	181	49	6	12	6	1	8	3	15	719
Santipur	1,000	290	142	68	15	30	9	1	10	2	13	710
24-Parganas	**1,000**	**286**	**134**	**74**	**5**	**9**	**20**	**1**	**14**	**4**	**25**	**714**
Bagdah	1,000	293	190	65	8	7	4	0	8	1	10	707
Bongaon	1,000	283	166	63	9	9	7	1	12	2	14	717
Gaighata	1,000	273	147	62	9	10	8	1	14	2	20	727
Sarupnagar	1,000	287	156	59	17	22	9	0	10	2	12	713
Baduria	1,000	277	140	75	9	17	7	3	11	2	13	723
Basirhat	1,000	282	139	67	9	20	11	1	15	3	17	718
Hasnabad	1,000	299	145	71	10	8	8	1	11	1	44	701
Sandeskhali	1,000	324	170	119	8	2	4	0	7	1	13	676
Haroa	1,000	309	163	79	11	6	9	1	12	1	27	691
Habra	1,000	265	137	66	3	8	8	2	15	4	22	735
Amdanga	1,000	267	178	55	2	5	9	1	7	0	10	733
Barasat	1,000	301	133	74	6	15	35	2	14	4	18	699
Deganga	1,000	282	161	53	4	12	7	1	12	2	30	718
Rajarhat	1,000	260	73	43	4	7	58	4	22	7	42	740
Bijpur	1,000	258	42	38	6	7	34	5	21	60	45	742
Naihati	1,000	308	113	94	1	20	52	2	8	5	13	692
Jagatdal	1,000	257	53	33	1	6	90	4	20	11	39	743
Titagarh	1,000	288	81	32	0	3	97	2	18	7	48	712
Khardah	1,000	285	51	42	1	1	106	3	24	11	46	715
Dum Dum	1,000	243	12	12	1	4	65	9	36	30	74	757
Tollygunge	1,000	309	30	27	5	1	62	4	60	15	105	691
Behala	1,000	260	88	45	2	2	61	2	16	5	39	740
Maheshtola	1,000	265	30	29	1	20	121	2	20	6	36	735

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV—*contd.*

District/Police Station	Rural Population	Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24-Parganas—*contd.*												
Budge Budge	1,000	243	54	60	4	4	79	1	19	4	18	757
Bishnupur	1,000	268	112	60	2	13	34	1	21	4	21	732
Sonarpur	1,000	280	77	61	5	7	46	5	27	11	41	720
Baruipur	1,000	269	127	65	3	8	17	2	18	6	23	731
Bhangar	1,000	307	165	72	11	15	8	1	13	1	21	693
Jayanagar	1,000	281	158	84	2	2	4	0	10	2	19	719
Canning	1,000	306	147	122	7	2	3	1	6	1	17	694
Magrahat	1,000	274	104	92	1	15	18	1	18	6	19	726
Falta	1,000	261	80	84	2	13	40	1	15	4	22	739
Diamond Harbour	1,000	270	77	89	6	10	24	3	15	11	35	730
Kulpi	1,000	292	119	102	3	7	10	1	12	2	36	708
Mathurapur	1,000	298	173	81	2	6	4	1	6	1	24	702
Kakdwip	1,000	307	206	50	3	3	8	1	10	1	25	693
Sagore	1,000	295	233	28	1	1	4	0	3	0	25	705
Howrah	**1,000**	**268**	**73**	**48**	**7**	**13**	**62**	**5**	**22**	**7**	**31**	**732**
Bally	1,000	276	46	39	1	18	109	3	23	9	28	724
Sibpur	1,000	489	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	476	511
Jagacha	1,000	353	4	6	6	2	191	16	38	46	44	647
Sankrail	1,000	285	31	32	1	20	137	3	22	8	31	715
Panchla	1,000	260	61	65	6	14	73	1	20	3	17	740
Jagatballavpur	1,000	258	75	52	1	16	47	2	31	5	29	742
Domejur	1,000	288	66	42	3	38	73	3	33	7	23	712
Bawria	1,000	248	13	14	0	0	184	1	21	7	8	752
Uluberia	1,000	263	70	59	6	5	70	4	16	6	27	737
Shampur	1,000	277	95	72	9	8	24	5	12	6	46	723
Bagnan	1,000	253	63	43	18	8	35	15	22	10	39	747
Amta	1,000	255	86	40	9	7	51	5	23	4	30	745
Udaynarayanpur	1,000	263	126	29	2	27	29	3	20	3	24	737
Hooghly	**1,000**	**297**	**124**	**80**	**6**	**16**	**22**	**3**	**16**	**5**	**25**	**703**
Chinsurah	1,000	294	24	26	1	4	61	10	37	63	68	706
Polba	1,000	340	139	137	9	10	13	3	7	2	20	660
Dhaniakhali	1,000	336	142	123	3	16	9	5	12	4	22	664
Panduah	1,000	350	128	140	8	6	17	4	13	5	29	650
Balagarh	1,000	292	116	92	10	12	16	4	15	4	23	708
Mogra	1,000	345	75	88	6	7	83	11	26	9	40	655
Bhadreswar	1,000	268	57	57	27	20	29	4	26	10	38	732
Singur	1,000	270	124	56	11	11	20	2	17	6	23	730
Haripal	1,000	310	125	107	14	14	10	3	13	6	18	690
Tarakeswar	1,000	304	141	79	3	12	14	2	18	5	30	696
Serampore	1,000	257	99	55	0	4	61	2	13	4	19	743
Uttarpara	1,000	427	28	15	0	5	276	13	33	9	48	573
Chanditala	1,000	270	75	55	6	30	41	6	26	8	23	730
Jangipara	1,000	300	113	73	2	45	14	2	20	4	27	700
Goghat	1,000	282	146	75	4	19	4	2	8	1	23	718
Arambagh	1,000	277	128	74	4	18	11	3	15	2	22	723
Khanakul	1,000	252	161	30	2	14	9	1	13	2	20	748
Pursurah	1,000	274	154	47	4	11	10	4	18	2	24	726
Burdwan	**1,000**	**334**	**116**	**72**	**60**	**12**	**19**	**3**	**13**	**5**	**34**	**666**
Ketugram	1,000	280	144	69	11	14	9	1	9	2	21	720
Katwa	1,000	281	142	46	10	21	12	2	11	4	33	719
Mongalkote	1,000	274	141	75	7	8	9	1	8	1	24	726
Monteswar	1,000	275	137	65	5	5	9	1	13	3	37	725
Purbasthali	1,000	312	128	60	14	49	12	2	16	3	28	688
Kalna	1,000	329	139	115	7	17	14	2	11	2	22	671
Memari	1,000	311	116	124	7	7	8	4	12	3	30	689
Jamalpur	1,000	319	139	99	7	12	12	3	13	4	30	681
Raina	1,000	280	145	73	5	7	6	1	11	2	30	720
Khandaghosh	1,000	291	154	79	8	6	7	1	8	2	26	709
Burdwan	1,000	302	122	87	6	10	19	4	14	5	33	698

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV—*contd.*

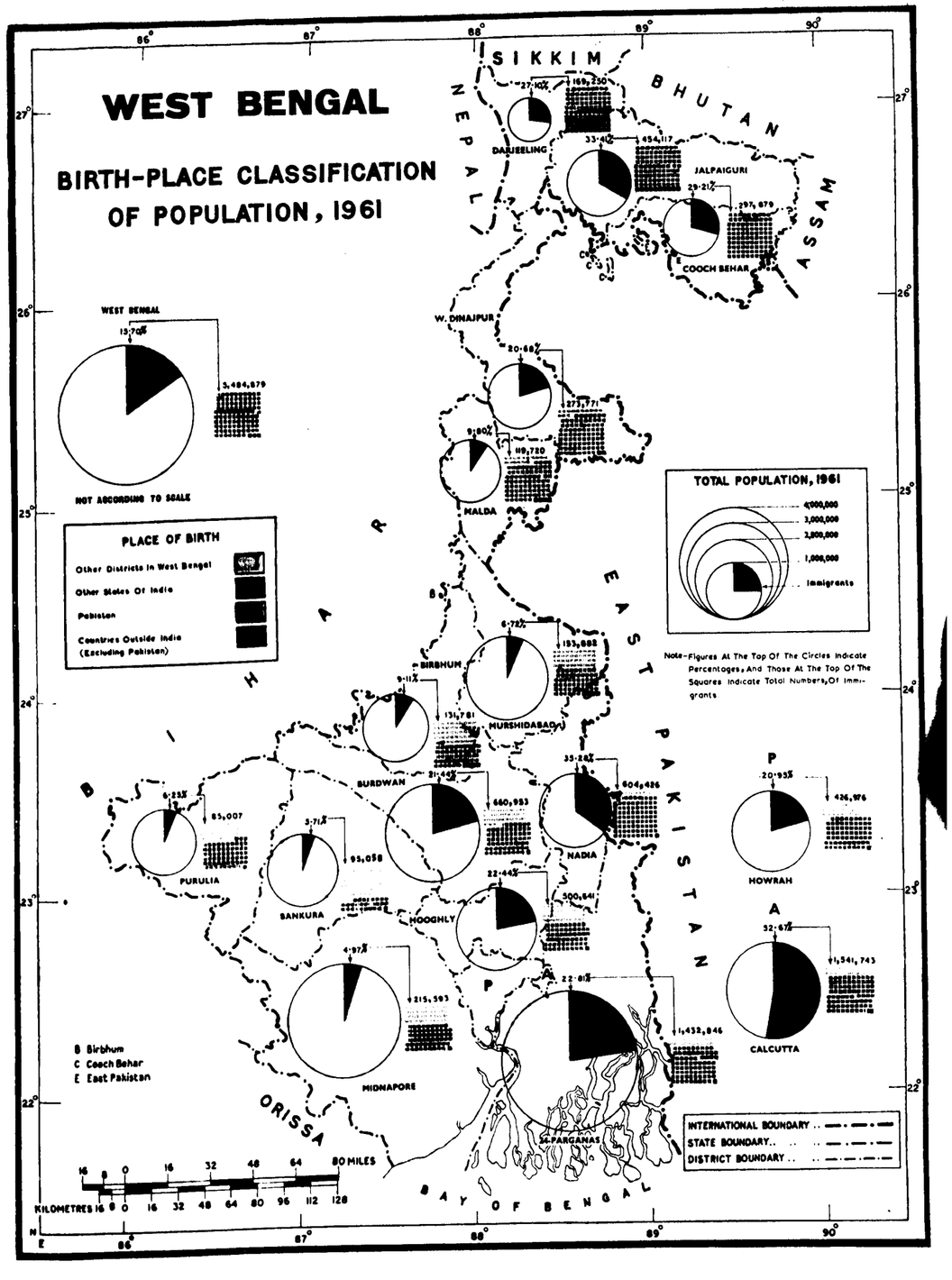
District/Police Station	Rural Population	Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan—*contd.*												
Bhatar	1,000	272	128	82	8	8	4	1	11	1	29	728
Galsi	1,000	312	116	82	12	5	11	5	11	7	63	688
Ausgram	1,000	336	147	120	9	12	7	2	6	2	31	664
Kaksa	1,000	333	104	113	9	11	25	6	14	14	37	667
Faridpur	1,000	411	81	68	194	9	7	2	13	3	34	589
Raniganj	1,000	457	42	6	248	8	84	6	19	6	38	543
Ondal	1,000	468	48	25	298	3	24	4	17	12	37	532
Jamuria	1,000	442	71	34	269	6	9	4	15	3	31	558
Hirapur	1,000	377	77	38	57	6	114	12	12	15	46	623
Asansol	1,000	409	50	18	158	5	59	6	24	17	72	591
Barabani	1,000	437	127	58	158	12	30	3	15	4	30	563
Kalti	1,000	416	28	8	273	3	29	7	16	20	32	584
Salanpur	1,000	464	120	53	184	7	48	3	15	3	31	536
Chittaranjan	1,000	365	56	12	19	67	72	1	46	6	86	635
Durgapur	1,000	411	42	49	8	9	125	16	55	16	91	589
Birbhum	**1,000**	**313**	**146**	**101**	**9**	**15**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**27**	**687**
Suri	1,000	312	121	115	5	11	6	3	9	2	40	688
Rajnagar	1,000	349	146	78	12	41	6	2	9	1	54	651
Muhammad Bazar	1,000	359	165	136	13	11	3	1	5	0	25	641
Sainthia	1,000	305	136	95	5	6	20	2	9	2	30	695
Dubrajpur	1,000	337	121	136	11	14	6	2	9	2	36	663
Khoyrasole	1,000	352	143	93	27	19	9	2	10	2	47	648
Illambazar	1,000	324	150	116	10	14	2	1	6	1	24	676
Bolpur	1,000	323	145	115	6	8	5	1	6	1	36	677
Labhpur	1,000	283	166	68	5	12	3	1	5	1	22	717
Nanoor	1,000	283	163	71	7	10	6	1	7	1	17	717
Mayureshwar	1,000	301	152	106	6	8	6	1	6	1	15	699
Rampurhat	1,000	327	159	106	7	24	3	2	7	1	18	673
Nalhati	1,000	291	148	85	9	17	5	1	6	1	19	709
Murarai	1,000	300	122	104	7	20	11	1	9	1	25	700
Bankura	**1,000**	**371**	**206**	**96**	**7**	**19**	**7**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**25**	**629**
Bankura	1,000	338	165	84	10	23	17	1	10	3	25	662
Onda	1,000	345	161	104	6	27	8	1	9	2	27	655
Chhatna	1,000	430	276	100	6	14	4	1	7	2	20	570
Gangajalghati	1,000	393	238	99	5	18	4	0	5	1	23	607
Borjora	1,000	343	156	82	10	33	12	3	14	2	31	657
Mejhia	1,000	370	193	69	23	14	19	2	14	5	31	630
Saltora	1,000	420	286	85	13	12	8	1	5	1	19	570
Khatra	1,000	441	273	114	5	18	3	6	5	0	17	559
Indpur	1,000	389	217	121	2	24	3	2	4	0	16	611
Ranibandh	1,000	504	327	106	8	24	2	1	3	0	33	496
Raipur	1,000	416	251	122	2	9	7	3	3	0	19	584
Simlapal	1,000	384	181	125	5	40	4	1	4	1	23	616
Taldangra	1,000	385	191	127	10	26	3	1	7	1	19	615
Bishnupur	1,000	352	167	68	12	21	14	1	14	2	53	648
Joypur	1,000	304	154	71	4	17	8	0	16	1	38	696
Kotalpur	1,000	285	162	70	3	17	5	0	7	1	20	715
Sonamukhi	1,000	326	177	97	9	8	5	1	9	1	19	674
Patrasair	1,000	306	157	88	6	13	7	0	8	1	26	694
Indas	1,000	279	142	75	7	11	10	1	8	1	24	721
Midnapore	**1,000**	**328**	**194**	**70**	**3**	**18**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**26**	**672**
Midnapore	1,000	394	191	126	1	12	15	3	6	3	37	606
Salbani	1,000	386	206	129	3	10	2	1	4	3	28	614
Keshpur	1,000	322	198	69	1	9	2	0	4	1	38	678
Garhbeta	1,000	367	184	107	5	34	4	2	5	2	24	633
Debra	1,000	341	166	121	2	7	12	1	6	1	25	659
Sabang	1,000	381	234	35	2	89	1	0	2	1	17	619
Pingla	1,000	316	209	56	2	20	2	2	3	1	21	684
Kharagpur	1,000	367	158	139	2	5	11	4	4	4	40	633
Narayangarh	1,000	376	215	108	1	15	7	1	6	2	21	624
Dantan	1,000	324	215	63	3	8	7	0	4	1	23	676

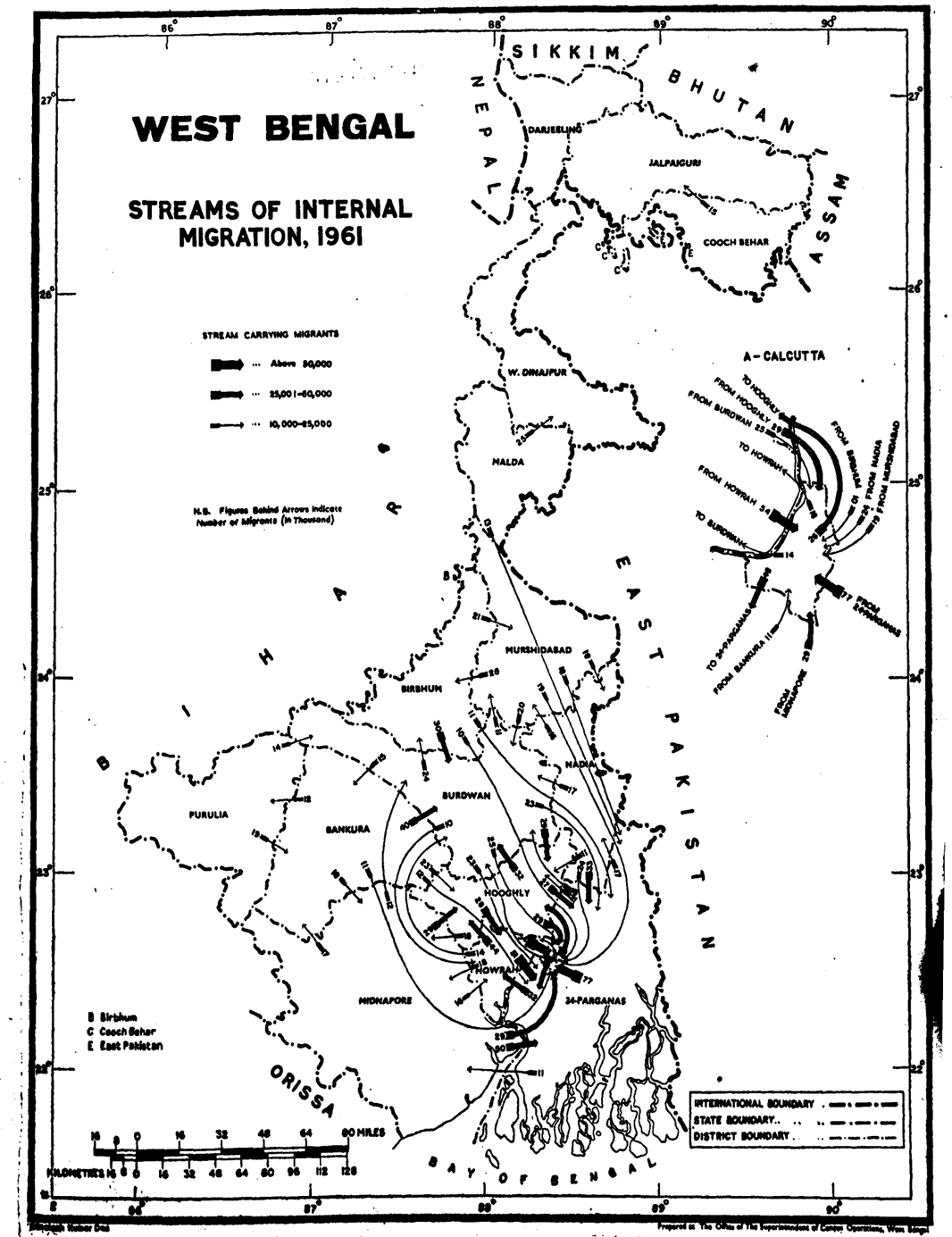
APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV—*concld.*

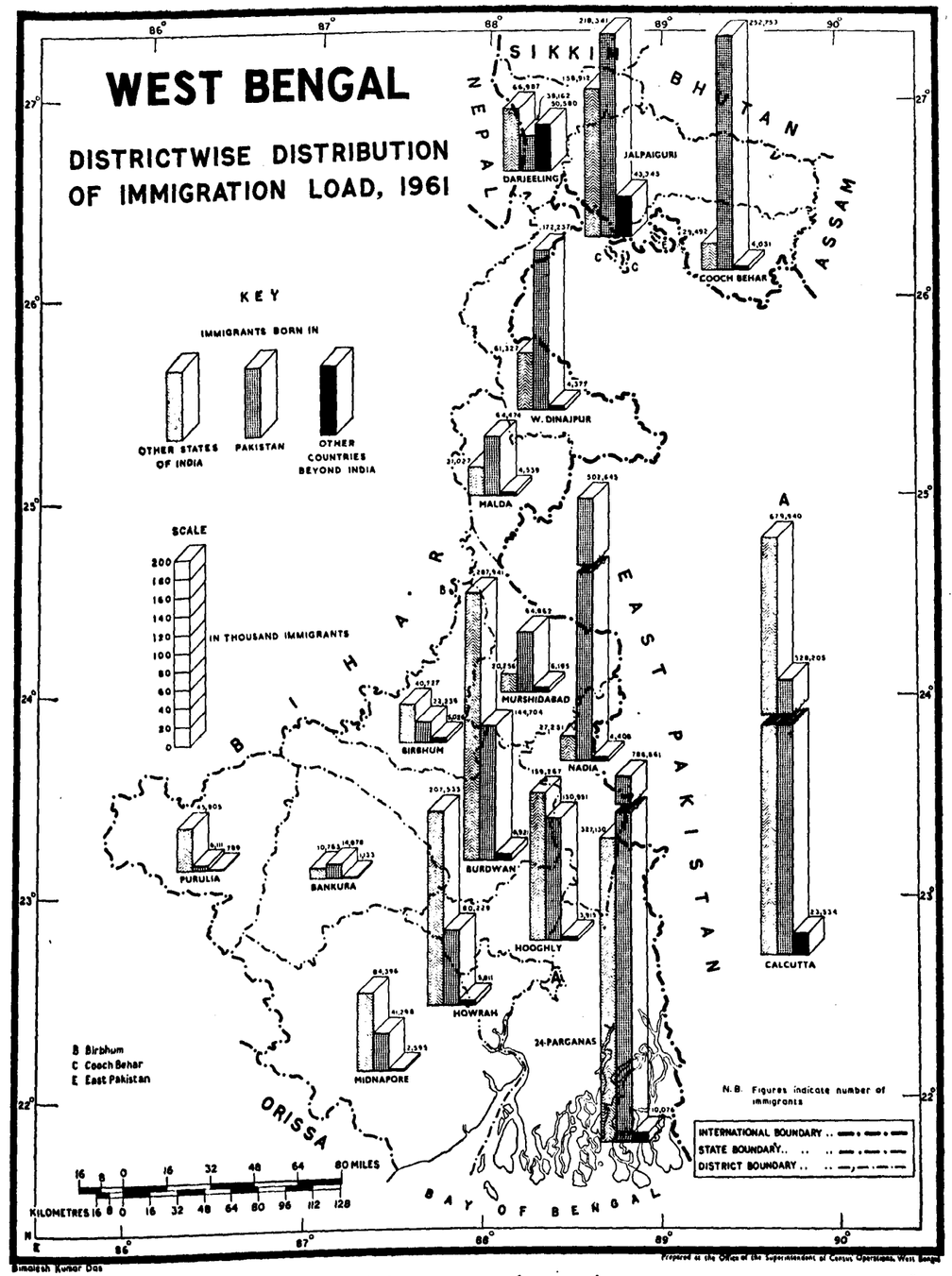
District/Police Station	Rural Population	Workers										Non-workers
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Midnapore—*contd.*												
Mohanpur	1,000	309	219	64	1	5	1	0	3	1	15	691
Keshiari	1,000	379	231	116	1	4	2	0	3	0	22	621
Contai	1,000	293	195	42	3	10	4	1	6	2	30	707
Khejri	1,000	286	187	48	1	7	2	0	2	1	38	714
Bhagwanpur	1,000	273	189	40	2	13	3	1	3	1	21	727
Patashpur	1,000	292	228	23	2	20	2	0	2	1	14	708
Ramnagar	1,000	294	214	27	4	20	5	1	3	1	19	706
Egra	1,000	297	206	42	3	16	2	1	4	1	22	703
Tamluk	1,000	289	141	30	11	48	9	11	13	5	21	711
Panskura	1,000	279	139	42	4	27	15	12	12	6	22	721
Moyna	1,000	281	191	28	2	23	3	8	4	2	20	719
Mahisadal	1,000	290	177	32	7	18	6	7	9	6	28	710
Nandigram	1,000	284	193	40	1	10	5	0	4	2	29	716
Sutahata	1,000	293	155	39	2	10	11	2	6	5	63	707
Ghatal	1,000	285	159	68	2	15	5	1	8	1	26	715
Daspur	1,000	272	174	44	2	15	7	0	12	2	16	728
Chandrakona	1,000	297	182	79	4	8	3	1	3	1	16	703
Jhargram	1,000	448	234	126	4	14	6	4	5	4	51	552
Jamboni	1,000	481	210	171	6	23	6	3	11	12	39	519
Binpur	1,000	463	257	151	3	19	2	0	4	1	26	537
Gopiballavpur	1,000	406	203	141	5	21	1	0	4	0	31	594
Sankrail	1,000	411	250	120	3	10	2	0	4	1	21	589
Nayagram	1,000	447	287	139	1	13	0	0	1	0	6	553
Purulia	**1,000**	**501**	**364**	**70**	**13**	**16**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**18**	**499**
Arsha	1,000	564	469	49	2	17	2	0	4	2	19	436
Baghmundi	1,000	547	409	107	2	11	2	0	5	1	10	453
Balarampur	1,000	510	328	104	17	12	4	0	7	5	33	490
Barabazar	1,000	577	465	58	5	15	5	0	7	1	21	423
Bunduan	1,000	551	413	103	7	14	5	0	3	0	6	449
Hura	1,000	501	381	74	5	22	1	0	4	1	13	499
Jaipur	1,000	454	372	32	5	21	2	0	8	2	12	546
Jhalda	1,000	525	405	46	6	18	20	0	8	2	20	475
Kashipur	1,000	496	352	68	8	14	5	1	7	17	24	504
Manbazar	1,000	528	424	75	2	12	3	0	3	0	9	472
Neturia	1,000	437	206	33	147	9	5	2	12	6	17	563
Para	1,000	439	295	70	10	14	8	1	7	19	15	561
Puncha	1,000	498	364	89	7	16	2	0	5	1	14	502
Purulia Muffassil	1,000	485	347	75	5	20	4	2	6	5	21	515
Raghunathpur	1,000	429	241	80	15	15	9	2	11	23	33	571
Santuri	1,000	471	316	79	14	13	9	1	8	8	23	529

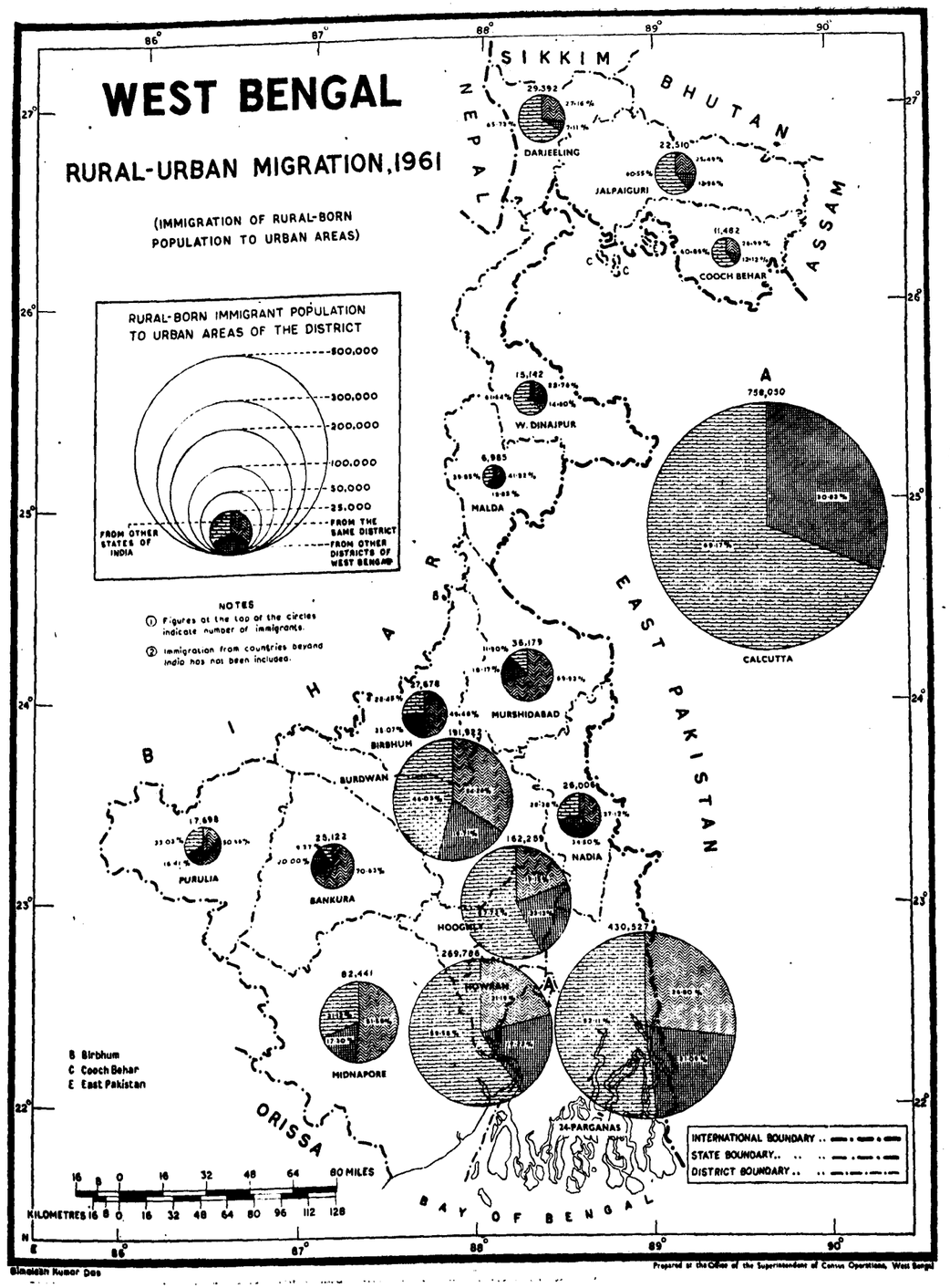
V

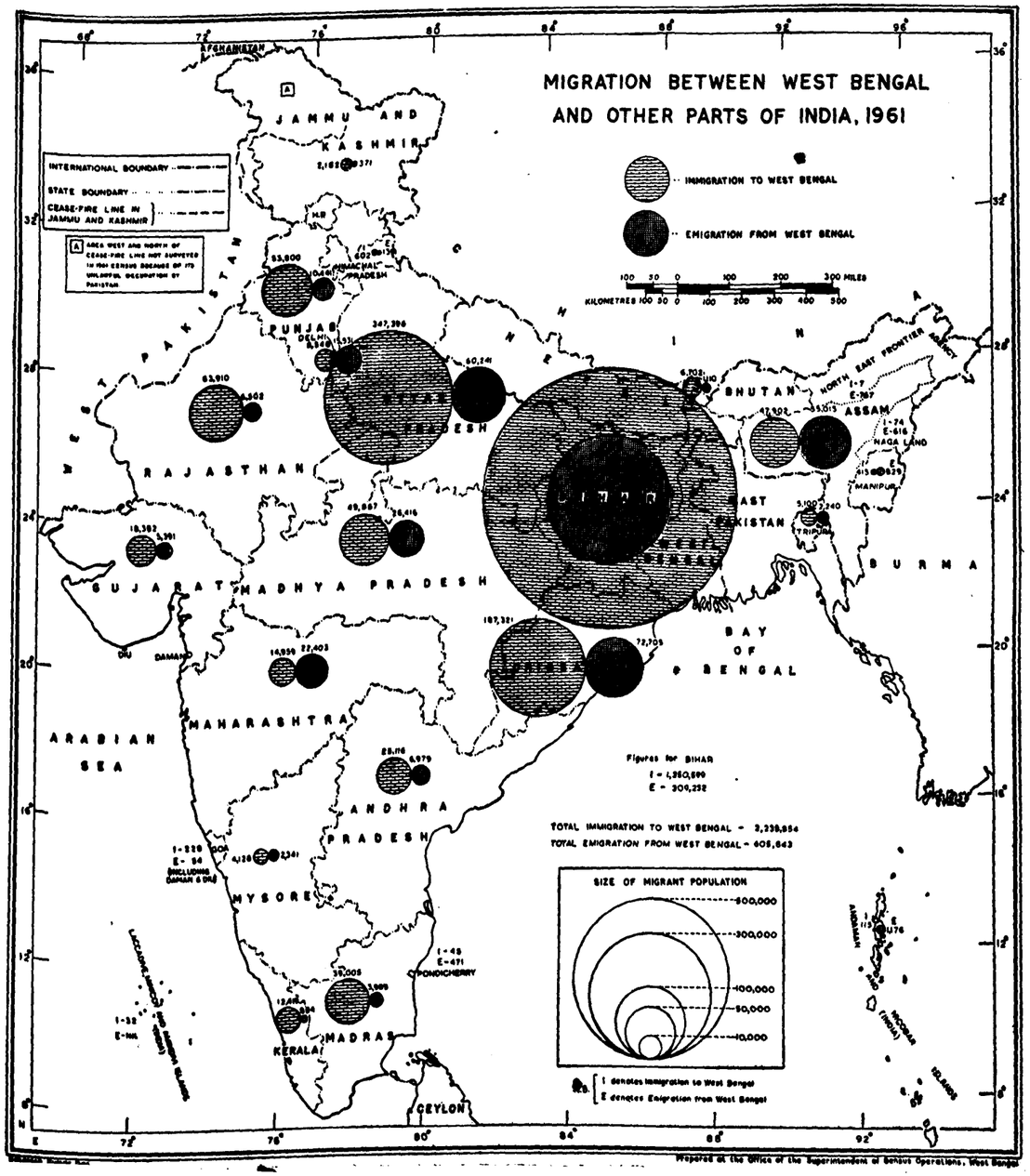
MIGRATION

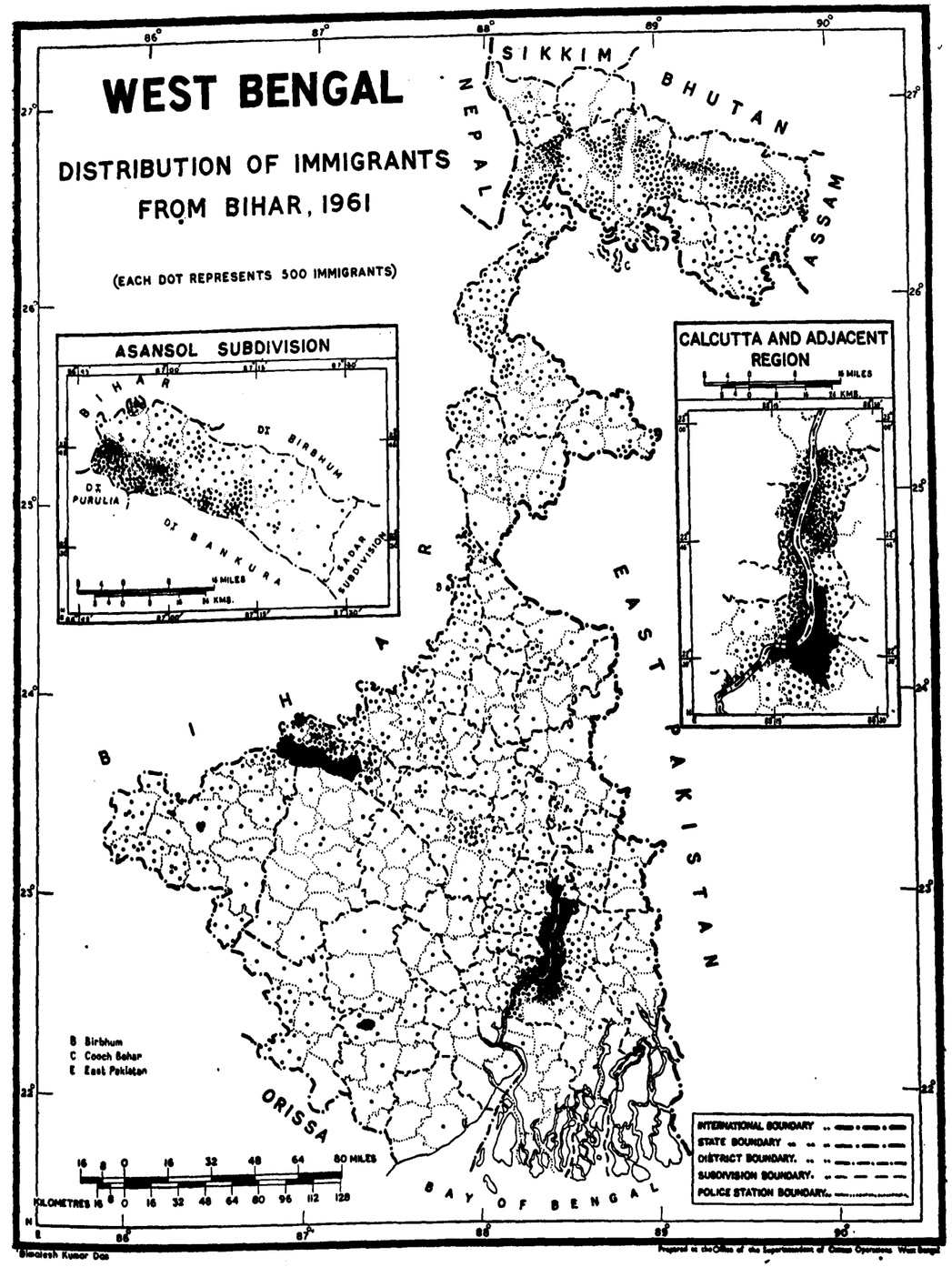

WEST BENGAL
BIRTH-PLACE CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION, 1961
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
BIRBHUM
MURSHIDABAD
BURDWAN
NADIA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
PURULIA
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
24-PARGANAS
CALCUTTA
WEST BENGAL
13·70%
5,484,879
NOT ACCORDING TO SCALE
PLACE OF BIRTH
Other Districts In West Bengal
Other States Of India
Pakistan
Countries Outside India (Excluding Pakistan)
TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
Immigrants
Note-Figures At The Top Of The Circles Indicate Percentages, And Those At The Top Of The Squares Indicate Total Numbers, Of Immigrants
27·10%
169,250
33·40%
454,117
29·21%
297,879
20·68%
273,771
9·80%
119,720
6·72%
153,888
9·11%
131,781
35·28%
604,426
21·44%
660,953
6·23%
85,007
3·71%
95,058
20·95%
426,976
22·44%
500,641
4·97%
215,593
22·01%
1,432,846
52·67%
1,541,743
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 MILES
KILOMETRES 16 8 0 16 32 48 64 80 96 112 128
86° 87° 88° 89° 90°
27° 26° 25° 24° 23° 22°

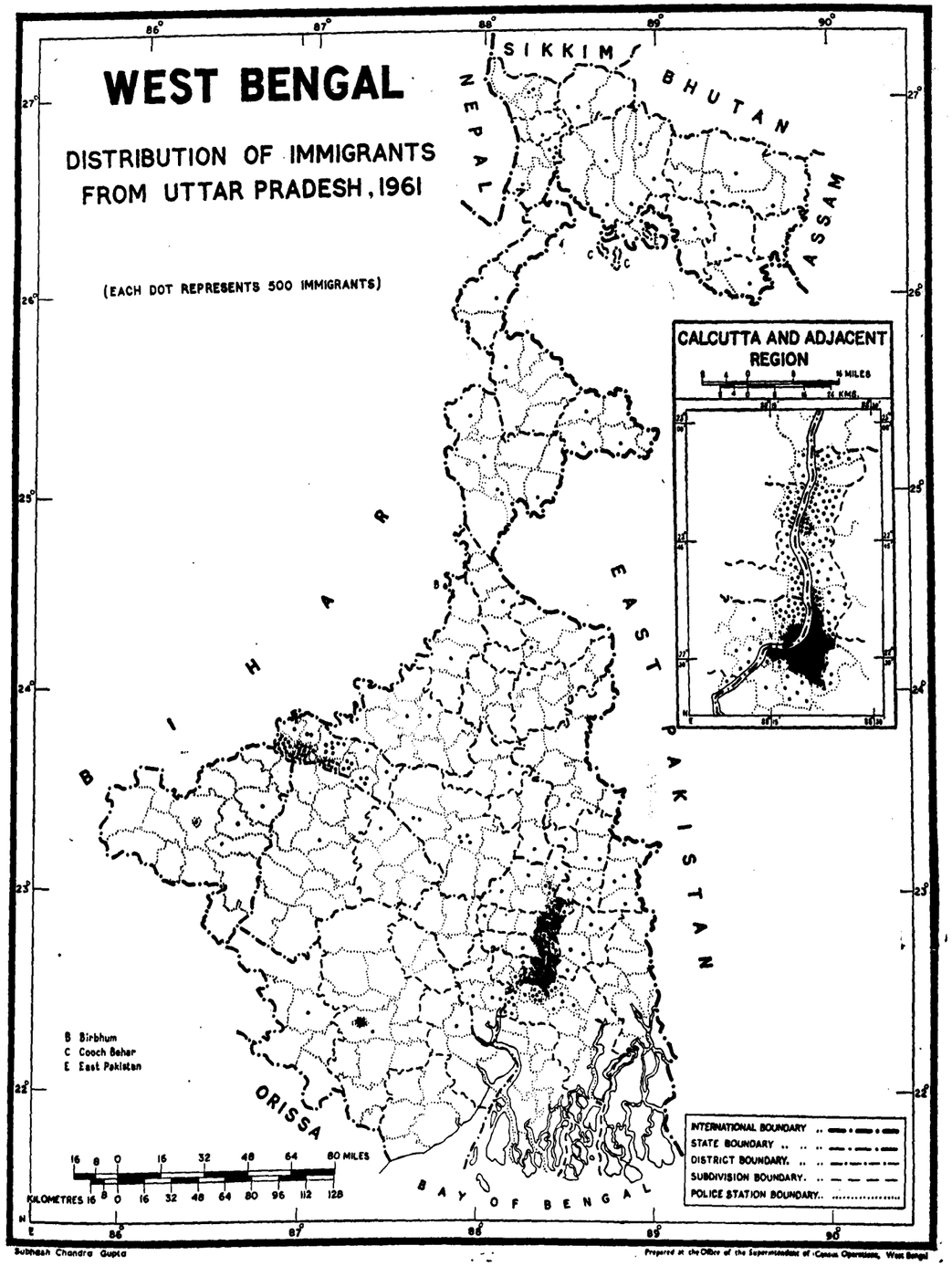

WEST BENGAL
STREAMS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1961
STREAM CARRYING MIGRANTS
... Above 50,000
... 25,001-50,000
... 10,000-25,000
N.B. Figures Behind Arrows Indicate Number of Migrants (In Thousand)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
MIDNAPORE
24-PARGANAS
A - CALCUTTA
EAST PAKISTAN
BIHAR
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
80 MILES
KILOMETRES


WEST BENGAL
DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRATION LOAD, 1961
KEY
IMMIGRANTS BORN IN
OTHER STATES OF INDIA
PAKISTAN
OTHER COUNTRIES BEYOND INDIA
SCALE
IN THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS
SIKKIM
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
W. DINAJPUR
MALDA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
NADIA
BURDWAN
PURULIA
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
24-PARGANAS
MIDNAPORE
CALCUTTA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
N.B. Figures indicate number of immigrants
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
MILES
KILOMETRES
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal
Bimalesh Kumar Das


WEST BENGAL
RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION, 1961
(IMMIGRATION OF RURAL-BORN POPULATION TO URBAN AREAS)
RURAL-BORN IMMIGRANT POPULATION TO URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT
500,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
50,000
25,000
FROM THE SAME DISTRICT
FROM OTHER DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL
FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA
NOTES
① Figures at the top of the circles indicate number of immigrants.
② Immigration from countries beyond India has not been included.
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
ORISSA
EAST PAKISTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
DARJEELING
29,392
JALPAIGURI
22,510
COOCH BEHAR
11,482
W. DINAJPUR
15,142
MALDA
6,985
CALCUTTA
758,050
MURSHIDABAD
36,179
BIRBHUM
37,678
BURDWAN
191,983
NADIA
26,006
PURULIA
17,698
BANKURA
25,122
HOOGHLY
162,259
HOWRAH
269,786
MIDNAPORE
82,441
24-PARGANAS
430,527
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
80 MILES
KILOMETRES
Bimalendu Kumar Das
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal


MIGRATION BETWEEN WEST BENGAL
AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA, 1961
IMMIGRATION TO WEST BENGAL
EMIGRATION FROM WEST BENGAL
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
CEASE-FIRE LINE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
MADRAS
KERALA
ASSAM
BHUTAN
BURMA
EAST PAKISTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
Figures for BIHAR
I - 1,250,599
E - 309,252
TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO WEST BENGAL - 2,238,854
TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM WEST BENGAL - 605,643
SIZE OF MIGRANT POPULATION
500,000
300,000
100,000
50,000
10,000
I denotes Immigration to West Bengal
E denotes Emigration from West Bengal
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal


WEST BENGAL
DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM BIHAR, 1961
(EACH DOT REPRESENTS 500 IMMIGRANTS)
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
ASANSOL SUBDIVISION
DT. BIRBHUM
DT. PURULIA
DT. BANKURA
SADAR SUBDIVISION
CALCUTTA AND ADJACENT REGION
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION BOUNDARY
80 MILES
KILOMETRES
Bimalesh Kumar Das


WEST BENGAL
DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM UTTAR PRADESH, 1961
(EACH DOT REPRESENTS 500 IMMIGRANTS)
SIKKIM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BIHAR
EAST PAKISTAN
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
CALCUTTA AND ADJACENT REGION
B Birbhum
C Cooch Behar
E East Pakistan
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
POLICE STATION BOUNDARY
KILOMETRES
MILES
Subhash Chandra Gupta
Prepared at the Office of the Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

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CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

SECTION 1—INTRODUCTION

THE GROWTH of population of a country at a given period depends on two factors *viz.*, (i) natural growth or the excess of total births over total deaths and (ii) migration *i.e.*, the excess of immigration over emigration. It is the second aspect of population growth, *viz.*, migration that this Chapter will study. **Preliminary Remarks**

2. In the Indian Censuses there has always been a question on place of birth. A classification of the population of a given area by place of birth makes possible a crude measure of the volume of immigration into the area by differencing the figures as per two Censuses of persons enumerated in the area but born outside it. Likewise the figure relating to emigrants from an area is obtained by differencing the figures of the two Censuses of persons born within the area but enumerated beyond it.

3. The measure of migration obtained in this way is very crude because it does not take into account those migrants who died between the time of migration and the date of the Census, and those who returned to their places of birth or moved on to other areas after migration to the area in question, or previous migration between the time of birth and the time of entering the given area.

4. With a view to introducing a refinement in the migration analyses based on birth place statistics two new questions were asked at the 1961 Census. Till 1951, information only on the place of birth of the person enumerated was collected and the population was tabulated showing classification by place of birth in order to give a general picture of the migratory tendencies at work. This information did not permit of any analysis of rural to urban or rural to rural or urban to urban migration, nor was it possible to estimate what portion of the movements was transitory and what portion permanent. The 1961 Census sought to remove some of these drawbacks and to enlarge the scope and coverage of migration data by adding two new questions for persons not born at the place of enumeration, *viz.*, (a) whether the place of birth was rural or urban and (b) what was the duration of residence at the place of enumeration. **Enlarged scope of Migration data**

5. The questions asked on birth place and the instructions given for the recording of their answers at the 1961 Census are given below:

Q. 4(a) Birth place

1 If born in village or town in which enumerated	write PL
2 If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated	write D
3 If born in another district in the State of enumeration	write name of district
4 If born in another State in India	write name of district and State if name of district is known ; otherwise write name of State

5 If born in a country outside India, *e.g.*, Pakistan or any other country	write name of country
6 Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport, *e.g.*, buses etc., should be entered as such	
Q. 4(b) Whether born in village or town	
1 If born in a village	write R
2 If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth	write U
3 If the person enumerated is not in a position to say whether the place of birth is a village or town	write the name of the place of birth as returned by him
Q. 4(c) Duration of Residence	
1 For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated	write X
2 For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration	write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/town/city of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or tour or business.)
3 If the duration of residence is less than one year	write O
If the duration of residence is one year or over	write the actual number of completed years of residence
Q. 5(a) Nationality	
1 For Indian nationals	write I
2 For other nationals	write the nationality in full

6. At the 1951 Census there was a special question on migration which applied only in cases of displaced persons from Pakistan. The question related to the person's date of arrival in India and the district of his origin in Pakistan. The question was dropped at the 1961 Census.

Reference to Statistics

7. The following tables of the 1961 Census give data on migration:

Table D-I—Non-Indian Nationals

D-II—Place of birth

D-III—Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration

D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups

D V—Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities

D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

8. The following subsidiary tables reduce the absolute figures of the main tables to proportions for facility of comparison:

Table D-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 non-Indian Nationals by countries of nationality

D-II.1—Variation in natural population

D-II.2—Migration between the States and other parts of India

D-II.3—Distribution of 10,000 persons enumerated in each State/Division/District by place of birth, rural/urban characteristics and sex

D-III.1—Distribution of 10,000 persons born outside the place of enumeration by place of birth, duration of residence at the place of enumeration and sex

D-IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age-groups

D-IV.2—Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level

D-IV.3—Distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation

D-V.1—Distribution of 1,000 migrants (born in India) to cities by place of birth

Limitations of the data

9. Before passing on to the analysis of the figures given in the tables it will be worthwhile to take note of some of their important limitations. Nationality of a person was recorded as returned by the respondent even if it was wrong to the Enumerator's knowledge. There was, in some cases, a tendency to attribute the place of enumeration as place of birth. So a part of the migration caused particularly by birth and marriage may have been concealed. The reference time for determining the rural-urban status of the place of birth was the date of enumeration not the date of migration. A person who actually migrated out from a rural area may have been shown otherwise in the table due to subsequent change of status of the place of origin. The duration of residence at the place of enumeration referred to residence at the village or town of enumeration. Interim movements between time of departure from the place of birth and the time of arrival at the village/town of enumeration have not been taken notice of (*vide* Chapter II, para 140).

10. Birth place data, to an extent, give a distorted picture of the actual conditions regarding the geographic origin of the population. In many cases mothers go to their parents' house for confinement and the tendency of the village population to get the benefit of the hospital facilities available at urban areas has also increased of late. The place of birth may, therefore, be merely the place where the mother's parental house or the hospital is located. Persons returned as born in Pakistan include those who have never been in that country, having left their place of birth long before it was included in Pakistan.

11. Owing to the Reorganisation of the States and changes in the geographical boundaries of various units which have taken place from time to time comparison of immigration and emigration figures for different Censuses is not possible. The birth place data of 1951 were not recast according to the Reorganised States. Since comparable data are not available there is no other alternative than to confine the

study to the analysis of the trends of migration as revealed by the current Census only.

Types of Migration

12. Migration may be studied under several broad types, *viz.*, Birth Migration, Marriage Migration, Job Migration, Casual Migration and Permanent Migration, depending on the nature and duration of the movement, but in spite of the elaborations made in 1961 the Census traffic does not bear a comprehensive dissertation. While a stay of more than, say, 15 years indicates a permanent migration, smaller durations of stay cannot be properly classified in the absence of information on the nature of the business which initiated the movement and the unexpired term of intended residence at the place of enumeration.

Immobile Population

13. Persons born in the place of enumeration or the 'home born' are those who were found at the Census to be living at the village/town where they were born. Judged from this context migration relates essentially to the village or town in which a person is enumerated. It may, therefore, be useful to examine in brief the effect of successive changes in the method of taking the Census on the record relating to migration.

14. In all Censuses down to 1931 the count was synchronous, *i.e.*, the enumeration was confined to only one night*. Figures relating to migration, therefore, in those Censuses took into account every conceivable type of movement, ranging from casual displacements lasting for a few hours only to the permanent ones. From 1941 onwards, the enumeration period was extended to a number of days followed by a period of revisional round to be utilised by the Enumerators to check up their records for correctness against the Reference Day. This spreading out of the enumeration period resulted in the elimination of casual migration lasting for a few hours and temporary migration due to journeys on business, etc., for a short period. The following is an extract from the "Instructions to Enumerators" issued by the Registrar General, India, for the 1961 Census. These instructions will give an idea as to the persons who were enumerated in the households to which they normally belonged and the persons who were enumerated elsewhere as migrants:

1. Enumerate all persons who are normally resident in the household, *i.e.*, those who live in the household and also those who have recently become members of the household through marriage or birth or other vital social or domestic ties and are present at the time of your visit.
2. Enumerate also all persons who are normal residents in the household even if they are absent at the time of your visit, provided they left the household on or after the 10th February, 1961, or if they had left earlier than 10th February, 1961, are likely to return before the sunrise of 1st March, 1961.
3. Enumerate a visitor, a boarder, or a guest found in the household at the time of your visit, *if he had not been enumerated before and if he will be away from his household between the 10th and 28th February, 1961*, and warn him not to permit any other enumerator to enumerate him even if he goes back by 1st March, 1961. You should re-visit every household in your block during the period of final check (1st to 3rd

*Except in the first Census of India when the count was taken at different periods between 1867 and 1872.

March) when you should enumerate every birth that has taken place in the household since your visit but before sunrise of 1st March. You should cancel the slip for any death that might have taken place since your last visit but before sunrise of 1st March by drawing a bold line diagonally across the slip and write DEATH along the diagonal line. You should enumerate any visitor who may have arrived to stay since your last visit and who says he has not been enumerated anywhere else. But you should not take notice of any birth or death or visit occurring after sunrise of 1st March, 1961. After your re-visit if you have added any new slip or cancelled any slip already prepared you should make corresponding changes in the Census Population Record at the back of the Household Schedule.

15. Out of a total population of 34,926,279 enumerated in West Bengal 21,941,616 or 62.8 per cent (70.3 of the males and 54.3 per cent of the females) were born in the village or town in which they were enumerated. Others were migrants to the place of enumeration from outside, either from other parts of the same district, from other districts of West Bengal, from other States of India, or from countries beyond India. Statement V.1 overleaf gives data regarding persons born at the place of enumeration.

STATEMENT V-1

Persons born in Place of Enumeration, 1961

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total population)

State/District	Total			Born in place of enumeration					
				Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	**21,941,616 (62·8)**	**13,082,241 (70·3)**	**8,859,375 (54·3)**	**18,009,594 (68·3)**	**10,910,043 (80·3)**	**7,099,551 (55·4)**	**3,932,022 (46·0)**	**2,172,198 (43·3)**	**1,759,824 (50·0)**
Darjeeling	386,600 (61·9)	203,050 (60·6)	183,550 (63·4)	323,787 (67·5)	169,645 (67·5)	154,142 (67·5)	62,813 (43·4)	33,405 (40·0)	29,408 (48·1)
Jalpaiguri	731,332 (53·9)	392,551 (53·5)	338,781 (54·1)	684,181 (55·4)	367,698 (55·4)	316,483 (55·3)	47,151 (38·1)	24,853 (35·5)	22,298 (41·5)
Cooch Behar	593,695 (58·2)	325,095 (60·2)	268,600 (55·9)	566,627 (59·7)	312,470 (62·6)	254,157 (56·6)	27,068 (37·9)	12,625 (31·3)	14,443 (46·3)
West Dinajpur	831,302 (62·8)	489,161 (70·4)	342,141 (54·4)	800,099 (65·3)	473,031 (73·9)	327,068 (55·9)	31,203 (31·5)	16,130 (29·7)	15,073 (33·8)
Malda	866,635 (70·9)	509,428 (81·9)	357,207 (59·5)	837,237 (71·5)	493,960 (83·0)	343,277 (59·6)	29,398 (57·9)	15,468 (57·1)	13,930 (58·8)
Murshidabad	1,706,364 (74·5)	999,776 (86·2)	706,588 (62·5)	1,579,934 (75·4)	930,451 (87·9)	649,483 (62·7)	126,430 (64·7)	69,325 (68·1)	57,105 (61·0)
Nadia	926,749 (54·1)	527,183 (59·9)	399,566 (47·9)	779,871 (55·8)	448,982 (62·7)	330,889 (48·5)	146,878 (46·6)	78,201 (47·9)	68,677 (45·1)
24-Parganas	3,741,615 (59·6)	2,272,325 (67·5)	1,469,290 (50·3)	2,905,134 (68·0)	1,801,068 (81·3)	1,104,066 (53·4)	836,481 (41·9)	471,257 (41·0)	365,224 (43·1)
Calcutta	1,385,546 (47·3)	749,700 (41·3)	635,846 (57·2)	..	..	..	1,385,546 (47·3)	749,700 (41·3)	635,846 (57·2)
Howrah	1,271,544 (62·4)	782,002 (69·4)	489,542 (53·7)	885,106 (72·9)	561,001 (89·7)	324,105 (55·1)	386,438 (46·8)	221,001 (44·0)	165,437 (51·2)
Hooghly	1,364,109 (61·1)	830,468 (70·4)	533,641 (50·7)	1,132,074 (68·5)	700,992 (82·7)	431,082 (53·6)	232,035 (40·1)	129,476 (39·1)	102,559 (41·4)
Burdwan	1,900,972 (61·7)	1,114,356 (67·2)	786,616 (55·2)	1,672,659 (66·3)	984,631 (74·1)	688,028 (57·7)	228,313 (40·7)	129,725 (39·3)	98,588 (42·7)
Birbhum	1,043,009 (72·1)	622,605 (84·9)	420,404 (58·9)	988,503 (73·5)	594,525 (87·7)	393,978 (59·1)	54,506 (54·1)	28,080 (51·4)	26,426 (57·3)
Bankura	1,182,151 (71·9)	742,102 (88·3)	440,049 (53·4)	1,099,756 (71·3)	695,894 (89·6)	403,862 (52·7)	82,395 (67·5)	46,208 (72·1)	36,187 (62·4)
Midnapore	3,020,543 (69·6)	1,916,185 (86·2)	1,104,358 (52·1)	2,823,410 (70·5)	1,801,462 (88·2)	1,021,948 (52·0)	197,133 (59·0)	114,723 (62·8)	82,410 (54·4)
Purulia	989,450 (72·8)	606,254 (87·9)	383,196 (57·1)	931,216 (73·5)	574,233 (89·7)	356,983 (56·9)	58,234 (63·0)	32,021 (65·4)	26,213 (60·2)

16. In the Statement statistics have been given with distribution by sex and according as the place of enumeration is rural or urban. Naturally, the proportion of the immobile population is larger in rural than in urban areas. But what is significant is that if 100 persons are selected at random from the rural areas of West Bengal 68 of them will be found to have hardly ever travelled outside the village in which they were born, not reckoning temporary absence or interim movements and remigration to the place of birth, which it is not possible for a Census to take into account. Another interesting fact that emerges from the figures is that in the rural areas the extent of immobility as revealed by the percentages of persons born in the place of enumeration to the total population is much higher among males than among females. This would make a travesty of the common belief that females are less mobile than males. The institution of marriage is instrumental in large scale movement of the female population because after marriage it is generally the woman who moves from her parental home to that of her husband and settles there for the rest of her life.

17. The variations in the percentages for rural and urban areas are indicative of the extent to which the population in these two sectors is stationary or mobile. The very nature of an urban way of life presupposes more mobility than village life and it is not surprising that the proportion of population born at the place of enumeration is much lower in urban than in rural areas.

18. The fluctuations of the proportions from district to district are a compound of several factors: the propensity to move, standard of roads and communication facilities, saturation or employment potential of cultivable area, pace of industrialisation, etc. The districts where the rural immobility among males is comparatively lower and falls below the State average are Jalpaiguri (55.4 per cent), Cooch Behar (62.6 per cent), Nadia (62.7 per cent), Darjeeling (67.5 per cent), West Dinajpur (73.9 per cent) and Burdwan (74.1 per cent). The percentage is higher than the State average (80.3 per cent) in all other districts and rises as high as 89.7 per cent in two districts, *viz.*, Howrah and Purulia, followed close on the hills by Bankura (89.6 per cent).

19. In urban areas mobility is generally higher in the male than in the female population the exceptions being the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia which are the least industrialised and where job migration of males has evidently been out-weighed by marriage migration of females.

SECTION 2—MIGRATION WITHIN THE STATE

Part A—Movements within the district

Preliminary Remarks

20. After having taken account of the immobile section of the population, *i.e.* the population found at the Census to be living at the place of their origin, our present task will be to examine the statistics regarding the population born at places other than the place of the enumeration. The migration tables of the 1961 Census have classified this population according as their place of birth is (i) elsewhere in the district of enumeration, (ii) in other districts of West Bengal, (iii) in other States of India and (iv) in countries beyond India. The first category which stands for migration within the district will be the next item for our study.

21. In West Bengal 5,820,960 persons (or 16.7 per cent of the total population) were found who were born not in the place (village/town) in which they were enumerated but elsewhere in the same district. That a substantial part of the intra-district movement is caused by marriage is indisputable because 4,416,062 of the 5,820,960 persons involved are females. Another important factor making for intra-district movement must be birth migration but it is unfortunately not possible to estimate its magnitude from the Census tables.

Rural to Rural

22. The flow of migration within the limited area of a district being more social than economic in nature, generally greater mobility is found inside a district from one village to another than from the village to the town. In West Bengal 5,097,628 persons were found to have moved from their village of birth to another village of the same district against only 410,550 persons who left their village of birth for living in a town of the same district. Statement V.2 shows the bulk of migration from and to villages of the same district with break up for sex and duration of residence.

STATEMENT V·2

Rural to Rural Migration within the District by Sex and Duration of Residence, 1961

State/District	Total Migrants			Duration of residence in years			
				Less than 1		1—5	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**5,097,628**	**1,061,819**	**4,035,809**	**96,785**	**180,368**	**310,310**	**763,078**
Darjeeling	51,093	22,290	28,803	2,327	2,728	5,195	7,206
Jalpaiguri	164,257	74,462	89,795	6,521	7,706	23,008	26,967
Cooch Behar	120,667	41,207	79,460	4,119	6,891	14,475	19,675
West Dinajpur	210,209	57,541	152,668	4,028	5,762	18,028	29,650
Malda	228,944	52,101	176,843	4,189	4,634	16,173	30,591
Murshidabad	389,574	80,965	308,609	5,831	11,147	23,972	52,118
Nadia	159,581	38,622	120,959	3,204	4,056	10,693	22,901
24-Parganas	898,896	163,649	735,247	12,730	30,032	47,551	138,354
Howrah	244,128	29,374	214,754	4,250	6,167	8,624	32,558
Hooghly	302,576	49,505	253,071	5,114	6,402	13,326	38,618
Burdwan	418,365	112,541	305,824	12,729	17,733	29,461	62,968
Birbhum	251,294	48,558	202,736	3,636	4,960	15,059	34,265
Bankura	356,289	54,994	301,295	5,208	18,714	16,263	59,313
Midnapore	1,032,804	188,785	844,019	17,927	37,593	56,589	158,868
Purulia	268,951	47,225	221,726	4,972	15,843	11,893	49,026

STATEMENT V·2—*contd.*

State/District	Duration of residence in years							
	6—10		11—15		16+		Period not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
West Bengal	**179,222**	**686,611**	**133,241**	**611,826**	**300,573**	**1,699,589**	**41,688**	**94,337**
Darjeeling	3,719	5,661	2,977	4,192	6,711	7,405	1,361	1,611
Jalpaiguri	14,107	18,657	9,830	12,037	17,164	21,496	3,832	3,332
Cooch Behar	6,146	14,754	4,264	11,011	8,608	22,382	3,595	4,747
West Dinajpur	12,659	28,205	5,776	22,001	12,890	57,242	4,160	9,908
Malda	6,854	29,216	6,086	26,638	16,541	80,108	2,258	5,656
Murshidabad	13,183	51,264	10,124	47,367	24,436	136,830	3,419	9,883
Nadia	6,572	21,934	5,117	18,722	10,108	48,471	2,928	4,875
24-Parganas	30,757	131,027	22,017	108,007	43,050	309,342	7,544	18,485
Howrah	4,639	33,860	2,830	31,720	7,960	108,002	1,071	2,447
Hooghly	8,024	38,603	5,128	33,008	15,983	131,104	1,930	5,336
Burdwan	18,365	52,473	17,499	48,741	32,513	118,620	1,974	5,289
Birbhum	7,613	34,536	5,233	28,277	14,989	94,701	2,028	5,997
Bankura	10,065	51,586	7,214	50,829	15,456	117,735	788	3,118
Midnapore	29,578	134,501	21,508	128,924	58,798	373,850	4,385	10,283
Purulia	6,941	40,734	7,638	40,352	15,366	72,301	415	3,470

23. Let us take up the proportions of the sexes first. For every 1,000 male rural migrants within a district there are 3,804 female migrants. The striking preponderance of females reveals the determining role played by marriage in rural to rural movements within a district. Another noticeable characteristic of sex proportions among intra-district rural migrants is that the female proportions get increasingly larger in successive durations of residence. At the State level, for every 1,000 rural male migrants for duration of residence of less than 1 year, 1 to 5 years, 6 to 10 years, 11 to 15 years and 16 years and above there are respectively 1,864, 2,459, 3,831, 4,592 and 5,654 female migrants. This is perhaps indicative of the growing influence of economic factors which is gradually increasing rural mobility among males.

24. The largest of internal rural movements has taken place in the Midnapore district where 1,032,804 persons (or a little more than a fourth of the rural population) moved from one village to another. Much of this movement must be due to the tendency to contract marriages at the neighbouring villages of the same district, for there are 4.5 times as many female migrants as there are males. This tendency seems to be active with marked strength also in the districts of 24-Parganas(Howrah, Hooghly, Birbhum and Purulia where the relative proportion of the females among the internal migrants is substantially high. It is only in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri that the proportions of the sexes among internal rural migrants tend to be nearly equal, due, on the one hand, to the operation of such economic factors as movements of plantation and agricultural labour, and on the other, to the characteristic social customs of the tribal population.

25. The other districts in which seasonal migration of labour seems to be noteworthy in the rural areas are West Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly and Birbhum where male migrants who have changed their place of residence for less than one year are not very much smaller in number than the females. This may also be a harbinger of an increased tempo of internal mobility, specially

in the districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan and Purulia where at least ten per cent of the internal migration of males in rural areas took place in the year preceding the enumeration.

Rural to Urban

26. In West Bengal 410,550 persons migrated from the rural to the urban areas of the same district. The role of marriage migration, as expected, is not so very prominent here. Against every 1,000 male migrants from the country to the town of the same district there are not more than 1,012 females. The internal rural to urban male migrants out-number the females in five districts, *viz.*, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Burdwan. In these districts at least, the most important factor that governs rural to urban migration is economic. The influence of marriage migration will nevertheless be seen in the preponderance of female migrants in the districts of Murshidabad, Nadia, Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia etc. However, the feminity of the sex ratio, wherever it exists, is relatively much smaller than in rural to rural migration in the same district.
the immigrants. It is for this reason that of all the districts 24-Parganas has the

27. Naturally, large scale rural to urban migration on economic ground can take place only in districts where there are many towns with a capacity to absorb largest number of rural to urban migrants followed by Howrah. The towns of these districts with their industries, services, trade and commercial activities offer vast scope for drawing people from the surrounding rural areas within the fold of their growing economy. Another aspect of the internal movements which may be noted in passing is that in all the districts more males have migrated from one village to another than from the village to the town with the only exception of Howrah where the numbers tend to be very nearly equal.

28. Statement V.3 gives data regarding rural to urban migration within the districts with duration of residence.

STATEMENT V·3

Rural to Urban Migration within the District by Sex and Duration of Residence, 1961

State/District	Total Migration			Duration of residence in years			
				Less than 1		1—5	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**410,550**	**204,041**	**206,509**	**18,434**	**17,886**	**50,556**	**51,551**
Darjeeling	7,984	3,687	4,297	727	624	1,009	1,268
Jalpaiguri	5,738	3,091	2,647	515	305	1,132	1,010
Cooch Behar	3,099	1,138	1,961	225	406	257	708
West Dinjapur	3,598	1,974	1,624	417	219	632	495
Malda	2,886	1,365	1,521	193	226	296	261
Murshidabad	25,301	9,070	16,231	759	998	2,127	3,503
Nadia	9,654	3,863	5,791	320	320	1,087	1,590
24-Parganas	115,381	60,013	55,368	4,972	5,582	14,766	16,518
Howrah	57,162	28,658	28,504	3,301	2,545	8,612	5,687
Hooghly	31,076	14,319	16,757	1,813	1,609	4,693	4,981
Burdwan	65,763	38,956	26,807	1,526	1,663	5,244	3,802
Birbhum	13,695	6,816	6,879	525	636	1,719	3,000
Bankura	17,743	7,890	9,853	532	947	2,321	2,545
Midnapore	42,522	19,809	22,713	2,361	1,668	5,539	5,164
Purulia	8,948	3,392	5,556	248	143	1,132	1,029

STATEMENT V·3—*contd.*

State/District	Duration of residence in years							
	6—10		11—15		16+		Period not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
West Bengal	**39,460**	**37,065**	**31,877**	**29,775**	**60,652**	**64,427**	**3,062**	**5,805**
Darjeeling	523	547	433	430	703	816	292	612
Jalpaiguri	483	585	473	287	449	413	39	47
Cooch Behar	332	159	158	225	148	407	18	56
West Dinjapur	465	577	275	173	185	133	..	27
Malda	460	366	250	355	159	313	7	..
Murshidabad	2,634	2,294	1,655	1,537	1,847	7,373	48	526
Nadia	632	1,075	609	995	1,059	1,719	156	102
24-Parganas	13,649	11,947	11,083	9,057	14,693	10,566	850	1,698
Howrah	6,126	5,171	3,931	4,584	5,619	9,840	1,069	677
Hooghly	2,399	3,255	2,475	2,352	2,907	4,410	42	150
Burdwan	5,317	3,158	4,656	2,794	22,016	15,231	197	159
Birbhum	998	1,230	790	756	2,748	1,104	36	153
Bankura	1,001	2,009	1,259	1,296	2,668	2,716	109	340
Midnapore	3,995	3,938	3,085	4,033	4,630	7,339	199	576
Purulia	446	754	745	901	821	2,047	..	682

29. An upward trend in rural to urban migration of males is evident in all the five North Bengal districts and in Howrah, Hooghly and Midnapore. In these districts the males who had moved to towns from villages in the year preceding the enumeration formed more than 10 per cent of the total number of such male migrants. In Burdwan a larger movement of rural population to urban areas took place before 16 years than at the more recent period. About a half of those who migrated from the country to the towns in that district have duration of residence of 16 years or more.

30. Bankura is the only district where there is a preponderance of females over males among rural to urban migrants of all durations of residence. In Nadia females outnumber males in all durations, excluding 'less than 1 year' where the sex ratio is *at par*. In 24-Parganas the proportions of the sexes favour the females only among migrants of less than 6 years' duration of residence.

Urban to Urban

31. The next aspect to be noticed of the intra-district migration is the movement of population from one urban area of the district to another. The volume of this type of migration is not very small, because there are altogether 203,468 persons in the State who left their town of birth for another town of the same district. The districtwise break down of the figure is given in Statement V.4 below:

STATEMENT V·4

Urban to Urban Migration within the District, 1961

District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	5,377	2,697	2,680
Jalpaiguri	1,076	548	528
Cooch Behar	2,549	729	1,820
West Dinajpur	850	360	490
Malda	1,423	1,005	418
Murshidabad	8,226	2,871	5,355
Nadia	6,277	2,836	3,441
24-Parganas	77,855	42,807	35,048
Howrah	31,464	14,211	17,253
Hooghly	22,686	8,696	13,990
Burdwan	18,102	10,270	7,832
Birbhum	2,985	1,369	1,616
Bankura	4,216	964	3,252
Midnapore	15,106	9,331	5,775
Purulia	5,276	3,654	1,622
Total	**203,468**	**102,348**	**101,120**

32. The largest of the streams of internal urban migration are found to have flown in the most urbanised and industrial districts of 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly where there is a high degree of job mobility thanks to the factories and establishments employing a large force of skilled and unskilled labour. In West Dinajpur, where the least inter-town movement has taken place, there was no town before the 1941 Census. Marriage does not seem to be a prominent factor influencing urban to urban migration, except in the districts of Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, Hooghly and Bankura where the females among the migrants are disproportionately in excess of the males.

Urban to Rural

33. Urban to rural movements within a district should mostly come under the description of birth migration, marriage migration and casual migration. Altogether 100,768 persons (of whom 65,550 were females) moved from urban to rural areas of the same district. The districtwise break down of these figures is as follows:

STATEMENT V·5

Urban to Rural Migration within the District, 1961

District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	3,944	1,957	1,987
Jalpaiguri	2,626	1,192	1,434
Cooch Behar	1,785	734	1,051
West Dinajpur	855	437	418
Malda	1,585	556	1,029
Murshidabad	5,885	2,158	3,727
Nadia	6,060	2,218	3,842
24-Parganas	13,631	3,584	10,047
Howrah	6,709	1,936	4,773
Hooghly	10,108	3,050	7,058
Burdwan	18,383	8,354	10,029
Birbhum	2,922	882	2,040
Bankura	8,979	2,498	6,481
Midnapore	14,961	4,447	10,514
Purulia	2,335	1,215	1,120
Total	100,768	35,218	65,550

34. Burdwan stands out as the district where the largest volume of internal movement from town to village has taken place. Marriage migration is not obviously the only explanation because even if we take the male figures the district is found to lead the others by quite a large margin. This shows the pull that the collieries and other industries of the rural areas have exercised on the urban population of the district.

35. In all the districts, the volume of traffic from the village to the town is naturally much heavier than the reverse flow, the average ratio being four to one. The ratio improves to two to one in three districts, *viz.*, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and Bankura.

Part B—Inter-district Movements

Nature of the Movements

36. The next subject for comment is migration from one district of the State to another. Seasonal movement of the casual or temporary type occurs from time to time and there is, for instance, a custom in parts of the State for women to visit their own families at intervals. But such temporary migration which takes place generally at festival times may be presumed to be practically negligible at the time of the Census since there were no great religious festivals in progress during the enumeration. Though for cultivation or harvesting of crops some migration

takes place, specially from Bankura to Burdwan and Hooghly and from Midnapore to the neighbouring districts in the east, the Census figures are not expected to reflect large scale movements of agricultural labourers because at the date of the Census, which falls on the 1st of March, all harvesting of the monsoon crop is over.

37. A large part of the inter-district movements revealed by the Census is, then, of the permanent or semi-permanent type. A total number of 1,678,824 persons (or 4.8 per cent of the total population of the State) are involved in this type of movement. The direction and intensity of the movement, district by district, are shown in Statement V.6.

STATEMENT V·6

Inter-district Migration, West Bengal, 1961

Migrants to District	Migrants from District: Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri	Cooch Behar	West Dinajpur	Malda	Murshidabad	Nadia	24-Parganas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Darjeeling	..	5,077	1,300	1,729	499	371	379	496
Jalpaiguri	6,753	..	15,362	1,099	1,476	990	1,687	1,388
Cooch Behar	805	7,265	..	584	217	607	328	347
West Dinajpur	783	1,425	1,272	..	24,870	3,997	861	527
Malda	254	226	186	5,354	..	9,786	379	355
Murshidabad	191	284	352	446	4,346	..	15,553	2,430
Nadia	601	682	581	871	1,298	18,300	..	16,640
24-Parganas	4,245	5,272	4,852	4,737	12,551	18,293	33,107	..
Calcutta	5,391	5,203	4,353	4,401	8,341	19,432	23,572	76,836
Howrah	1,301	1,429	1,236	1,364	2,335	6,140	6,565	31,607
Hooghly	1,261	1,628	1,284	1,568	2,093	7,580	11,008	21,062
Burdwan	1,171	1,980	1,792	2,060	3,374	20,456	17,495	18,265
Birbhum	156	440	226	347	1,165	24,853	1,718	2,051
Bankura	183	203	220	442	740	1,116	902	1,896
Midnapore	714	623	547	414	895	2,219	2,713	10,980
Purulia	257	368	406	436	759	1,167	1,002	1,260
Total	24,066	32,105	33,969	25,852	64,959	135,307	117,269	186,140

Migrants to District	Migrants from District: Calcutta	Howrah	Hooghly	Burdwan	Birbhum	Bankura	Midnapore	Purulia	Total
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Darjeeling	1,743	312	293	421	232	196	265	208	13,521
Jalpaiguri	2,107	688	561	543	257	197	348	123	33,579
Cooch Behar	633	250	96	188	67	51	112	53	11,603
West Dinajpur	754	209	107	417	297	140	146	25	35,830
Malda	1,071	222	257	442	553	117	278	200	19,680
Murshidabad	2,135	1,279	1,132	10,720	21,471	1,044	941	245	62,569
Nadia	7,531	2,536	5,498	9,664	1,977	1,381	2,817	245	70,122
24-Parganas	48,466	50,253	26,604	23,188	11,312	12,352	49,864	13,883	308,979
Calcutta	..	54,074	29,190	24,554	10,459	11,154	29,256	3,848	310,064
Howrah	18,423	..	28,362	10,048	3,160	4,289	15,991	1,153	133,403
Hooghly	26,188	43,675	..	29,417	5,211	23,173	29,026	2,334	206,508
Burdwan	13,611	14,327	31,708	..	29,569	39,520	12,075	13,984	221,387
Birbhum	2,254	1,129	1,748	23,531	..	2,207	1,437	527	63,789
Bankura	2,524	2,117	5,303	15,015	2,284	..	16,698	18,641	68,284
Midnapore	7,395	18,062	15,201	5,120	2,947	17,842	..	1,632	87,304
Purulia	1,173	1,124	1,173	4,601	2,386	12,054	4,036	..	32,202
Total	136,008	190,257	147,233	157,869	92,182	125,717	162,790	47,101	1,678,824

38. The total number of persons born in a district who are found outside their birth district gives a measure of what Thompson termed in his 1921 Report as 'viscosity of the population'. It is taken as an index of the extent to which the population has availed itself of the improved means of communication by moving freely. The circumstances of each district in this respect are discussed below.

District Analyses

39. Only 24,066 persons born in Darjeeling were enumerated in other districts of this State. This figure for emigration within the State is the lowest of all the districts. Out of these 24,066, the largest number, 6,753, went to the contiguous district of Jalpaiguri. The next largest number went to Calcutta (5,391) followed by 24-Parganas (4,245). Darjeeling received 13,521 persons from other districts of the State, the biggest contribution being made by Jalpaiguri (5,077). From Calcutta came 1,743 persons. The adjacent districts of West Dinajpur and Cooch Behar sent 1,729 and 1,300 persons respectively. Immigrations from other districts are negligible.

40. From Jalpaiguri 32,105 persons migrated to other districts of the State. The adjacent districts of Cooch Behar and Darjeeling received two large streams of 7,265 and 5,077 persons respectively. Among other important receiving ends were 24-Parganas (5,272) and Calcutta (5,203). Jalpaiguri is the only district where the flow of total migration to and from other districts almost neutralises each other. Against an emigration of 32,105 persons, the immigration figure is 33,579. Cooch Behar (15,362) and Darjeeling (6,753) account for two-thirds of the immigration.

41. Nearly a half of the emigrants (33,969) from Cooch Behar settled in the contiguous district of Jalpaiguri (15,362). Two other large groups headed up to 24-Parganas (4,852) and Calcutta (4,353). So far as immigration is concerned the pull of Cooch Behar does not seem to have been felt in distant districts, for out of the total of 11,603 immigrants (lowest for any district) as many as 7,265 came from Jalpaiguri alone.

42. From West Dinajpur the largest emigration took place to the adjoining district of Malda (5,354 in a total of 25,852), followed by 24-Parganas (4,737) and Calcutta (4,401). In immigration also Malda contributed the most (24,870 in a total of 35,830), with Murshidabad (3,997), the next largest source, following much behind.

43. Out of a total of 64,959 emigrants from Malda (the highest figure for a North Bengal district), 24,870, as already stated, went to West Dinajpur. To 24-Parganas and Calcutta went 12,551 and 8,341 persons respectively. About a half of the total inward traffic to Malda (19,680) came from Murshidabad (9,786), the district to her immediate south. From West Dinajpur, the district on the north, came 5,354 persons. Immigrations from other districts are negligible.

44. The trend of migration can now be summarised for the five North Bengal districts. The largest and the smallest emigration occurred from the districts of Malda and Darjeeling respectively. The largest and smallest immigration took place to the districts of West Dinajpur and Cooch Behar. Of the total 180,951 persons that emigrated from the North Bengal districts only 76,536 (or 42.2 per cent) went to another North Bengal district, whereas a larger number, 85,222 (or 47.1 per cent) to be precise, went to the five industrial districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan. Immigration to the North Bengal districts (114,213) falls

much short of the emigration from them, the ratio being 63:100. The districts themselves account for the origin of 76,536 (or 67 per cent) of these immigrants.

45. Of the 135,307 persons born in Murshidabad but enumerated in other districts of the State, 73,395 were found in four districts with which Murshidabad has a common boundary, *viz.*, Birbhum (24,853), Burdwan (20,456), Nadia (18,300) and Malda (9,786). As for emigration further afield than to neighbouring districts, large flows went only to Calcutta (19,432) and 24-Parganas (18,293). Immigration (62,569) to Murshidabad is less than a half of the emigration from the district. Birbhum (21,471), Nadia (15,553) and Burdwan (10,720) account for more than three-fourths of the total immigration.

46. Routes of emigration (117,269) from Nadia lead mainly to the four districts with which it has a common boundary, *viz.*, 24-Parganas (33,107), Burdwan (17,495), Murshidabad (15,553) and Hooghly (11,008) and to Calcutta (23,572), which dispose of about 86 per cent of the total traffic. Of the 70,122 persons that immigrated to Nadia from other districts of the State, one half came from Murshidabad (18,300) and 24-Parganas (16,640), the districts on her immediate north and south, and the other half from all the other districts taken together.

47. The largest emigation from 24-Parganas took place to Calcutta (76,836 in a total of 186,140). To Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan went streams consisting of 31,607, 21,062 and 18,265 persons respectively. Nadia and Midnapore, two adjacent districts, received lesser flows of 16,640 and 10,980 persons. Large scale immigration to 24-Parganas took place from all districts near and far but Howrah (50,253), Midnapore (49,864), Calcutta (48,466) and Nadia (33,107) contributed 58.8 per cent of the total (308,979). Over longer distances there was a gradual falling off of immigration.

48. Altogether 136,008 persons born in Calcutta were found at the Census to be living in other districts of the State. The emigration was largely confined to the adjacent districts of 24-Parganas (48,466), Hooghly (26,188) and Howrah (18,423) which together account for 68.4 per cent of the total emigration. Immigration to Calcutta, from other parts of the State, which is much more important than emigration from that district computes to a total of 310,064, the largest figure for any district. Immigration of the highest order took place from 24-Parganas (76,836). The other districts of origin in order of numerical importance are Howrah (54,074), Midnapore (29,256), Hooghly (29,190), Burdwan (24,554), Nadia (23,572), Murshidabad (19,432), Bankura (11,154), Birbhum (10,459), Malda (8,341), Darjeeling (5,391), Jalpaiguri (5,203), West Dinajpur (4,401), Cooch Behar (4,353) and Purulia (3,848). The volume of immigration, generally speaking, declined with distance.

49. To Howrah goes the distinction of sending out the largest number of migrants to other districts of the State. From this small district 190,257 persons fanned out to other districts but the emigration was for the most part confined to the adjacent districts of Calcutta (54,074), 24-Parganas (50,253) and Hooghly (43,675) which together accounted for more than three-fourths of the total. Of the 133,403 persons who immigrated to Howrah from other districts of the State, 58.8 per cent came from 24-Parganas (31,607), Hooghly (28,362) and Calcutta (18,423). Another 19.5 per cent were supplied by Midnapore (15,991) and Burdwan (10,048).

50. From Hooghly 147,233 persons migrated to other districts of the State, the largest of the traffic having gone to Burdwan (31,708) closely followed by Calcutta

(29,190), Howrah (28,362) and 24-Parganas (26,604). These four districts also account for 58.3 per cent of the total immigration to Hooghly from other districts of the State.

51. Burdwan has a common boundary with as many as six districts, *viz.*, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Nadia, Hooghly, Bankura and Purulia, and these districts between them received 92,948 persons from Burdwan and they constituted about 60 per cent of her total emigrants. Another 37 per cent distributed themselves to the three districts of Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Howrah, leaving very few for other districts. About 70 per cent of the immigration to Burdwan from within the State took place from the six adjacent districts named above.

52. From Birbhum more people migrated to Burdwan than to any other district. Of the 92,182 persons who migrated from Birbhum to other districts of the State, 29,569 went to Burdwan alone. Another large stream of 21,471 persons went to Murshidabad, the only other contiguous district. Immigration to Birbhum was also significant from these two districts only. More than three-fourths of the 63,789 persons who migrated to the district from other parts of the State came from these two districts.

53. From Bankura also, the largest out-migration took place to Burdwan (39,520) which along with Hooghly (23,173) absorbed half of the emigrants (125,717) from Bankura. Large scale immigration took place to Bankura only from the districts of Purulia, Midnapore and Burdwan which together accounted for 50,354 of the 68,284 immigrants to the district from within the State.

54. About two-thirds of the emigration from Midnapore (162,790) took place to the districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta and Hooghly. Bankura and Howrah, two adjacent districts, received 16,698 and 15,991 persons respectively. Immigration was the largest from Howrah (18,062) followed by Bankura (17,842). The trickles which have come from other districts except Hooghly (15,201) and 24-Parganas (10,980) are not significant.

55. Most of the small emigration (47,101) from Purulia occurred to the districts of Bankura (18,641) and Burdwan (13,984). Only 32,202 persons immigrated to Purulia from other districts of the State, Bankura alone contributing 12,054 of them.

Main Streams of Migration

56. For identification of the directions of migration within the State affecting sizable population in several parts of it, the following important streams of migration carrying with them at least 10,000 persons are listed in the Statement below in the decreasing order of the volume of traffic.

STATEMENT V·7

Streams of Migration within the State carrying at least 10,000 persons, 1961

Stream 1	No. of persons involved 2
A. *50,000 persons or above*	
1 From 24-Parganas to Calcutta	76,836
2 From Howrah to Calcutta	54,074
3 From Howrah to 24-Parganas	50,253
B. *25,000 persons or above but below 50,000 persons*	
4 From Midnapore to 24-Parganas	49,864
5 From Calcutta to 24-Parganas	48,466
6 From Howrah to Hooghly	43,675

STATEMENT V·7—*contd.*

Stream 1	No. of persons involved 2
B. *25,000 persons or above but below 50,000 persons*—contd.	
7 From Bankura to Burdwan	39,520
8 From Nadia to 24-Parganas	33,107
9 From Hooghly to Burdwan	31,708
10 From 24-Parganas to Howrah	31,607
11 From Birbhum to Burdwan	29,569
12 From Burdwan to Hooghly	29,417
13 From Midnapore to Calcutta	29,256
14 From Hooghly to Calcutta	29,190
15 From Midnapore to Hooghly	29,026
16 From Hooghly to Howrah	28,362
17 From Hooghly to 24-Parganas	26,604
18 From Calcutta to Hooghly	26,188
C. *10,000 persons or above but below 25,000 persons*	
19 From Malda to West Dinajpur	24,870
20 From Murshidabad to Birbhum	24,853
21 From Burdwan to Calcutta	24,554
22 From Nadia to Calcutta	23,572
23 From Burdwan to Birbhum	23,531
24 From Burdwan to 24-Parganas	23,188
25 From Bankura to Hooghly	23,173
26 From Birbhum to Murshidabad	21,471
27 From 24-Parganas to Hooghly	21,062
28 From Murshidabad to Burdwan	20,456
29 From Murshidabad to Calcutta	19,432
30 From Purulia to Bankura	18,641
31 From Calcutta to Howrah	18,423
32 From Murshidabad to Nadia	18,300
33 From Murshidabad to 24-Parganas	18,293
34 From 24-Parganas to Burdwan	18,265
35 From Howrah to Midnapore	18,062
36 From Bankura to Midnapore	17,842
37 From Nadia to Burdwan	17,495
38 From Midnapore to Bankura	16,698
39 From 24-Parganas to Nadia	16,640
40 From Midnapore to Howrah	15,991
41 From Nadia to Murshidabad	15,553
42 From Cooch Behar to Jalpaiguri	15,362
43 From Hooghly to Midnapore	15,201
44 From Burdwan to Bankura	15,015
45 From Howrah to Burdwan	14,327
46 From Purulia to Burdwan	13,984
47 From Calcutta to Burdwan	13,611
48 From Malda to 24-Parganas	12,551
49 From Bankura to 24-Parganas	12,352
50 From Midnapore to Burdwan	12,075
51 From Bankura to Purulia	12,054
52 From Birbhum to 24-Parganas	11,312
53 From Bankura to Calcutta	11,154
54 From Nadia to Hooghly	11,008
55 From 24-Parganas to Midnapore	10,980
56 From Burdwan to Murshidabad	10,720
57 From Birbhum to Calcutta	10,459
58 From Burdwan to Howrah	10,048

57. Of these 58 main streams, which dispose of 1,359,300 inter-district migrants or 81 per cent of the total of 1,678,824 for the State, 31 carrying a migration load of 852,497 flow to four districts only *viz.*, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly

where the population is decidedly more fluid than that of any other part of the State. It is significant that the first 18 streams carrying more than 25,000 immigrants each leave severely alone the North Bengal districts and the districts of Murshidabad and Purulia.

Migration to contiguous districts

58. The trends above mentioned stress another important aspect of the inter-district migration of population, *viz.*, the tendency to migrate to an adjoining district. In every three persons who leave their birth district for another district of the State, two go to a contiguous district and one moves on still further. The variations of this ratio district by district, as shown in Statement V.8, indicate that the tendency to migrate to a contiguous district is stronger in Lower Bengal than in North Bengal. The reason is not far to seek. All the industrial districts which stand out as the most attractive to migrants are situated in Lower Bengal where the lay out of the districts is so compact that nearly each district touches the other.

STATEMENT V·8

Migration to contiguous districts, 1961

District	Total number of emigrants to other districts of the State	Total number of emigrants to contiguous districts in the State	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	24,066	7,536	31·3
Jalpaiguri	32,105	12,342	38·4
Cooch Behar	33,969	15,362	45·2
West Dinajpur	25,852	7,083	27·4
Malda	64,050	29,216	45·0
Murshidabad	135,307	73,395	54·2
Nadia	117,269	77,163	65·8
24-Parganas	186,140	157,125	84·4
Calcutta	136,008	66,889	49·2
Howrah	190,257	166,064	87·3
Hooghly	147,233	112,676	76·5
Burdwan	157,869	92,948	58·9
Birbhum	92,182	51,040	55·4
Bankura	125,717	92,589	73·6
Midnapore	162,790	115,615	71·0
Purulia	47,101	34,257	72·7
Total	1,678,824	1,111,300	66·2

Balance of Migration

59. The inter-district migration of population, as we have seen, has taken place from each district to every other. The relative position of each district in respect of the other districts, in the context of this inter-migration of population is shown in the Statement below. Gain indicates excess of immigration over emigration and loss indicates an excess of emigration over immigration. (The net gain or net loss has been shown in Statement V.10).

STATEMENT V·9

Gains and Losses in inter-district Migration, 1961

District	Gains from Districts	Loses to Districts
1	2	3
Darjeeling	Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura	Jalpaiguri, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Purulia
Jalpaiguri	Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia	West Dinajpur, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia

STATEMENT V·9—*contd.*

District	Gains from Districts	Loses to Districts
1	2	3
Cooch Behar	Malda, Murshidabad	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Malda, Murshidabad	Darjeeling, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
Malda	Murshidabad	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
Murshidabad	..	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West-Dinajpur, Malda, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia
Nadia	Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura	Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Purulia
24-Parganas	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia	Calcutta
Calcutta	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia	..
Howrah	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Birbhum, Bankura, Purulia	24-Parganas, Calcutta, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore
Hooghly	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah, Birbhum Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia	24-Parganas, Calcutta, Burdwan
Burdwan	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia	24-Parganas, Calcutta
Birbhum	Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad	Darjeeling, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan. Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia

STATEMENT V·9—*concld.*

District 1	Gains from Districts 2	Loses to Districts 3
Bankura	Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Purulia	Darjeeling, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore
Midnapore	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Howrah, Birbhum, Bankura	24-Parganas, Calcutta, Hooghly, Burdwan, Purulia
Purulia	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Birbhum, Midnapore	24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura

60. Murshidabad, then, is the only district at whose cost all the other districts have gained while Calcutta, on the other hand, is the one which has not conceded loss to any. 24-Parganas has lost only to Calcutta; Burdwan to Calcutta and 24-Parganas; and Hooghly to Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Burdwan. The loss that Howrah has suffered to Midnapore is the only instance of a non-industrial district feeding on an industrial one. Malda, the least urbanised district, has gained only from Murshidabad, and Cooch Behar only from Malda and Murshidabad.

61. It is now in order to arrange the districts in two groups, one for those where there is a net excess of immigration over emigration and the other for those in which emigration out-weighs immigration. The total gain of the first group is, naturally, the total loss of the second one and the following balance sheet of inter-district migration may therefore be drawn.

STATEMENT V·10

Balance Sheet of inter-district Migration, 1961

Gaining District 1	Excess of Immigration over Emigration 2	Losing District 3	Excess of Emigration over Immigration 4
Jalpaiguri	1,474	Darjeeling	10,545
West Dinajpur	9,978	Cooch Behar	22,366
24-Parganas	122,839	Malda	45,279
Calcutta	174,056	Murshidabad	72,738
Hooghly	59,275	Nadia	47,147
Burdwan	63,518	Howrah	56,854
		Birbhum	28,393
		Bankura	57,433
		Midnapore	75,486
		Purulia	14,899
Total	431,140	Total	431,140

62. There has thus been a decided shift of population to the industrial districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Hooghly and Burdwan, and to a far lesser extent to Jalpaiguri and West Dinajpur.

Rural to Rural

63. Turning to the analysis of the total volume of inter-district migration by rural-urban status of place of birth and place of enumeration, we may fittingly

open the review with a consideration of the case of the rural to rural migrants for numerically they are the most predominant. The classification, incidentally, is:

Rural to Rural	752,708
Rural to Urban	506,594
Urban to Urban	318,943
Urban to Rural	98,292
Unclassified to Rural	903
Unclassified to Urban	1,384
Total	**1,678,824**

64. Statement V.11 shows districtwise the volume of rural to rural inter-district migration with break up by sex and duration of residence.

STATEMENT V·11

Rural to Rural Migrants from other Districts of the State classified by Sex and Duration of Residence, 1961

State/District 1	Migrants: Persons 2	Migrants: Males 3	Migrants: Females 4	Duration of residence in years: Less than 1: Males 5	Less than 1: Females 6	1—5: Males 7	1—5: Females 8
West Bengal	**752,708**	**255,795**	**496,913**	**30,811**	**28,015**	**69,054**	**103,402**
Darjeeling	6,432	3,257	3,175	426	421	1,010	1,027
Jalpaiguri	22,769	10,482	12,287	1,391	1,347	3,875	4,526
Cooch Behar	7,854	3,667	4,187	629	365	1,542	1,480
West Dinajpur	31,028	14,268	16,760	1,749	1,028	4,983	5,542
Malda	15,330	6,066	9,264	596	435	1,250	1,846
Murshidabad	48,555	10,912	37,643	1,111	1,319	3,119	6,681
Nadia	40,805	13,082	27,723	2,140	1,537	3,716	5,931
24-Parganas	113,875	60,536	53,339	2,796	2,470	10,615	10,915
Howrah	34,442	7,023	27,419	1,198	1,148	2,200	4,900
Hooghly	107,208	35,620	71,588	6,363	3,684	8,331	11,678
Burdwan	142,882	51,122	91,760	6,987	6,988	15,978	20,357
Birbhum	48,219	11,493	36,726	1,175	1,000	3,566	6,492
Bankura	53,065	10,862	42,203	1,638	2,471	3,267	8,848
Midnapore	55,756	11,490	44,266	1,883	2,416	3,440	8,817
Purulia	24,488	5,915	18,573	729	1,386	2,162	4,362

State/District 1	Duration of residence in years: 6—10: Males 9	6—10: Females 10	11—15: Males 11	11—15: Females 12	16+: Males 13	16+: Females 14	Period not stated: Males 15	Period not stated: Females 16
West Bengal	**38,215**	**84,447**	**28,562**	**74,448**	**83,152**	**198,132**	**6,001**	**8,469**
Darjeeling	601	589	467	419	641	663	112	56
Jalpaiguri	1,606	1,897	1,222	1,444	2,089	2,906	299	167
Cooch Behar	445	765	319	753	567	600	165	224
West Dinajpur	2,055	3,009	1,513	2,335	3,234	4,353	734	493
Malda	667	1,471	498	1,215	2,883	4,125	172	172
Murshidabad	1,782	6,660	1,412	5,634	3,283	16,492	205	857
Nadia	2,224	4,875	1,327	4,291	3,214	10,167	461	922
24-Parganas	7,736	8,167	6,345	6,948	31,935	23,944	1,109	895
Howrah	1,062	4,400	711	4,162	1,739	12,490	113	319
Hooghly	4,611	10,416	3,199	8,886	11,710	35,620	1,406	1,304
Burdwan	9,142	16,254	6,956	14,482	11,580	32,598	479	1,081
Birbhum	1,703	6,633	1,112	5,588	3,638	16,015	299	998
Bankura	1,597	8,121	1,337	6,503	2,814	15,776	209	484
Midnapore	1,880	7,563	1,421	8,265	2,665	16,826	201	385
Purulia	1,104	3,627	723	3,523	1,160	5,560	37	112

INTRA-STATE MIGRATION

65. The first point to be noted is the disparity of the sexes. Of the 752.708 persons who have migrated from the rural area of one district to the rural area of another, 496,913 (or 1,943 per 1,000 males) are females. In all districts except Darjeeling and 24-Parganas the female migrants outnumber males. The variations of the ratio denote the relative extent of marriage migration.

66. Examining, next, the bulk of migration district by district it is noticed that the largest number of rural to rural migrants from other districts has been received by Burdwan (142,882), followed by 24-Parganas (113,875) and Hooghly (107,208). The volume of such migration is in the vicinity of 50,000 in the districts of Murshidabad, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore and quite small in Cooch Behar (7,854) and Darjeeling (6,432). The isolated character and the terrain of these two districts apparently act as deterrents to any appreciable movement of people within the rural areas of the districts from outside.

67. About the distribution of the figures by duration of residence an important point to be noticed is the masculinity of the sex ratio among those who are living in the place of enumeration for less than a year. In all districts except Murshidabad, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia males outnumber female migrants of this category and in Burdwan their numbers are almost balanced. This may indicate that a large part of the short duration migration consists of casual movements or that the males who have migrated only recently are still to bring in their families.

68. In longer durations of residence there is a general superiority of females. At the State level the excess of females goes on mounting for each successive duration till it reaches the maximum of 2,607 females per 1,000 males in the duration period of 11 to 15 years and then declines to 2,383 females per 1,000 females among migrants with more than 16 years' duration of residence. 24-Parganas is the only district where males outnumber females in the 16 years *plus* duration group.

Rural to Urban

69. The rural to urban flow of inter-district migration is composed of 506,594 persons of whom 302,328 are males and 204,041 females. The districtwise break down of the figures classified by duration of residence is shown in Statement V.12.

RURAL TO URBAN INTER-DISTRICT

STATEMENT V·12

Rural to Urban Migrants from other Districts of the State classified by Sex and Duration of Residence, 1961

State/District	Migrants			Duration of residence in years: Less than 1		Duration of residence in years: 1—5	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**506,594**	**302,328**	**204,266**	**25,939**	**16,783**	**81,652**	**55,819**
Darjeeling	2,090	1,359	731	222	202	412	255
Jalpaiguri	3,143	2,209	934	240	79	538	338
Cooch Behar	1,392	754	638	177	85	267	202
West Dinajpur	2,211	1,055	1,156	188	157	402	456
Malda	1,315	793	522	35	81	203	115
Murshidabad	6,574	3,438	3,136	291	308	906	893
Nadia	8,972	3,866	5,106	530	346	1,202	1,583
24-Parganas	90,804	52,666	38,138	4,936	4,232	13,260	13,092
Calcutta	233,721	145,173	88,548	9,886	5,330	36,580	20,610
Howrah	51,892	30,949	20,943	3,342	1,618	9,672	5,527
Hooghly	37,527	22,466	15,061	2,858	1,461	6,301	4,537
Burdwan	37,821	21,291	16,530	1,724	1,709	6,674	4,558
Birbhum	6,940	4,385	2,555	443	321	1,286	916
Bankura	5,025	2,396	2,629	187	184	755	703
Midnapore	14,263	8,110	6,153	717	535	2,418	1,592
Purulia	2,904	1,418	1,486	154	135	686	442

State/District	Duration of residence in years: 6—10		11—15		16+		Period not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
West Bengal	**66,262**	**43,188**	**56,694**	**36,502**	**69,458**	**50,064**	**2,323**	**1,910**
Darjeeling	218	115	213	44	276	91	18	24
Jalpaiguri	367	172	478	121	575	177	2	47
Cooch Behar	126	128	92	99	88	122	4	2
West Dinajpur	180	280	140	117	145	136	..	10
Malda	385	125	129	125	41	76	..	..
Murshidabad	1,026	526	620	581	594	793	1	35
Nadia	709	1,377	587	1,015	664	675	84	110
24-Parganas	11,240	8,204	9,316	6,006	13,626	6,241	288	363
Calcutta	33,057	19,498	29,416	17,825	35,609	24,806	625	389
Howrah	6,815	3,957	4,586	3,592	6,008	5,855	526	394
Hooghly	4,313	2,942	5,010	2,386	3,826	3,681	158	54
Burdwan	4,596	3,501	3,892	2,506	4,045	4,100	360	156
Birbhum	803	494	705	365	1,141	455	7	4
Bankura	359	521	122	383	777	608	196	140
Midnapore	1,879	1,111	1,208	1,102	1,834	1,625	54	98
Purulia	189	237	180	145	209	443	..	84

70. In terms of absolute numbers, the largest volume of immigration from the rural areas of other districts of the State has taken place to Calcutta (233,721). That is to say, of every 100 persons migrating from the rural areas of one district to the urban area of another district 46 were absorbed by Calcutta alone. The urban areas of 24-Parganas have attracted the next largest number, 90,804 rural born persons, from other districts of the State. The next important district is Howrah, the cities and towns of which have received 51,892 immigrants from the villages of other districts. The urban areas of Burdwan and Hooghly have received 37,821 and 37,527 persons respectively. Only 1,315 persons migrated to the two towns of Malda from the villages of other districts. The towns of Cooch Behar also did not attract more than 1,392 villagers from other districts of the State.

71. The sex ratio among the category of immigrants under review favours the males in all the districts except West Dinajpur, Nadia and Bankura. At Purulia the ratio is very close to equilibrium, but slightly in favour of the females. The numerical superiority of males, wherever it occurs, indicates that the shift of population takes place mainly for economic reasons. In the other districts the contribution of marriage to the movement must be noteworthy.

72. Going over to the different duration of residence it is found that on an average 8.4 per cent of the rural to urban migrants are those who moved to the town of enumeration less than a year before the count. This percentage is as high as 20.3 in the district of Darjeeling and 18.8 in Cooch Behar, but in Calcutta it is barely 6.5. The towns of Darjeeling receive a number of short-term visitors from the plains every year. In Cooch Behar the large proportion of short-duration migrants is less easy to explain, but it may be due to casual movements necessitated by the exigencies of trade. The congested city of Calcutta, on the other hand, is fast going out of bounds for further immigration from the countryside. Excess of males over females is observed among the migrants with less than a year's duration of residence in all the districts except Malda and Murshidabad. In the next duration group, *viz.*, 1 to 5 years' residence, excess of males is noticed in all districts except West Dinajpur and Nadia. In the district last named and in Cooch Behar the sex ratio favours the females among migrants of the remaining three duration groups. In the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, Birbhum and Midnapore there is superiority of males among immigrants of all durations of residence, excluding residence of unspecified duration.

Urban to Urban

73. The next item to be dealt with is the migration of population from the urban areas of one district to the urban areas of another. Of the 318,943 persons involved in this type of movement in the State, 165,294 are males and 153,649 are females. The districtwise break down of the figures is given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT V·13

Inter-district Urban to Urban Migration, 1961

District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	4,036	2,197	1,839
Jalpaiguri	3,524	2,079	1,445
Cooch Behar	1,900	823	1,077
West Dinajpur	1,818	920	898
Malda	1,650	722	928
Murshidabad	4,004	2,137	1,867
Nadia	10,627	4,774	5,853
24-Parganas	88,195	46,280	41,915
Calcutta	76,135	48,464	27,671
Howrah	38,506	17,007	21,499
Hooghly	42,265	18,047	24,218
Burdwan	23,729	11,501	12,228
Birbhum	4,473	2,432	2,041
Bankura	4,660	1,822	2,838
Midnapore	9,898	4,441	5,457
Purulia	3,523	1,648	1,875
Total	318,943	165,294	153,649

74. Although in the State as a whole inter-district rural to urban migration is more voluminous than urban to urban migration, there are seven districts the towns

of which have attracted more persons from the urban areas than from the rural areas of the other districts of the State. These are Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Malda, Nadia, Hooghly and Purulia. This shows that most of the movements have been caused by job-jumping or routine transfers in services and that little are the opportunities offered by the urban areas of these districts for migration of job seekers.

75. There is a preponderance of females over males among urban to urban immigrants in the districts of Cooch Behar, Malda, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Bankura, Midnapore and Purulia, though the average sex ratio for all districts taken together is 930 females per 1,000 males.

76. The cities and towns of 24-Parganas have attracted the largest number of immigrants (88,195) from the urban areas of other districts, followed by Calcutta which has absorbed 76,135 persons from other cities and towns of the State. It is interesting to note that while for every four persons migrating to Calcutta from other parts of the State three came from villages and one from town, the urban areas of 24-Parganas recruited almost evenly from the villages and towns of other districts of the State.

Urban to Rural

77. The movement of population from the urban areas of one district to the rural areas of another is not very significant for only 92,292 persons (57,162 of whom are females) are involved in it. The distribution of the number by districts is shown in the Statement below:

STATEMENT V·14

Inter-district Urban to Rural Migration, 1961

District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Darjeeling	935	518	417
Jalpaiguri	4,093	2,153	1,940
Cooch Behar	444	213	231
West Dinajpur	733	350	383
Malda	1,344	611	733
Murshidabad	3,392	1,421	1,971
Nadia	9,568	4,314	5,254
24-Parganas	15,543	6,781	8,762
Howrah	8,090	3,096	4,994
Hooghly	19,383	7,489	11,894
Burdwan	16,709	7,566	9,143
Birbhum	4,028	1,754	2,274
Bankura	5,456	1,722	3,734
Midnapore	7,297	2,784	4,513
Purulia	1,277	358	919
Total	98,292	41,130	57,162

78. The villages of Hooghly appear to have been the most attractive to the town dwellers of the other districts. Another interesting fact that emerges from the figures is that of the immigrants coming from the urban areas of other districts to the districts of Jalpaiguri and Bankura, a larger number settled down in villages than in towns. Sex ratio needs little comment except that marriage appears to be one of the important factors necessitating this type of migration. In all the districts except Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri there is a preponderance of the fair sex among the immigrants concerned.

SECTION 3—MIGRATION BETWEEN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

The Volume of Migration

79. We have now to consider immigration to West Bengal from other parts of India and emigration from West Bengal to those parts. The total immigrants from other States of India to West Bengal according to the Census of 1961 number 2,238,854 as against emigrants from West Bengal to other States of India numbering 605,843. Therefore, West Bengal has gained 1,633,011 persons by interchange of population with other parts of the country. The inward flow to the State is thus found to be much greater in intensity than the outward flow from it, the dimensions *inter se* being approximately in the ratio of 100:27. Statement V.15 compares the numerical and proportionate strength of immigrants to and emigrants from West Bengal and shows the deficiency or excess of immigrants over emigrants by each State/Territory.

STATEMENT V·15

Immigration to and Emigration from West Bengal from and to other parts of India, 1961

State/Territory	Immigration to West Bengal	Percentage	Emigration from West Bengal	Percentage	Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of immigrants over emigrants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	**2,238,854**	**100**	**605,843**	**100**	**+1,633,011**
STATES					
Andhra Pradesh	25,116	1·12	6,979	1·15	+ 18,137
Assam	47,902	2·14	55,015	9·08	— 7,113
Bihar	1,350,599	60·33	309,232	51·04	+ 1,041,367
Gujarat	18,382	0·82	5,391	0·89	+ 12,991
Jammu and Kashmir	2,182	0·10	371	0·06	+ 1,811
Kerala	12,419	0·55	884	0·15	+ 11,535
Madhya Pradesh	49,867	2·23	26,416	4·36	+ 23,451
Madras	39,005	1·74	3,989	0·66	+ 35,016
Maharashtra	14,959	0·67	22,403	3·70	— 7,444
Mysore	4,128	0·18	2,341	0·39	+ 1,787
Orissa	187,321	8·37	72,705	12·00	+ 114,616
Punjab	53,800	2·40	10,441	1·72	+ 43,359
Rajasthan	63,910	2·85	6,502	1·07	+ 57,408
Uttar Pradesh	347,396	15·52	60,241	9·94	+ 287,155
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	0·01	1,176	0·19	— 1,061
Delhi	8,548	0·38	15,531	2·56	— 6,983
Himachal Pradesh	602	0·03	139	0·02	+ 463
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32	N	..	0	+ 32
Manipur	415	0·02	829	0·14	— 414
Tripura	5,100	0·23	2,240	0·37	+ 2,860
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	0	..	0	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	228	0·01	54	0·01	+ 174
Pondicherry	45	N	471	0·08	— 426
N. E. F. A.	7	N	767	0·13	— 760
Nagaland	74	N	616	0·10	— 542
Sikkim	6,702	0·30	1,110	0·19	+ 5,592

N—Negligible

BALANCE OF INTER-STATE MIGRATION

80. Bihar has contributed 1,350,599 persons to the population of West Bengal. They constitute 60.33 per cent of the total immigration to West Bengal from all States and Territories. Next in order of importance are the contributions from Uttar Pradesh (15.52 per cent) and Orissa (8.37 per cent). Assam, a neighbouring State, contributes only 2.14 per cent while 2.85 per cent come from Rajasthan, 2.40 per cent from Punjab and 2.23 per cent from Madhya Pradesh. Among the southern States, Madras makes the largest contribution of 1.74 per cent followed by Andhra Pradesh with 1.12 per cent. Of the Union Territories the largest source of immigration to West Bengal is Delhi (0.38 per cent), followed by Tripura (0.23 per cent). Sikkim contributes 0.30 per cent.

81. The largest emigration from West Bengal takes place to Bihar which constitutes 51.04 per cent of the total emigration to all the States and Territories. Orissa, another neighbouring State, receives the next largest quota of 12.00 per cent followed by Uttar Pradesh (9.94 per cent) and Assam (9.08 per cent). Among the rest of the States, Madhya Pradesh (4.36 per cent), Maharashtra (3.70 per cent), Punjab (1.72 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (1.15 per cent) and Rajasthan (1.07 per cent) have some attraction for the emigrants from West Bengal. As for the Union Territories, Delhi receives the largest volume (2.56 per cent) followed by Tripura (0.37 per cent).

82. West Bengal has a positive balance of migration against all the States except Assam and Maharashtra. The balance is largest against Bihar. West Bengal gains no less than 1,041,367 persons by the balance of migration between it and Bihar. The number of Bengali emigrants present in the latter State at the time of the Census was only 309,232, while the immigrants to West Bengal from Bihar were nearly 4.5 times as many amounting to 1,350,599. West Bengal has the next largest balance against Uttar Pradesh (+287,155) followed by Orissa (+114,616). Among Union Territories, the largest balance, negative, is against Delhi (−6,983). There is a sizable negative balance against the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (−1,061) also. There is a positive balance of 2,860 migrants against Tripura and of 5,592 migrants against Sikkim.

83. The figures reveal the closest association that West Bengal has with the adjoining States of Bihar and Orissa and with Uttar Pradesh. These three States jointly account for 84 per cent of the total immigration to and 73 per cent of the tion from West Bengal has depended largely on distance, immigration has been by tion from West Bengal has depended largely on distance, immigration has been by and large proportionate in strength to the tendency on the part of people of other States to move out to better their material prospects.

Immigrants in Rural and Urban areas

84. Of the 2,238,854 immigrants to the State 692,712 or 30.94 per cent have settled in villages and 1,546,142 or 69.06 per cent in towns. The proportions for the immigrants by State of origin are shown in the Statement next page.

STATEMENT V·16

Distribution of Immigrants to West Bengal from other States by Rural and Urban areas, 1961

State of Origin	Number of Immigrants			Per cent Immigrants		
	Total	In rural areas	In urban areas	Total	In rural areas	In urban areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	25,116	2,925	22,191	100	11·65	88·35
Assam	47,902	23,917	23,985	100	49·93	50·07
Bihar	1,530,599	525,745	824,854	100	38·93	61·07
Gujarat	18,382	1,016	17,366	100	5·53	94·47
Jammu and Kashmir	2,182	275	1,907	100	12·60	87·40
Kerala	12,419	963	11,456	100	7·75	92·25
Madhya Pradesh	49,867	10,634	39,233	100	21·32	78·68
Madras	39,005	3,422	35,583	100	8·77	91·23
Maharashtra	14,959	1,000	13,959	100	6·68	93·32
Mysore	4,128	344	3,784	100	8·33	91·67
Orissa	187,321	56,773	130,548	100	30·31	69·69
Punjab	53,800	7,246	46,554	100	13·47	86·53
Rajasthan	63,910	6,515	57,395	100	10·19	89·81
Uttar Pradesh	347,396	43,480	303,916	100	12·52	87·48
All Union Territories and Sikkim	21,868	8,457	13,411	100	38·67	61·33
Total	**2,238,854**	**692,712**	**1,546,142**	**100**	**30·94**	**69·06**

85. As inter-State migration is influenced mainly by economic factors it is no wonder that there is a tendency of the immigrants to shift towards urban areas which can offer avenues of employment in industries and services. It is only in case of the immigrants from Assam, Bihar and Orissa that at least a fourth of them have settled in the villages. The reasons are broadly two, *viz.*, (i) that a large section of the immigrants from these States work as labourers in agriculture or plantation, miners, barbers, washermen, cooks, pedlars, small traders etc., for whom there is some scope for employment in the countryside as well, and (ii) that social factors like marriage and birth migration which play an important part in regulating migration between adjoining States make for some movement to rural areas. The rest of the States, immigration from which has been almost entirely on economic grounds, have very little attraction for the rural areas of West Bengal. More than 90 per cent of the immigrants from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madras, Kerala and Mysore have settled in cities and towns.

86. As men migrate for work and women for marriage the sex ratio generally favours the males in inter-State migration where the economic factors are the uppermost. The Statement below gives figures for females per 1,000 males among the immigrants from different States separately for total, rural and urban areas of enumeration. **Sex Ratio of the Immigrants**

STATEMENT V·17

Females per 1,000 males among Immigrants to West Bengal from other States by Total, Rural, Urban areas, 1961

State of Origin	Sex ratio among immigrants		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	831	580	870
Assam	836	911	767
Bihar	430	703	297
Gujarat	685	481	698
Jammu and Kashmir	906	950	899
Kerala	370	217	385
Madhya Pradesh	420	729	354
Madras	651	593	656
Maharashtra	608	504	616
Mysore	740	387	781
Orissa	299	582	205
Punjab	446	544	432
Rajasthan	718	513	745
Uttar Pradesh	315	319	314
All Union Territories and Sikkim	678	1,047	506
Total	**424**	**665**	**337**

87. The average sex ratio for immigrants to West Bengal from other States is 424 females per 1,000 males. One might suppose that the sex ratio varies according to the distance of migration, but it does not. Immigrants from the two adjacent States of Assam and Orissa have paradoxically divergent sex ratios of 836 and 299 respectively. Among immigrants from Jammu and Kashmir the sex ratio is 906, while among immigrants from Kerala, another remote State, it is only 370. The extent to which females are left behind is much greater in the case of immigrants from Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala than in the case of those from such other States as Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Mysore. Naturally a large part of the income earned in this State by the former group of immigrants is remitted to their State of origin where their families live. Urban sex ratio is lower than the rural sex ratio in case of immigrants from the three adjacent States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa and the non-adjacent States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The urban sex ratio rises as high as 899 in case of immigrants from Jammu and Kashmir and falls as low as 205 in case of those from Orissa.

Regional distribution of the Immigrants

88. The regional distribution of the immigrants, as may be surmised from what has been said above, is far from even. Immigrants have settled not according to space available but according to opportunities of employment which, admittedly, vary from one district to another. They are doubtless the greater in the highly industrialised districts of Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Howrah and Hooghly which between them account for nearly three-fourths of the total immigration to West Bengal from other States of India. The next important district is Jalpaiguri where the main employment potential comes from the tea gardens. The following Statement shows the distribution of the immigrants to West Bengal from other States by the districts of enumeration, separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT V·18

Distribution of Immigrants from other States by District of Enumeration, 1961

State/District	Immigrants			Percentage distribution		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	**2,238,854**	**692,712**	**1,546,142**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Darjeeling	66,987	41,437	25,550	2·99	5·98	1·65
Jalpaiguri	158,912	143,220	15,692	7·10	20·67	1·01
Cooch Behar	29,492	19,504	9,988	1·32	2·82	0·64
West Dinajpur	61,327	49,594	11,733	2·74	7·16	0·76
Malda	31,027	26,854	4,173	1·39	3·88	0·27
Murshidabad	20,256	13,464	6,792	0·90	1·94	0·44
Nadia	27,251	16,450	10,801	1·22	2·37	0·70
24-Parganas	327,130	35,517	291,613	14·61	5·13	18·86
Calcutta	679,940	..	679,940	30·37	0	43·98
Howrah	207,533	18,969	188,564	9·27	2·74	12·20
Hooghly	159,267	39,696	119,571	7·11	5·73	7·73
Burdwan	287,941	166,914	121,027	12·86	24·10	7·83
Birbhum	40,727	31,715	9,012	1·82	4·58	0·58
Bankura	10,763	6,633	4,130	0·48	0·96	0·27
Midnapore	84,396	47,952	36,444	3·77	6·92	2·36
Purulia	45,905	34,793	11,112	2·05	5·02	0·72

89. The rural areas of two districts, *viz.*, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri have been attractive to immigrants from other States on account of the employment opportunities offered by the coal mines and plantations. There has been some immigration to the rural areas of the districts of West Dinajpur and Purulia, evidently for exploitation of area previously unexplored. Immigration to urban areas outside the districts of Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Burdwan and Hooghly is virtually inconsequential.

Density of Population and Proportion of Immigrants

90. Another way to assess the magnitude of attractiveness to immigration is to examine the statistics of density of population and proportion of immigrants in the population. The Statement below will furnish the data.

STATEMENT V·19

Density of Population and Proportion of Immigrants in Districts, 1961

State/District	Density of population per sq. mile			Percentage of immigrants to Total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	**1,021**	**787**	**12,978**	**6·41**	**2·63**	**18·10**
Darjeeling	497	387	9,404	10·72	8·63	17·66
Jalpaiguri	570	525	4,431	11·69	11·59	12·67
Cooch Behar	776	726	10,280	2·89	2·06	13·98
West Dinajpur	642	600	4,873	4·63	4·05	11·86
Malda	878	843	16,706	2·54	2·29	8·22
Murshidabad	1,105	1,026	6,318	0·88	0·64	3·47
Nadia	1,135	954	7,183	1·59	1·18	3·43
24-Parganas	1,114	784	11,590	5·21	0·83	14·60
Calcutta	73,642	..	73,642	25·16	..	25·16
Howrah	3,639	2,353	18,554	10·18	1·56	22·85
Hooghly	1,841	1,414	13,348	7·14	2·40	20·64
Burdwan	1,139	962	6,656	9·34	6·62	21·57
Birbhum	830	780	5,768	2·82	2·36	8·94
Bankura	629	588	4,740	0·65	0·43	3·38
Midnapore	826	772	5,117	1·94	1·20	10·90
Purulia	556	530	5,505	3·38	2·74	12·02

91. It will be observed that the districts of Cooch Behar, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore, despite their relatively lower density figures, offer little scope for drawing migrants from outside the State as there are no avenues of employment either in the rural or in the urban areas of these districts. The two districts with the highest total density figures, *viz.*, Calcutta and Howrah have the largest proportion of immigrants in their total population. High density at least in these two districts has not operated as a brake to absorption of persons from outside the State. Industrial areas have their own attraction in the growing employment opportunities which the expanding commercial and industrial activities afford in cities like Calcutta and Howrah to which people are naturally attracted, until the saturation point is reached, for earning their living despite the congestion. For the same reason in all districts, the urban areas, in spite of their higher densities, are more attractive to immigrants than the rural areas. The proportion of immigrants in the rural population is almost negligible in all districts except Jalpaiguri where the figure is pushed up by tea garden labourers recruited from outside the State.

Comparison of Immigration figures with Language Returns

92. Before entering into further details of the distribution of the immigrants it is advisable to deal briefly with the connections between the returns of birth-place and mother tongue. Though no table has been prepared at the 1961 Census classifying the immigrants by mother tongue, it will be of interest to compare the figures relating to the number of immigrants from each of the other States of India with the number of persons returned in West Bengal as speaking a language which is the most commonly used one in that other State.

STATEMENT V·20

Comparison of Birth Place and Mother Tongue Returns, 1961

State of Origin	Immigrants from the State to West Bengal			Numerically the most predominant language of the State	Population in West Bengal speaking the numerically predominant language of State of origin as mother tongue		
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	25,116	13,719	11,397	Telugu	80,930	46,605	34,325
Assam	47,902	26,085	21,817	Assamese	8,279	6,964	1,315
Gujarat	18,382	10,912	7,470	Gujarati	25,707	13,945	11,762
Jammu and Kashmir	2,182	1,145	1,037	Kashmiri	99	74	25
Kerala	12,419	9,063	3,356	Malayalam	8,320	6,244	2,076
Madras	39,005	23,630	15,375	Tamil	32,663	20,762	11,901
Maharashtra	14,959	9,302	5,657	Marathi	13,239	8,249	4,990
Mysore	4,128	2,373	1,755	Kannada	683	379	304
Orissa	187,321	144,201	43,120	Oriya	212,890	166,824	46,066
Hindi speaking States	*1,865,572*	*1,318,465*	*547,107*	Hindi	1,894,039	1,309,355	584,684
Bihar	1,350,599	944,714	405,885	"	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	49,867	35,116	14,751	"	..	..	..
Punjab	53,800	37,214	16,586	"	..	..	..
Rajasthan	63,910	37,196	26,714	"	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	347,396	264,225	83,171	"	..	..	..

93. In the Statement the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been grouped together because Hindi is numerically the most predominant language in each of them.

94. Naturally, it would be presumptuous of one to expect identity on all fours between birth place data and language returns, and even a close proximity, wher-ever it exists, between the two sets of figures must be to some extent fortuitous. For one thing, only those who have their place of birth outside the State are shown as immigrants whereas children born to them within the State form part of the natural population of the host State though speaking a language different from that spoken in the State in which they are born, and for another, all immigrants from a particular State may not necessarily speak the most predominant language of that State. Even then, the comparison is worth making, because data on both birth place and mother tongue are used for analysing the composition of the popula-tion with respect to the ethnic origins.

95. Compatibility, therefore, is not to be sought for but there is an approach to it in the case of Madras, Maharashtra and the Hindi speaking States. The immi-gration figure is much in excess of the language returns in case of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore. The anomaly is probably due to the fact that immigrants from those States have large proportions of linguistic minority groups in them. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa the speakers of the respective languages exceed the immigrants and the excess is no doubt attributable to the descendants of the immigrants whose linguistic assimilation in the State has not yet been completed.

Rural-Urban Classification

96. The volume of immigration from other States may now be analysed by rural-urban status of the source and destination of migration. The break down is as follows.

IMMIGRATION TO VILLAGES

From rural areas of other States to rural areas of West Bengal	658,934
From rural areas of other States to urban areas of West Bengal	1,196,035
From urban areas of other States to urban areas of West Bengal	347,768
From urban areas of other States to rural areas of West Bengal	32,905
From unclassifiable areas of other States to rural areas of West Bengal	873
From unclassifiable areas of other States to urban areas of West Bengal	2,339
Total	**2,238,854**

97. In terms of proportions, out of every 1,000 persons who came from other States approximately 829 came from rural areas and 171 from urban areas. Of the 829 who came from rural areas, 294 settled in villages of West Bengal and the remaining 535 crowded in cities and towns. Of the 171 who came from urban areas, 156 settled in similar areas of the State and 15 scattered to villages.

Rural to Rural

98. Distance plays an important part in regulating rural to rural inter-State migration, for out of the 658,934 persons who immigrated from the villages of other parts of India to the villages of West Bengal 623,246 or about 95 per cent came from only four States, *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Statement V.21 shows the regional distribution of the rural-born immigrants in the rural areas of West Bengal.

STATEMENT V·21

Immigration in Rural areas of the State from Rural areas of other States of India classified by Sex, 1961

State/District	Rural Population of State/District		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	**13,579,044**	**12,806,393**	**374,814**	**248,432**
Darjeeling	251,497	228,506	20,233	11,457
Jalpaiguri	663,298	572,180	80,895	51,732
Cooch Behar	499,414	448,946	14,566	4,016
West Dinajpur	640,029	584,799	28,089	19,954
Malda	594,880	576,258	10,978	14,609
Murshidabad	1,058,496	1,036,050	5,278	7,090
Nadia	716,264	681,722	10,060	3,953
24-Parganas	2,216,600	2,066,358	22,099	8,735
Howrah	625,570	587,815	12,507	3,397
Hooghly	847,980	804,155	26,349	7,892
Burdwan	1,328,665	1,193,103	104,737	44,311
Birbhum	678,275	667,114	11,036	18,737
Bankura	776,290	766,066	2,618	2,443
Midnapore	2,041,386	1,966,183	16,499	26,516
Purulia	640,400	627,138	8,870	23,590

STATEMENT V·21—*contd.*

State/District	Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of States other than Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh		Immigrants into rural areas from rural areas of other States of India (Total of Cols. 4+6 & 5+7)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	**21,635**	**14,053**	**396,449**	**262,485**
Darjeeling	3,888	3,067	24,121	15,424
Jalpaiguri	4,962	2,503	85,857	54,235
Cooch Behar	398	145	14,964	4,161
West Dinajpur	381	263	28,470	20,217
Malda	236	123	11,214	14,732
Murshidabad	161	68	5,439	7,158
Nadia	479	370	10,539	4,323
24-Parganas	1,217	1,162	23,316	9,897
Howrah	859	685	13,366	4,082
Hooghly	1,434	770	27,783	8,662
Burdwan	5,317	2,427	110,054	46,738
Birbhum	188	84	11,224	18,821
Bankura	153	102	2,771	2,545
Midnapore	1,355	643	17,854	27,159
Purulia	607	741	9,477	24,331

99. The largest group of the rural to rural immigrants from other States has settled in Burdwan followed by Jalpaiguri, where employment opportunities are afforded by the mines and plantations. These two districts account for only 14 per cent of the total rural population of West Bengal but absorb 45 per cent of the total rural to rural immigration to the State from other parts of India. The other districts where agriculture could have been the only inducement to rural immigration from outside have not attracted many settlers on account of the heavy pressure that the land has already have to bear. The villages of Bankura have been the least attractive to rural-born immigrants from other States.

100. The sex ratio among these immigrants favours the males in all the districts except Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Midnapore and Purulia. There is large preponderance of females among immigrants from Bihar to Malda, Murshidabad and Birbhum and among immigrants from Bihar and Orissa to Midnapore and Purulia. Social factors have naturally played an important role in the movement of population to the districts from the State or States adjoining them. In the other districts the extent of numerical superiority of the male immigrants is a measure of the relative importance of the economic causes influencing the immigration.

Rural to Urban

101. The most of the inward movement of migrants into the urban areas of the State from rural areas of other parts of India is from the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Out of 1,196,035 rural to urban migrants from other States, 1,028,306 (or 86 per cent) came from these four States only. Statement V.22 shows the districtwise distribution of the figures.

STATEMENT V·22

Immigration in Urban areas of West Bengal from Rural areas of other States of India classified by Sex, 1961

State/District	Urban Population of State/District		Immigrants into urban areas from rural areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	**5,020,100**	**3,520,742**	**809,118**	**219,188**
Darjeeling	83,539	61,098	12,443	2,733
Jalpaiguri	70,041	53,773	9,780	2,900
Cooch Behar	40,280	31,166	4,165	1,562
West Dinajpur	54,343	44,626	6,242	2,027
Malda	27,110	23,675	1,318	1,263
Murshidabad	101,787	93,677	2,693	986
Nadia	163,166	152,172	5,395	1,378
24-Parganas	1,150,205	847,752	149,639	50,857
Calcutta	1,815,791	1,111,498	364,948	72,395
Howrah	501,822	323,270	119,768	26,802
Hooghly	331,287	247,996	64,938	18,783
Burdwan	330,311	230,767	52,566	25,314
Birbhum	54,647	46,122	3,800	2,727
Bankura	64,133	58,024	1,484	541
Midnapore	182,687	151,599	7,936	6,851
Purulia	48,951	43,527	2,003	2,069

State/District	Immigrants into urban areas from rural areas of States other than Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh		Immigrants into urban areas from rural areas of other States of India (Total of Cols. 4+6 & 5+7)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	**109,167**	**58,562**	**918,285**	**277,750**
Darjeeling	3,034	1,108	15,477	3,841
Jalpaiguri	617	332	10,397	3,232
Cooch Behar	746	518	4,911	2,080
West Dinajpur	832	282	7,074	2,259
Malda	138	65	1,456	1,328
Murshidabad	395	230	3,088	1,216
Nadia	425	182	5,820	1,560
24-Parganas	17,687	6,159	167,326	57,016
Calcutta	58,766	28,220	423,714	100,615
Howrah	9,377	4,785	129,145	31,587
Hooghly	5,586	4,349	70,524	23,132
Burdwan	7,122	3,336	59,688	28,650
Birbhum	243	273	4,043	3,000
Bankura	228	101	1,712	642
Midnapore	3,049	7,820	10,985	14,671
Purulia	922	852	2,925	2,921

102. The inward flow into Calcutta and the cities and towns of 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan from the villages of other States of India is represented by 850,397 males and 241,000 females who constitute 20.6 per cent of the males and 10.7 per cent of the females living in those urban areas. A considerable portion of these immigrants, nearly a half, is accounted for by Calcutta alone.

103. In most of the districts the sex ratio among these immigrants is overwhelmingly masculine. Those who come from distant villages to towns in search of jobs have a natural tendency to leave their womenfolk at home who do not accompany them in the initial stages of movement for obvious economic reasons.

Urban to Urban

104. Also in the case of immigration of urban-born population from other parts of India to the urban areas of West Bengal, the role of the four States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh is predominant, though to a much lesser extent. Only 73 per cent of this immigration originated from these four States. The regional distribution of the immigrants is shown in the Statement below:

STATEMENT V·23

Immigration in Urban areas of West Bengal from Urban areas of other States of India classified by Sex, 1961

State/District	Urban Population of State/District		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	**5,020,100**	**3,520,742**	**178,783**	**74,366**
Darjeeling	83,539	61,098	2,288	1,760
Jalpaiguri	70,041	53,773	937	738
Cooch Behar	40,280	31,166	1,074	967
West Dinajpur	54,343	44,626	1,157	783
Malda	27,110	23,675	504	668
Murshidabad	101,787	93,677	1,368	677
Nadia	163,166	152,172	2,050	898
24-Parganas	1,150,205	847,752	40,290	14,244
Calcutta	1,815,791	1,111,498	79,955	23,499
Howrah	501,822	323,270	15,171	6,752
Hooghly	331,287	247,996	12,597	7,618
Burdwan	330,311	230,767	15,045	9,617
Birbhum	54,647	46,122	923	843
Bankura	64,133	58,024	713	637
Midnapore	182,687	151,599	2,969	2,764
Purulia	48,951	43,527	1,742	1,901

State/District	Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of States other than Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh		Immigrants into urban areas from urban areas of other States of India (Totals of Cols. 4+6 & 5+7)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	**57,457**	**37,162**	**236,240**	**111,528**
Darjeeling	1,294	860	3,582	2,620
Jalpaiguri	189	199	1,126	937
Cooch Behar	634	322	1,708	1,289
West Dinajpur	286	169	1,443	952
Malda	170	47	674	715
Murshidabad	201	198	1,569	875
Nadia	303	155	2,353	1,053
24-Parganas	9,050	2,850	49,340	17,094
Calcutta	30,976	20,506	110,931	44,005
Howrah	3,153	2,462	18,324	9,214
Hooghly	2,927	2,717	15,524	10,335
Burdwan	5,332	2,332	20,377	11,949
Birbhum	84	118	1,007	961
Bankura	200	209	913	846
Midnapore	1,956	3,099	4,925	5,863
Purulia	702	919	2,444	2,820

105. The districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan have absorbed 307,093 urban to urban immigrants from other States, or rather more than

88 per cent of the total of 347,768. Outside these districts the only considerable number is 10,788 in Midnapore, of whom 8,920 have settled in Kharagpur city alone. The urban areas of other districts of West Bengal have not held out much attraction for immigration of urban population from other States of India. The sex ratio among the immigrants is markedly masculine in all the districts except Malda, Midnapore and Purulia where it is a little favourable to the females due possibly to the influence of marriage migration.

Urban Rural

106. The inward flow of migrants into the villages of West Bengal from the cities and towns of other States of India is represented only by 32,905 persons (of whom 18,924 are males and 13,981 females), 79 per cent of whom have come from the cities and towns of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Numbers in different districts, classified by sex are given in the following Statement.

STATEMENT V·24

Immigration in Rural areas of West Bengal from Urban areas of other States of India, classified by Sex, 1961

State/District	Rural Population of State/District		Immigrants into rural areas from urban areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	**13,579,044**	**12,806,393**	**14,930**	**11,106**
Darjeeling	251,497	228,506	565	467
Jalpaiguri	663,298	572,180	1,436	848
Cooch Behar	499,414	448,946	145	133
West Dinajpur	640,029	584,799	356	269
Malda	594,880	576,258	275	476
Murshidabad	1,058,496	1,036,050	372	393
Nadia	716,264	681,722	687	631
24-Parganas	2,216,600	2,066,358	986	874
Howrah	625,570	587,815	684	375
Hooghly	647,980	804,155	1,317	1,229
Burdwan	1,328,665	1,193,103	5,774	2,528
Birbhum	678,275	667,114	590	806
Bankura	776,290	766,066	544	674
Midnapore	2,041,386	1,966,183	995	843
Purulia	640,400	627,138	204	565

State/District	Immigrants into rural areas from urban areas of States other than Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh		Immigrants into rural areas from urban areas of other States of India (Total of Cols. 4+6 & 5+7)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	**3,994**	**2,875**	**18,924**	**13,981**
Darjeeling	387	295	952	762
Jalpaiguri	445	296	1,881	1,144
Cooch Behar	45	25	190	158
West Dinajpur	101	68	457	337
Malda	47	20	322	496
Murshidabad	52	38	424	431
Nadia	114	132	801	763
24-Parganas	205	223	1,191	1,097
Howrah	252	202	936	577
Hooghly	364	239	1,681	1,468
Burdwan	1,088	631	6,862	3,154
Birbhum	117	108	707	914
Bankura	51	45	595	719
Midnapore	647	417	1,642	1,260
Purulia	79	136	283	701

107. The flow of immigration into rural areas from urban areas of other States is insignificant in all the districts except Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Midnapore and 24-Parganas. Male immigrants out number the females in most of the districts.

Economic activity of Immigrants

108. As inter-State immigration is motivated for the most part by economic reasons it is obvious that the participation rate amongst the immigrant population should be much higher than that amongst the general population. Only 33 per cent of the general population of West Bengal are workers, but among the immigrants from other States the proportion of workers is as high as 62 per cent.

109. The immigrant population is not only more active but it has also its own preference of economic activities. Unlike the general population which is employed largely in agriculture, the immigrant population would commonly prefer manufacturing industries and services. The choice, again, varies according to the State of origin of the immigrant. The Statement opposite shows the classification of general population, of the immigrant population as a group, and of the immigrants separately from nine major States by the Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers.

110. The first general feature in the variations that need be mentioned is that it is only to the immigrants from the adjacent States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa that the agricultural sector has some attraction. Mining and Plantation and allied activities claim only about a tenth of the immigrants from Bihar while Household Industry, quite understandably, has not made any mark among immigrants from any State as an attractive source of employment. Manufacturing Industries employ large portions of the immigrant population from most of the States, Assam being one of the notable exceptions. Trade and Commerce are a major preference for the immigrants from the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh while Transport, Storage and Communication have sizable representation particularly among the immigrants from Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Other Services the Major States with relatively higher representation are Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madras.

111. The large proportion of non-workers among immigrants from Assam indicate the importance of non-economic (such as social and political) factors in the immigration of population from that State.

112. Next to place of origin, place of settlement influences the choice of occupation of an immigrant. Immigrants will naturally tend to adopt that activity which offers the maximum scope for absorption of outsiders in the region. In areas, for example, where cultivable land is not sufficient or the pressure on it is already heavy, cultivation and agricultural labour would have no attraction for others to come from distant quarters. Statement V.26 shows the distribution in districts of immigrants from other States of India by Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT V·25

Comparative distribution of Immigrant Population by ten Categories of Workers and Non-workers, 1961

Particular of Population	Total	Workers										Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
		As Cultivator	As Agricultural Labourer	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	At Household Industry	In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	In Construction	In Trade and Commerce	In Transport, Storage and Communications	In Other Services		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
General Population	10,000	1,277	507	165	140	378	43	250	112	444	6,684	
Immigrants from other States/Territories	10,000	278	245	723	88	1,859	187	927	562	1,308	3,823	
Immigrants from Andhra Pradesh	10,000	21	6	92	38	1,862	89	493	766	1,098	5,535	
Immigrants from Assam	10,000	319	119	240	45	377	58	362	259	874	7,347	
Immigrants from Bihar	10,000	374	334	952	115	1,720	214	853	563	1,281	3,594	
Immigrants from Madhya Pradesh	10,000	148	17	899	21	1,941	110	1,531	350	1,039	3,944	
Immigrants from Madras	10,000	17	13	120	18	1,886	126	599	603	1,317	5,301	
Immigrants from Orissa	10,000	288	424	669	54	2,508	211	721	515	1,747	2,863	
Immigrants from Punjab	10,000	23	4	160	19	1,326	188	1,343	858	1,339	4,740	
Immigrants from Rajasthan	10,000	27	4	105	26	1,156	40	1,865	173	1,006	5,598	
Immigrants from Uttar Pradesh	10,000	48	25	300	54	2,627	150	1,087	700	1,324	3,685	

STATEMENT V·26

Distribution of Immigrants from other States of India in the nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers expressed as Percentage of Total Population under each Category, 1961

(a) Total Population in Thousands, (b) Immigrant Population in Thousands, (c) Expressed as Percentage of (b) to (a).

State/District		Total	Industrial Classification of Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West Bengal	(a)	**34,926**	**4,459**	**1,772**	**578**	**487**	**1,319**	**151**	**872**	**392**	**1,550**	**23,346**
	(b)	**2,239**	**62**	**55**	**162**	**20**	**416**	**42**	**207**	**126**	**293**	**856**
	(c)	**6·41**	**1·40**	**3·10**	**28·01**	**4·04**	**31·55**	**27·68**	**23·81**	**32·08**	**18·89**	**3·67**
Darjeeling	(a)	625	100	8	82	4	5	3	16	8	41	358
	(b)	67	5	1	14	1	2	1	6	3	9	25
	(c)	10·72	5·32	8·54	16·35	20·66	37·40	37·53	41·02	39·60	22·74	6·96
Jalpaiguri	(a)	1,359	227	15	176	6	8	5	27	11	47	837
	(b)	159	9	3	66	1	2	3	9	4	17	45
	(c)	11·69	4·10	16·12	37·51	21·81	28·20	60·33	33·35	35·17	35·29	5·40
Cooch Behar	(a)	1,020	240	23	3	8	5	1	16	2	26	696
	(b)	29	2	3	N	N	1	N	3	1	7	12
	(c)	2·89	0·71	13·24	17·76	5·64	18·91	33·03	17·08	33·21	27·52	1·70
West Dinajpur	(a)	1,324	268	91	2	10	7	2	18	3	32	891
	(b)	61	6	9	N	1	2	1	4	1	9	28
	(c)	4·63	2·34	9·97	24·21	12·59	28·21	41·37	23·18	36·76	26·46	3·10
Malda	(a)	1,222	200	58	8	51	8	3	14	4	55	821
	(b)	31	4	2	N	1	1	N	1	1	3	18
	(c)	2·54	1·94	3·18	5·27	1·77	16·99	7·62	7·47	28·27	4·77	2·14
Murshidabad	(a)	2,290	294	131	23	73	20	8	32	7	77	1,625
	(b)	20	1	1	N	1	2	N	1	1	2	11
	(c)	0·88	0·37	1·10	0·64	0·83	8·20	2·22	3·33	13·23	3·41	0·65
Nadia	(a)	1,713	200	77	16	42	25	6	34	11	54	1,248
	(b)	27	1	1	N	1	7	1	1	2	4	9
	(c)	1·59	0·39	1·30	1·20	2·46	28·01	10·26	3·66	16·94	8·31	0·72
24-Parganas	(a)	6,281	579	325	26	50	389	21	152	58	243	4,438
	(b)	327	1	2	2	2	118	5	18	10	30	139
	(c)	5·21	0·24	0·74	6·31	3·60	30·34	24·51	11·98	16·55	12·42	3·13
Calcutta	(a)	2,927	N	N	3	9	298	38	283	138	414	1,744
	(b)	680	N	N	2	4	97	15	118	60	144	240
	(c)	25·16	26·32	9·09	52·95	50·63	32·51	40·99	41·59	43·45	34·85	13·73
Howrah	(a)	2,038	90	60	10	20	227	13	76	41	92	1,409
	(b)	208	N	1	1	1	78	3	18	17	20	69
	(c)	10·18	0·16	1·71	6·28	3·75	34·44	25·07	23·46	41·50	21·78	4·87
Hooghly	(a)	**2,221**	**206**	**134**	**12**	**29**	**132**	**13**	**54**	**24**	**77**	**1,550**
	(b)	**159**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**61**	**4**	**9**	**8**	**13**	**55**
	(c)	**7·14**	**0·69**	**4·00**	**15·75**	**2·74**	**46·10**	**29·97**	**16·28**	**33·55**	**17·03**	**3·56**
Burdwan	(a)	**3,083**	**296**	**184**	**162**	**32**	**116**	**19**	**65**	**34**	**132**	**2,043**
	(b)	**288**	**5**	**9**	**70**	**2**	**36**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**22**	**114**
	(c)	**9·34**	**1·66**	**5·09**	**43·07**	**6·40**	**30·79**	**31·22**	**19·24**	**35·02**	**16·46**	**5·58**
Birbhum	(a)	**1,446**	**197**	**138**	**12**	**21**	**13**	**3**	**16**	**4**	**47**	**995**
	(b)	**41**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**22**
	(c)	**2·82**	**2·24**	**3·24**	**3·93**	**5·12**	**18·16**	**14·49**	**11·13**	**16·44**	**6·93**	**2·19**
Bankura	(a)	**1,665**	**318**	**149**	**12**	**35**	**17**	**4**	**18**	**5**	**49**	**1,058**
	(b)	**11**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**6**
	(c)	**0·65**	**0·22**	**0·23**	**1·19**	**1·12**	**5·21**	**14·53**	**3·47**	**8·31**	**2·60**	**0·52**
Midnapore	(a)	**4,342**	**782**	**286**	**13**	**76**	**37**	**12**	**37**	**30**	**134**	**2,935**
	(b)	**84**	**7**	**10**	**N**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**47**
	(c)	**1·94**	**0·90**	**3·53**	**1·33**	**1·53**	**15·11**	**5·95**	**7·70**	**12·54**	**4·55**	**1·60**
Purulia	(a)	**1,360**	**463**	**90**	**17**	**21**	**13**	**1**	**13**	**13**	**31**	**698**
	(b)	**46**	**14**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**19**
	(c)	**3·38**	**2·99**	**2·43**	**23·68**	**3·44**	**6·44**	**11·03**	**11·48**	**14·86**	**5·88**	**2·72**

N—Negligible

NOTE : I—As Cultivator; II—As Agricultural Labourer; III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities; IV—At Household Industry; V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI—In Construction; VII—In Trade and Commerce; VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications; and IX—In Other Services.

113. A few of the main tendencies of the distribution may now be noticed. First, it is observed that the districts where cultivation has offered at least some chance for immigrants to settle are Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purulia, West Dinajpur and Birbhum where there are some under developed tribal tracts. The percentage of immigrants is a trifle higher among Agricultural Labourers than among Cultivators in most ot fhe districts which indicates that agricultural labour has relatively higher scope for the employment of outsiders than cultivation. This is specially true for seven districts, *viz.*, Jalpaiuri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Midnapore in which Agricultural Labourers have more than their average share of immigrants. That is to say, in each of these districts the proportion of immigrants is higher among the population working as Agricultural Labourers than among the total population.

114. There are only three districts, *viz.*, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan which are important in respect of the opportunities offered by activities represented by Industrial Category III. It is therefore not unexpected that the percentages of immigrants among the workers employed in these activities in these districts are as high as 16.35, 37.51 and 43.07 respectively. Opportunities for the exploitation of forest produce and for fishing are substantial in the districts of Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Purulia, and they offer scope for gainful employment to a large number of immigrants.

115. In terms of absolute numbers, very few immigrants are employed in Household Industries except in the districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta and Burdwan. Generally, these industries are conducted in the household with the help of the members of the household and no outside help is called for. It is no wonder therefore that Category IV is the smallest single source of employment to the immigrant population in the State as well as in most of the districts.

116. Manufacturing Industries other than Household Industries offer large scope for the employment of immigrants. In all the districts the proportion of immigrants is substantially higher in the population employed in these Industries than that among the total population. More than 30 per cent of the workers of this category in the districts of Darjeeling, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan are immigrants from other States. The quota of immigrants in Manufacturing Industry of the State is found to be 31.55 per cent which is slightly exceeded by workers in Transport, Storage and Communications.

117. In Construction, the proportion of immigrants is a little less than that in Mining, Plantation, etc. The districts where the State average of 27.68 per cent in Construction is exceeded are Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Calcutta, Hooghly and Burdwan. In the other districts relatively lesser portions of the demands for construction labour are met from the immigrants.

118. A little less than a quarter of the population employed in Trade and Commerce in West Bengal are immigrants from other States of India. Immigrant traders have a fair field particularly in the districts of Calcutta (41.59 per cent), Darjeeling (41.02 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (33.35 per cent.), whereas in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, Midnapore and Bankura more than 90 per cent of the workers in Trade and Commerce belong to the indigenous population.

119. Of all activities in the State, Transport, Storage and Communications, as already stated, are the most extensively manned by immigrants from other States. Every third worker employed in these activities is an immigrant. The proportion is higher than the State average in Calcutta (43.45 per cent), Howrah (41.50 per cent), Darjeeling (39.60 per cent), West Dinajpur (36.76 per cent), Jalpaiguri (35.17 per cent) and Burdwan (35.02 per cent).

120. The proportion of immigrants in Other Services represented by Category IX is the highest in Jalpaiguri (35.29 per cent), closely followed by Calcutta (34.85 per cent). It is lowest in Bankura (2.60 per cent). The State average of 18.89 is exceeded in Darjeeling (22.74 per cent), Cooch Behar (27.52 per cent), West Dinajpur (26.46 per cent) and Howrah (21.78 per cent), besides Jalpaiguri and Calcutta. A high percentage of immigrants among workers in this category may have a variety of indications: high degree of urbanisation, development of social, educational or health services, or backwardness and consequent lack of opportunities of gainful employment in other fields such as industries and commerce.

121. The figures we have been discussing, then, show revealing variations from district to district in the choice of occupation of immigrants. In Malda and Purulia the largest section of the immigrants takes to Cultvation while in Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Birbhum and Midnapore, Agricultural Labour offers the largest single scope for absorption of immigrant population. In Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri it is plantation more than any other activity that draws vast labour force from other States. In the districts of Nadia, 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan, Manufacturing Industries come uppermost in attracting immigrant population while in Murshidabad, Calcutta and Bankura, Other Services provide the largest source of employment for them.

122. Statement V.27 gives distribution of immigrants from other States by Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers in the State and districts for rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT V·27

Distribution by Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers of Immigrants from other States of India per 10,000 of all Immigrant Population (T/R/U) in the State, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Per 10,000 of all Immigrant Population belonging to Category									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West Bengal	T	278	245	723	88	1,859	187	927	562	1,308	3,823
	R	885	767	2,242	143	887	139	366	210	842	3,519
	U	6	11	42	63	2,294	209	1,179	720	1,516	3,960
Darjeeling	T	792	100	2,008	139	268	177	955	458	1,376	3,727
	R	1,264	154	3,214	88	13	163	495	66	772	3,771
	U	28	12	50	220	683	200	1,701	1,095	2,356	3,655
Jalpaiguri	T	587	157	4,163	81	141	179	576	232	1,041	2,843
	R	648	171	4,609	73	84	168	469	166	882	2,730
	U	36	23	85	156	665	283	1,551	832	2,498	3,871
Cooch Behar	T	579	1,033	157	149	327	162	918	286	2,390	3,999
	R	873	1,545	226	179	337	126	727	47	2,388	3,552
	U	5	33	23	88	307	233	1,293	752	2,393	4,873
West Dinajpur	T	1,021	1,486	87	201	310	139	685	173	1,393	4,505
	R	1,251	1,811	100	213	213	98	512	61	1,270	4,471
	U	49	111	32	151	719	313	1,416	647	1,916	4,646
Malda	T	1,249	592	140	293	429	60	342	381	848	5,666
	R	1,443	681	153	329	427	64	319	271	755	5,558
	U	5	14	55	65	439	36	489	1,088	1,447	6,362
Murshidabad	T	534	707	72	300	823	90	523	429	1,293	5,229
	R	789	1,035	93	391	906	118	223	345	781	5,319
	U	28	57	29	118	660	34	1,116	598	2,310	5,050
Nadia	T	288	369	70	378	2,590	233	461	676	1,636	3,299
	R	456	601	86	280	3,328	185	314	263	1,262	3,225
	U	31	17	45	528	1,466	306	686	1,305	2,203	3,413
24-Parganas	T	43	74	51	54	3,603	158	558	295	923	4,241
	R	333	540	207	57	4,077	142	430	399	1,007	2,808
	U	7	17	32	54	3,546	160	573	283	913	4,415
Calcutta	U	N	N	24	67	1,426	228	1,729	883	2,120	3,523
Howrah	T	7	49	31	37	3,769	153	866	814	965	3,309
	R	65	450	36	51	4,884	251	422	621	781	2,439
	U	1	9	31	35	3,657	144	910	833	983	3,397
Hooghly	T	90	337	119	49	3,820	240	557	502	822	3,464
	R	243	1,317	391	123	2,495	344	518	660	1,178	2,631
	U	6	12	28	25	4,259	206	570	449	704	3,741
Burdwan	T	171	326	2,428	70	1,240	210	432	412	754	3,957
	R	288	554	4,035	88	686	98	248	209	604	3,190
	U	9	12	210	46	2,003	365	687	694	960	5,014
Birbhum	T	1,083	1,096	116	265	577	98	431	177	802	5,353
	R	1,367	1,302	144	316	492	78	206	42	583	5,470
	U	82	283	14	86	874	171	1,223	651	1,571	4,945
Bankura	T	661	323	126	366	835	490	591	353	1,177	5,078
	R	1,055	516	158	449	807	591	220	125	858	5,221
	U	27	15	75	232	881	327	1,186	719	1,690	4,848
Midnapore	T	830	1,195	21	138	656	81	337	448	724	5,570
	R	1,452	2,067	30	215	662	97	213	100	681	4,463
	U	12	22	10	37	849	59	500	905	780	7,026
Purulia	T	3,001	478	870	156	176	36	329	416	397	4,131
	R	3,955	603	1,137	179	70	28	169	139	262	3,458
	U	56	86	33	85	506	62	828	1,285	821	6,238

N—Negligible

NOTE: I—Working as Cultivator; II—Working as Agricultural Labourer; III—Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities; IV—Working at Household Industry; V—Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI—Working in Construction; VII—Working in Trade and Commerce; VIII—Working in Transport, Storage and Communications; IX—Working in Other Services; and X—Non-workers.

123. The proportion of workers among immigrants is higher in rural than in urban areas in all the districts except Darjeeling, Malda, Birbhum and Bankura. In rural areas of the State, by far the largest attraction for immigrants from outside are Mining, Plantation and other activities represented by Category III of the industrial classification. About 23 per cent of the immigrants in rural areas are employed in these activities. In Jalpaiguri and Burdwan their proportions are as high as 46 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Other categories important in rural areas are Manufacturing Industry and Cultivation each of which gives employment to 9 per cent of the immigrants, and Other Services and Agricultural Labour, which respectively account for 842 and 767 immigrants per 10,000. The category which is the most important in attracting large flow of immigrants to towns is Manufacturing Industry which gives employment to 23 per cent of the immigrants. Two other categories which follow in order of preference are Other Services and Trade and Commerce catering to 15 per cent and 12 per cent of the urban immigrants respectively. Transport, Storage and Communications are, however, the main attraction for immigrants in the urban areas of Midnapore and Purulia.

Economic activity of Emigrants

124. The next point to consider is the relative degree in which the emigrants from this State are employed in different activities in other parts of India. What has been said above about the immigrants will suffice to indicate that the extent and sphere of participation will vary from State to State.

125. Of the 605,843 emigrants from West Bengal 259,893 (or hardly 43 per cent) are workers. For emigrants settling in some of the States the participation rate is strikingly low. For example, only 23 per cent of the emigrants in Punjab, 29 per cent of the emigrants in Rajasthan, 30 per cent of the emigrants in Andhra Pradesh, 32 per cent of the emigrants in Uttar Pradesh and 33 per cent of the emigrants in Madras have found work in the respective States. In Bihar and Orissa, where the two largest streams of emigration from West Bengal have gone, 45 per cent and 40 per cent respectively of the emigrants are workers. Assam is the only State where workers among the West Bengal emigrants outnumber the non-workers.

126. Statement V.28 shows the distribution of emigrants from West Bengal to different States and Territories by Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT V·28

Emigrants from West Bengal to other States of India classified by Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers and Sex, 1961

Emigrants to		Workers in Category									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	Males	44,481	9,541	18,201	5,302	25,519	5,596	15,056	17,044	45,179	90,604
	Females	39,295	10,671	5,065	5,494	1,238	298	996	290	10,627	255,346
	Total	83,776	20,212	23,266	10,796	26,757	5,894	16,052	17,334	55,806	345,950
Andhra Pradesh	Males	75	42	40	82	357	38	151	228	731	1,878
	Females	53	65	2	105	12	1	10	6	106	2,997
	Total	128	107	42	187	369	39	161	234	837	4,875
Assam	Males	13,783	899	2,646	179	1,408	1,235	1,707	1,394	3,969	6,757
	Females	3,458	122	778	592	204	4	50	30	386	15,414
	Total	17,241	1,021	3,424	771	1,612	1,239	1,757	1,424	4,355	22,171
Bihar	Males	17,652	6,052	13,467	3,015	11,729	2,007	5,342	7,761	16,492	37,212
	Females	32,119	8,660	4,118	3,343	688	236	588	152	5,188	133,411
	Total	49,771	14,712	17,585	6,358	12,417	2,243	5,930	7,913	21,680	170,623
Gujarat	Males	38	8	21	66	461	34	216	242	622	1,199
	Females	20	4	3	19	10	..	5	1	88	2,334
	Total	58	12	24	85	471	34	221	243	710	3,533
Jammu & Kashmir	Males	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	79	108
	Females	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	174
	Total	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	85	282
Kerala	Males	1	1	7	..	13	2	11	183	126	236
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	298
	Total	2	1	7	..	13	2	11	183	131	534
Madhya Pradesh	Males	948	399	907	144	2,182	796	581	1,642	2,186	5,482
	Females	667	255	26	86	45	25	45	13	296	9,691
	Total	1,615	654	933	230	2,227	821	626	1,655	2,482	15,173
Madras	Males	14	8	18	7	272	15	136	304	421	988
	Females	9	1	..	1	9	..	7	5	89	1,685
	Total	23	9	18	8	281	15	143	309	510	2,673
Maharashtra	Males	42	24	109	464	3,007	141	1,295	1,084	3,130	4,346
	Females	26	16	9	50	86	3	75	37	348	8,411
	Total	68	40	118	214	3,093	144	1,370	1,121	3,478	12,757
Mysore	Males	4	1	27	6	152	48	32	45	533	491
	Females	..	..	..	1	6	1	3	..	27	964
	Total	4	1	27	7	158	49	35	45	560	1,455
Orissa	Males	10,155	1,706	550	964	2,451	611	2,462	1,373	3,403	9,082
	Females	1,934	1,256	38	851	61	2	46	4	917	34,839
	Total	12,089	2,962	588	1,815	2,512	613	2,502	1,377	4,320	43,921

STATEMENT V·28—*contd.*

Emigrants to		Workers in Category I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	Males	191	16	22	38	410	75	121	123	1,089	2,593
	Females	128	4	1	38	8	1	5	1	96	5,481
	Total	319	20	23	76	418	76	126	124	1,185	8,074
Rajasthan	Males	39	5	72	42	110	18	329	314	770	1,787
	Females	57	3	1	21	6	3	2	1	70	2,852
	Total	96	8	73	63	116	21	331	315	840	4,639
Uttar Pradesh	Males	1,196	305	154	529	2,019	339	2,008	2,013	6,664	13,344
	Females	669	263	29	368	80	19	137	23	2,453	27,629
	Total	1,865	568	183	897	2,099	358	2,145	2,036	9,117	40,973
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Males	49	5	31	2	40	21	13	21	69	403
	Females	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	502
	Total	61	5	31	2	40	21	13	21	77	905
Delhi	Males	1	1	7	52	862	71	522	211	3,100	3,502
	Females	1	..	1	1	18	1	20	16	378	6,766
	Total	2	1	8	53	880	72	542	227	3,478	10,268
Himachal Pradesh	Males	1	..	1	1	2	4	1	..	36	33
	Females	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	49
	Total	9	..	1	2	2	5	1	..	37	82
L. M. & A. Islands	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Males	148	25	..	5	1	1	10	9	191	94
	Females	129	20	..	4	..	..	3	..	1	188
	Total	277	45	..	9	1	1	13	9	192	282
Tripura	Males	29	11	92	..	16	39	39	31	365	647
	Females	3	2	59	..	..	..	..	..	55	852
	Total	32	13	151	..	16	39	39	31	420	1,499
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	Males	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	6	18
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
	Total	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	7	34
N. E. F. A.	Males	..	..	1	..	..	20	7	19	499	52
	Females	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	13	147
	Total	..	..	1	9	..	20	7	19	512	199
Nagaland	Males	6	3	4	..	7	3	10	12	353	57
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	157
	Total	6	3	4	..	7	3	10	12	357	214
Pondicherry	Males	1	..	1	..	13	3	7	..	53	171
	Females	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	31	186
	Total	1	..	1	..	18	3	7	..	84	357
Sikkim	Males	107	29	22	5	7	73	56	27	292	124
	Females	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	60	303
	Total	107	29	22	8	7	74	56	28	352	427

NOTE : I—As Cultivator; II—As Agricultural Labourer; III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities; IV—At Household Industry ; V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI—In Construction; VII—In Trade and Commerce; VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications; and IX—In Other Services.

127. Of all the Industrial Categories, Cultivation claims the attention of the largest number of emigrants both numerically and proportionately. In the adjacent States of Bihar, Assam and Orissa Cultivation holds out a fair attraction for emigrants from West Bengal. In these three States, 49,771, 17,241 and 12,089 persons born in West Bengal are found to be engaged in Cultivation. They form 16 per cent, 31 per cent and 17 per cent respectively of the emigrants from West Bengal to these States. Counting the emigrants to all the States and territories, 14 per cent of them are engaged in Cultivation. The strength of emigrants engaged in Cultivation is far larger than that of those working as Agricultural Labourers. But in the case of the latters also the main concentration is in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Assam. The very fact that almost all of the emigrants working in the agricultural sector are concentrated in the States contiguous to West Bengal illustrates the nature of migratory tendencies at work between these States. The preponderance of females over males among emigrants from West Bengal working in agriculture in Bihar is very significant. The excess of females does not show that more females than males have gone to Bihar to earn their livelihood in Cultivation, but it shows that in the border areas of the two States the agricultural classes have close social contact and they intermarry. The emigrant females are those who have gone after marriage to settle their permanently.

128. The activities represented by Category III have given employment to 23,266 (or 3.8 per cent of the total) emigrants from West Bengal to other parts of India. Of them, 17,585 are accounted for by Bihar alone. The next largest number is 3,424 in Assam. There is a heavy preponderance of males among these emigrants in both the States, The migration of those who choose to go to other parts of the country for working in these activities is obviously emonomic in the main.

129. Only 10,796 emigrants from West Bengal find employment in Household Industries in other States of India, Bihar (6,358) and Orissa (1,815) alone accounting for 8,173 of them. In Bihar there is a slight preponderance of females among the emigrants working in Household Industries. Manufacturing Industries other than Household Industries afford employment to 26,757 emigrants, of whom 25,519 are males. The States which have absorbed in their Manufacturing Industries sizable number of migrants from West Bengal are Bihar (12,417), Maharashtra (3,093), Orissa (2,512), Madhya Pradesh (2,227) and Uttar Pradesh (2,099). Construction activities have been the least powerful in drawing migrants from West Bengal to other States of India. Only 5,894 emigrants from West Bengal are engaged in Construction works in other parts of the country, chiefly in Bihar (2,243) and Assam (1,239).

130. Of the 16,052 emigrants who are engaged in Trade and Commerce, 5,930 are concentrated in Bihar followed by 2,508 in Orissa, 2,145 in Uttar Pradesh, 1,757 in Assam and 1,370 in Maharashtra. In the remaining States there is a sprinkling of emigrants engaged in Trade and Commerce, but in Jammu and Kashmir and Goa, Daman and Diu there are none. Transport, Storage and Communications activities in other parts of India claim 17,334 emigrants from West Bengal. Their concentration is again the highest in Bihar (7,913), the rest being mainly distributed in Uttar Pradesh (2,036), Madhya Pradesh (1,655), Assam (1,424), Orissa (1,377) and Maharashtra (1,121). Other Services engage, next to Cultivation, the largest number of emigrants (55,806) from West Bengal. The States which absorb sizable numbers

of migrants from West Bengal in Other Services are Bihar (21,680), Uttar Pradesh (9,117), Assam (4,355), Orissa (4,320), Maharashtra and Delhi (3,478 each) and Madhya Pradesh (2,482).

131. To sum up, Cultivation is the largest single source of attraction for migrants from West Bengal to Assam, Bihar and Orissa, while in Kerala the strongest pull is provided by the Transport, Storage and Communications activities. In all other States the largest portions of the migrant population from West Bengal are engaged in Other Services.

SECTION 4—IMMIGRATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Part A—Immigration from Pakistan

Preliminary Remarks

132. At the 1961 Census 3,206,396 persons born in countries beyond India were enumerated in West Bengal. Of them 3,068,750 were born in Pakistan. What distinguishes immigration from Pakistan is not only its volume but also its nature, for unlike most other immigration, immigration from this country is motivated for the most part by political reasons.

No Statistics on Displaced Persons

133. It should be clearly stated at the outset that it is not possible to ascertain from the 1961 Census data the number of displaced persons from Pakistan now residing in West Bengal. At the 1951 Census, as already stated in the Introduction to this Chapter, there was a special question on migration which applied only to the displaced persons from Pakistan. The question related to the person's date of arrival in India and the district of his origin in Pakstan. No such question was asked in 1961. The only data we have are the numbers born in Pakistan but enumerated in West Bengal including those who were born, before Pakistan was created, in areas now included in Pakistan, with distribution by their duration of residence at the village or town in which they were enumerated. Obviously, not all such persons would come under the definition of displaced persons, for a displaced person is one "who has entered India having left or being compelled to leave his or her home in Western Pakistan on or after the 1st March 1947 or his/her home in Eastern Pakistan on or after the 15th October 1946 on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances or on account of the setting up of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan". There is no information either on the immigrant's date of entry to India or on the cause of his migration. Besides, there may also be some displaced persons among those whose place of birth was not shown as Pakistan. Most of what now is East Pakistan and West Bengal, together formed until a few years ago the Province of Bengal under the British rule. They were under the same administration, governed by a common economic policy and inspired by the same ideals and objectives for more than 150 years. There was thus a very close community of interest and enterprise between the peoples of these two tracts which administratively as well as socially and economically formed one single unit till 1947. Movement of population between these two tracts was free and frequent. As a result of bifurcation and formation of two countries the people who happened to be living at the moment at the two separate parts found themselves to be separated by an international border and who were formerly citizens of the same country, have now been classified as immigrants from a foreign country.

Regional Distribution

134. The regional distribution of the immigrants from Pakistan is shown in Statement V.29.

135. Though immigrants from Pakistan are found to have settled in large numbers in all the districts, they seem to have shown a preference for eight districts, *viz.*, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Burdwan and Hooghly which together dispose of 89 per cent of the total. In 24-Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Darjeeling more immigrants have settled in towns than in villages but in the State as a whole their distribution between country and town is almost even. The sex ratio favours the males in all districts except Purulia.

STATEMENT V·29

Immigrants from Pakistan by Total, Rural, Urban areas of Districts, 1961

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Bengal	**3,068,750**	**1,671,915**	**1,396,835**	**1,507,220**	**793,832**	**713,388**	**1,561,530**	**878,083**	**683,447**
Darjeeling	38,162	21,194	16,968	16,368	9,141	7,227	21,794	12,053	9,741
Jalpaiguri	218,341	120,331	98,010	171,617	95,129	76,488	46,724	25,202	21,522
Cooch Behar	252,753	141,187	111,566	227,628	123,864	103,764	25,125	17,323	7,802
West Dinajpur	172,237	88,489	83,748	125,155	63,491	61,664	47,082	24,998	22,084
Malda	64,474	33,305	31,169	54,598	27,741	26,857	9,876	5,564	4,312
Murshidabad	64,862	34,106	30,756	47,293	23,974	23,319	17,569	10,132	7,437
Nadia	502,645	256,595	246,050	381,009	195,453	185,556	121,636	61,142	60,494
24-Parganas	786,661	410,741	375,920	297,164	155,025	142,139	489,497	255,716	233,781
Calcutta	528,205	321,475	206,730	..	..	..	528,205	321,475	206,730
Howrah	80,229	46,382	33,847	13,687	7,485	6,202	66,542	38,897	27,645
Hooghly	130,951	71,533	59,418	38,663	20,465	18,198	92,288	51,068	41,220
Burdwan	144,704	80,893	63,811	81,941	45,079	36,762	62,863	35,814	27,049
Birbhum	22,239	12,925	9,314	14,199	7,441	6,758	8,040	5,484	2,556
Bankura	14,878	8,456	6,422	11,192	6,462	4,730	3,686	1,994	1,692
Midnapore	41,298	21,601	19,697	22,924	11,679	11,245	18,374	9,922	8,452
Purulia	6,111	2,702	3,409	3,882	1,403	2,479	2,229	1,299	930

Duration of Residence

136. Examining the figures of immigrants from Pakistan classified by duration of residence at the place of enumeration it is noticed that about 12 per cent of the immigrants are residing at the place of enumeration for 16 years or more. Obviously they are not displaced persons because they came at least two years before Pakistan was created. A little more than 30 per cent are residing at their place of enumeration from 11 to 15 years. They may reasonably be assumed to have settled permanently. Another 30 per cent have duration of residence of 6 to 10 years, 22 per cent of 1 to 5 years and 5 per cent of less than 1 year. Though no definite conclusion can be drawn from these figures about the intensity of the present in-flow of immigrants to the State (for there is no information on movements between first entry to the State and the enumeration) they indicate that the influx is continuing, for in most of the districts there is quite a sizable number of persons with duration of residence of less than one year. The districtwise distribution of the immigrants classified by duration of residence is given in Statement V.30.

STATEMENT V·30

Immigrants from Pakistan classified by duration of Residence, 1961

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages)

State/District	Total Immigrants	Duration of residence in place of enumeration in years: Less than 1	1—5	6—10	11—15	16+	Period not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	**3,068,750**	**148,475**	**682,779**	**926,915**	**923,232**	**358,215**	**29,134**
	(100·00)	**(4·84)**	**(22·25)**	**(30·21)**	**(30·08)**	**(11·67)**	**(0·95)**
Darjeeling	38,162	9,682	9,210	6,654	8,033	4,364	219
	(100·00)	(25·37)	(24·13)	(17·44)	(21·05)	(11·44)	(0·57)
Jalpaiguri	218,341	18,321	58,921	60,409	47,413	29,533	3,744
	(100·00)	(8·39)	(26·99)	(27·67)	(21·71)	(13·53)	(1·71)
Cooch Behar	252,753	11,470	73,204	86,403	57,566	19,902	4,208
	(100·00)	(4·54)	(28·96)	(34·18)	(22·78)	(7·87)	(1·67)
West Dinajpur	172,237	5,762	31,234	60,843	58,118	14,571	1,709
	(100·00)	(3·35)	(18·13)	(35·33)	(33·74)	(8·46)	(0·99)
Malda	64,474	2,136	9,044	19,626	26,649	6,273	746
	(100·00)	(3·31)	(14·03)	(30·44)	(41·33)	(9·73)	(1·16)
Murshidabad	64,862	2,019	16,613	14,901	24,995	5,599	735
	(100·00)	(3·11)	(25·61)	(22·98)	(38·54)	(8·63)	(1·13)
Nadia	502,645	15,525	91,566	174,440	190,977	24,174	5,963
	(100·00)	(3·09)	(18·22)	(34·70)	(37·99)	(4·81)	(1·19)
24-Parganas	786,661	37,417	201,533	236,637	207,128	96,995	6,951
	(100·00)	(4·76)	(25·62)	(30·08)	(26·33)	(12·33)	(0·88)
Calcutta	528,205	17,206	76,644	134,364	183,876	114,596	1,519
	(100·00)	(3·26)	(14·51)	(25·44)	(34·81)	(21·69)	(0·29)
Howrah	80,229	4,304	20,848	23,496	22,941	7,997	643
	(100·00)	(5·36)	(25·99)	(29·29)	(28·59)	(9·97)	(0·80)
Hooghly	130,951	9,179	34,483	40,063	35,456	10,889	881
	(100·00)	(7·01)	(26·33)	(30·59)	(27·08)	(8·32)	(0·67)
Burdwan	144,704	7,083	29,840	46,668	44,605	15,412	1,096
	(100·00)	(4·89)	(20·62)	(32·25)	(30·83)	(10·65)	(0·76)
Birbhum	22,239	2,296	8,752	5,476	3,151	2,382	182
	(100·00)	(10·32)	(39·36)	(24·62)	(14·17)	(10·71)	(0·82)
Bankura	14,878	1,311	5,565	4,468	2,295	1,173	66
	(100·00)	(8·81)	(37·41)	(30·03)	(15·43)	(7·88)	(0·44)
Midnapore	41,298	4,120	13,688	10,733	8,596	3,750	411
	(100·00)	(9·98)	(33·14)	(25·99)	(20·81)	(9·08)	(1·00)
Purulia	6,111	644	1,634	1,734	1,433	605	61
	(100·00)	(10·54)	(26·74)	(28·37)	(23·45)	(9·90)	(1·00)

137. The 16 + duration group, as already stated, represents the pre-Partition immigrants. It is noteworthy that their proportion is the highest in Calcutta. Of every five immigrants from Pakistan to Calcutta one came before Pakistan was created. A large section of the immigrants with 11 to 15 years' residence no doubt represents displaced persons permanently settled. It is noticed that their proportion is fairly high (above the State average of 30.08 per cent) in the districts of Malda (41.33 per cent), Murshidabad (38.54 per cent), Nadia (37.99 per cent), Calcutta (34.81 per cent), West Dinajpur (33.74 per cent) and Burdwan (30.83 per cent). These districts may therefore be presumed to have fared relatively better in resettling their share of the displaced population.

Economic Activities

138. The main reason motivating the immigration of population being other than economic, it is natural that proportion of non-workers among immigrants from Pakistan is much higher than that among the immigrants who come to West Bengal from the different States of India. The following Statement shows the distribution of immigrant population from Pakistan by Industrial Categories compared with the corresponding distribution for the general population and immigrant population to West Bengal from the different States of India.

STATEMENT V·31

Distribution of 10,000 persons by Industrial Categories, West Bengal, 1961

(a) *General population.* (b) *Immigrants from other States.* (c) *Immigrants from Pakistan.*

	Total Persons	Categories: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	10,000	1,277	507	165	140	378	43	250	112	444	6,684
(b)	10,000	278	245	723	88	1,859	187	927	562	1,308	3,823
(c)	10,000	925	254	91	201	613	63	565	223	860	6,205

139. In all the economic activities except in the agricultural sector and in Household Industry there is a lesser proportion of persons at work among the immigrants from Pakistan than among the immigrants from within India.

Part B—Immigration from countries other than Pakistan

Asiatic Countries

140. The total number of persons born in foreign countries other than Pakistan and enumerated in West Bengal is 137,646. Asiatic countries, including U.S.S.R., account for 132,045 of these persons, the contribution of Nepal alone being 109,190. The main concentrations of the immigrants from Nepal are in the districts of Darjeeling (41,109) and Jalpaiguri (38,142) though they are found in small numbers in all the districts. The next important Asian country from which large immigration has taken place is Burma. Altogether 6,885 persons born in that country were enumerated in West Bengal, Calcutta (3,434) accounting for half of them. From Tibet came 5,515 persons, 4,717 of whom settled in Darjeeling alone. The next largest group consisting of 4,459 immigrants came from Bhutan and they were found to be living mostly in the districts of Darjeeling (2,239) and Jalpaiguri (2,186) with which that country has a common frontier. China accounted for the origin of 4,119 immigrants, 3,451 of whom were enumerated in the city of Calcutta. Among other Asiatic countries represented, though by small numbers of immigrants, are Afghanistan (451), Singapore, Malay and British Borneo (406), Japan (276), Indonesia (253), Ceylon (139) and Philippines (113).

Non-Asiatic Countries

141. Among the non-Asiatic countries, U.K. (including North Ireland) accounted for 3,852 immigrants, all but 944 of whom were found in Calcutta. Immigration from other countries included 211 from U.S.A., 162 from Germany (unspecified), 154 from Greece, 134 from France and 121 from the Netherlands.

Nationality

142. Leaving now the question of birth place, I will ask the reader's attention to the table on nationality. Table D-I of the 1961 Census gives the distribution of non-Indian Nationals by Nationalities. The total number of non-Indian Nationals enumerated in West Bengal is 39,267 (excluding non-Indian Nationals who were members of foreign Diplomatic and Consulate Missions in India and their families) of whom 24,909 are males and 14,358 are females. Statement V.32 compares birth place statistics of Table D-II with the Nationality Table. There is, in the case of most of the countries represented, a wide difference between the two sets of figures the Nationality returns generally falling much short of the birth place statistics. This is due to the fact that nationality is not always determined by birth place alone. Those who have returned themselves as immigrants from foreign countries but not as foreign nationals may be children born to Indian parents in foreign countries who have since repatriated.

STATEMENT V·32

Comparison of Birth Place and Nationality Tables, West Bengal, 1961

Name of Foreign Country	Persons born		Nationals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)				
Aden	1	..	..	..
Afghanistan	441	10	236	15
Bhutan	1,806	2,563	188	22
Burma	3,391	3,404	144	142
Ceylon	112	27	20	14
China	2,406	1,713	1,405	1,353
Combodia	..	1	..	1
Hong Kong	32	6	..	..
Indonesia	20	233	9	1
Iran	45	23	20	12
Iraq	7	2	1	..
Israel	..	1	..	..
Japan	209	67	142	14
Mongolia	1	..	..	..
Nepal	68,501	40,689	7,800	3,662
Pakistan	1,671,915	1,396,835	9,728	5,898
Philippines	113	..	31	..
Singapore, Malaya, etc.	191	215	10	21
Soudi Arabia	1	1	..	..
Thailand	27	4	9	..
Tibet	3,728	1,787	1,702	1,156
Turkey	..	1	..	..
U.S.S.R.	25	29	35	11
Unspecified	6	26	1	4

STATEMENT V·32—*contd.*

Name of Foreign Country	Persons born		Nationals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)				
Austria	1	2	8	2
Belgium	27	7	11	6
Czechoslovakia	7	1	6	..
Denmark	19	5	18	3
Finland	1	..	..	..
France	107	27	66	19
Germany (Unspecified)	106	56	100	32
Greece	152	2	141	7
Hungary	2	1	3	..
Iceland	1	..	..	..
Ireland	34	19	15	64
Italy	45	14	27	42
Malta	2	3	1	..
Netherlands	115	6	116	9
Norway	54	11	97	10
Poland	5	2	..	5
Portugal	1	..	1	1
Spain	48	4	28	7
Sweden	1	4	9	8
Switzerland	13	3	2	3
U.K. (including N. Ireland)	2,055	1,797	2,538	1,658
West Germany	76	14	1	..
Yugoslavia	24	4	25	3
Unspecified	105	97	28	18
Countries in Africa				
Ethiopia	2	..	..	..
French Somaliland	1	..	..	..
Kenya	1	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	1	..	3	..
Portuguese Guinea	1	..	..	..
U. A. R. (Egypt)	..	..	..	1
Uganda	1	1	1	..
Union of South Africa	55	3	15	..
Unspecified	43	41	1	1
Countries in America				
Canada	28	15	8	9
Greenland	1	1	..	..
U. S. A.	138	73	107	94
Unspecified	20	13	4	3
Countries in Oceania				
Australia	28	10	25	23
Fiji Islands	1	..	..	..
New Zealand	1	2	2	4
Unspecified	13	27	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,756,404	1,449,992	24,909	14,358

Reference to Statistics

143. Now that I have reviewed the chief sources from which the population of West Bengal is derived and the general features of their distribution it remains for me to treat of the light thrown by the 1961 Census data on the movement of population particularly towards cities. The 1961 Census placed special emphasis on the analysis of cityward movement. There have been prepared three tables on migration to cities. Table D-IV classifies migrants to each city by sex, broad age-groups, educational level and, in the case of workers, also by Occupational Divisions and Groups. Table D-V shows the city population classified by those born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other urban areas, the migrants being further classified by short-term and long-term duration of residence. Table D-VI shows, in its city part, the distribution of the population of each city by Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers classified by place of birth.

144. Some broad aspects of migration to urban areas in general and cities in particular have already been discussed in Chapter III—Urban Population, but this Chapter on Migration will remain incomplete unless it dwells on some of the main features of cityward migration.

Calcutta

145. West Bengal has twelve cities to all of which large immigrations have taken place, both from within the State and from beyond it. The largest number of immigrants have, however, converged on Calcutta. Of the 1,541,743 persons (or 52.67 per cent of the city population) migrating to the city, 310,064 were supplied by the districts of West Bengal, 679,940 came from other States of India (Bihar alone contributing 345,349 of them), 528,205 from Pakistan and 22,817 from other countries. The origin of 717 immigrants was unknown.

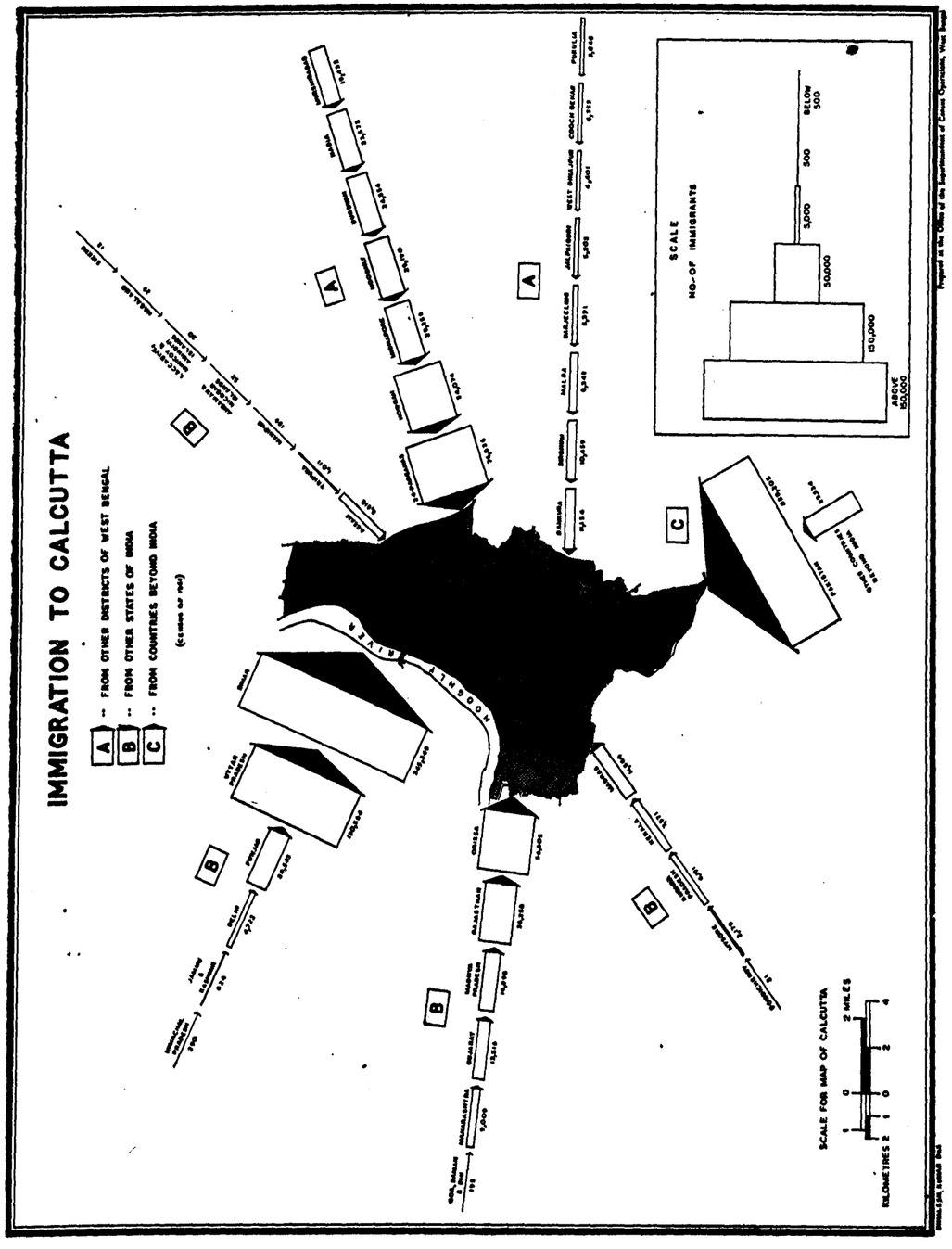
146. The sex ratio is, naturally, much lower amongst the immigrant population than amongst the indigenous population. There are 848 females per 1,000 males in the population born in the city, but the corresponding female proportion declines to 600 in case of immigrants from other districts of the State, to 271 in case of immigrants from other States of India, to 643 in case of immigrants from Pakistan and to 497 in case of immigrants from other foreign countries. Only 17 per cent of the immigrants from within India came in the three years preceding the enumeration. This shows the deceleration that has taken place in the flow of immigration.

147. The proportion of immigrants is much higher in the population belonging to the working age-group than among children and elderly persons. The immigrants form 25 per cent, 63 per cent, 69 per cent and 52 per cent of the city population belonging to age-groups 0 to 14, 15 to 34, 35 to 59 and 60+respectively.

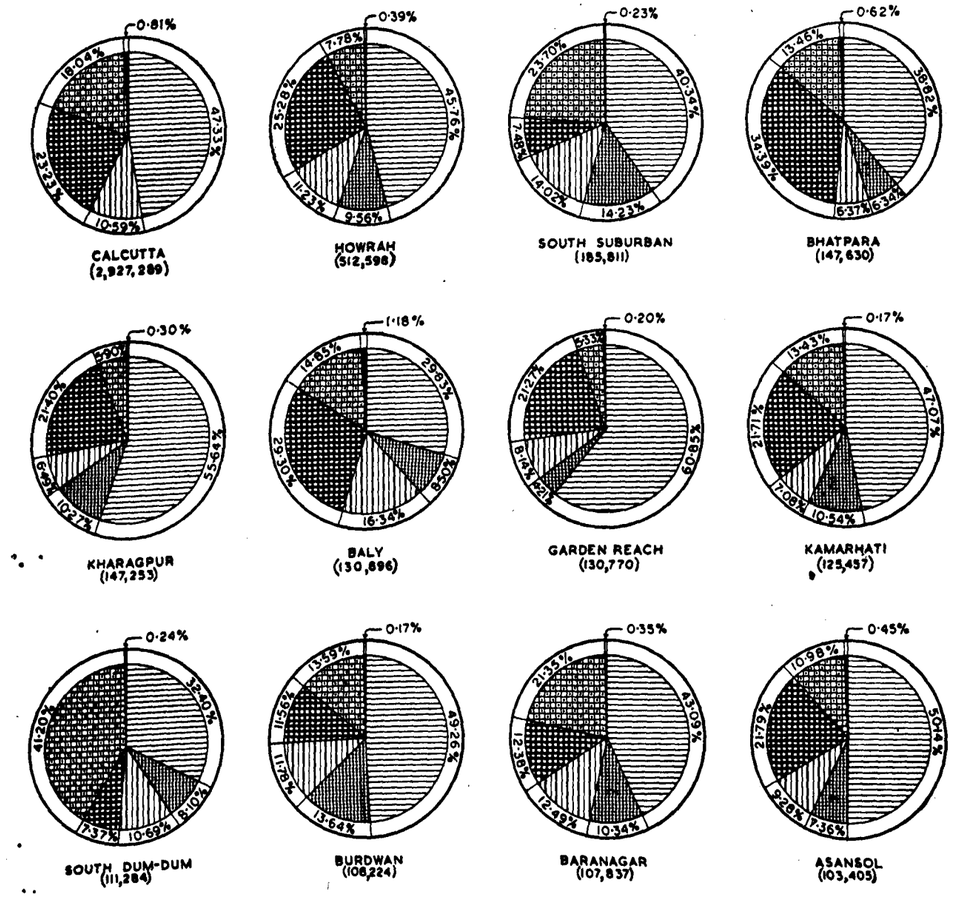
148. Occupation Division 7-8, *i.e.*, Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified has attracted the largest number of immigrants (277,733) to Calcutta, followed by Division 3, Sales Workers (163,230) and Division 9, Service, Sports and Recreation Workers (144,001). According to Industrial Classification, Category IX—Other Services claims the largest groups of immigrants (295,804), followed by Category VII—Trade and Commerce (199,727) and Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industries (199,167).

Howrah

149. After Calcutta, it is proper to take up Howrah, its twin city. In a total population of 512,598 the city has 278,035 (or 54.24 per cent) immigrants of whom



BIRTH-PLACE CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES, 1961



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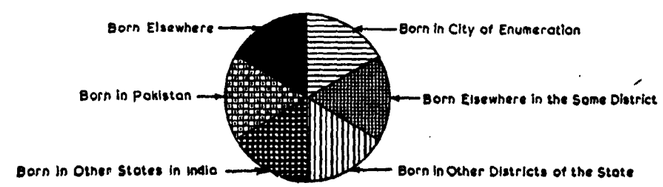

N.B. FIGURES WITHIN BRACKETS SHOW TOTAL POPULATION

49,017 came from different parts of the Howrah district, 57,577 from other districts of the State, 129,594 from other States of India, 39,874 from Pakistan and 1,933 from other foreign countries. The birth place of 40 immigrants was unclassified. About 76 per cent of the immigrants from within India came from rural areas and 24 per cent from urban areas. Nearly 23 per cent of this immigration had taken place within the three years preceding the enumeration.

150. The population in age-group 35 to 59 has the largest proportion of immigrants (71.44 per cent). The proportions of immigrants in other age-groups are 65.54 per cent in 15 to 34, 59.88 per cent in 60+and 26.98 per cent in 0 to 14.

151. As in Calcutta, in Howrah also the largest attraction is for immigrants in Occupation Division 7-8 *i.e.*, Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified who constitute 75,655 of the immigrants. Division 3—Sales Workers, forms the next largest group of 20,272 immigrants. To Division 9—Service, Sports and Recreation Workers are affiliated 14,432 immigants. In terms of Industrial Classification, Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industries, has the largest representation of 61,084 immigrants followed by 28,644 in Category IX—Other Services and 25,961 in Category VII—Trade and Commerce.

Other Cities

152. Among the other cities, only South Suburban has attracted more than 1 lakh immigrants. But in terms of proportion of immigrants to total population the top-most ranking goes to Baly where 70.17 per cent of the city dwellers are immigrants. Kharagpur, Garden Reach and Asansol are the only cities where the local born residents out-number the immigrants. In terms of absolute numbers, Garden Reach has handled the smallest immigration of 51,192 persons.

153. The cities where more than 25 per cent of the immigration from within India took place within three years preceding the enumeration are South Suburban (37 per cent), Baly (30 per cent) and Bhatpara (29 per cent). This indicates that these three cities are still exerting a powerful pull in drawing large number of immigrants, while in other cities the pull, though still in operation may have abated to some extent. The deceleration of immigration is noticeable particularly in Kharagpur, Garden Reach and Asansol where only 16 to 18 per cent of the immigrants came in the three years preceding the count.

154. In all the cities the largest number of the working immigrant population are Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified (Occupation Division 7-8). According to Industrial Classification the largest number is engaged in Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, in the cities of South Suburban, Bhatpara, Baly, Garden Reach, Kamarhati, South Dum-Dum and Baranagar. Activities covered by Category VIII, *i.e.*, Transport, Storage and Communications are the largest source of attraction to immigrants in the cities of Kharagpur and Asansol, while in Burdwan the largest number of immigrants go in for Category IX—Other Services.

155. The following five Statements show the numerical strength and sex ratio of the immigrant population in each city and their classification by age-groups, literacy and levels of education, occupation and industry.

STATEMENT V·33

Birth Place Classification of the Population of Cities, 1961

(a) Absolute figure. (b) Percentage to Total Population. (c) Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males).

City		Total population	Born in city of enumeration	Born elsewhere in the same district	Born in other districts of the State	Born in other States in India	Born in Pakistan	Born in other countries outside India	Unclassified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta	(a)	2,927,289	1,385,546	..	310,064	679,940	528,205	22,817	717
	(b)	100·00	47·33	..	10·59	23·23	18·04	0·78	0·03
	(c)	612	848	..	600	271	643	497	403
Howrah	(a)	512,598	234,563	49,017	57,577	129,594	39,874	1,933	40
	(b)	100·00	45·76	9·56	11·23	25·28	7·78	0·38	0·01
	(c)	630	790	800	852	295	682	403	905
South Suburban	(a)	185,811	74,958	26,449	26,045	13,889	44,040	414	16
	(b)	100·00	40·34	14·23	14·02	7·48	23·70	0·22	0·01
	(c)	809	708	1,149	1,099	387	854	353	3,000
Bhatpara	(a)	147,630	57,304	9,355	9,411	50,767	19,878	340	575
	(b)	100·00	38·82	6·34	6·37	34·39	13·46	0·23	0·39
	(c)	585	903	946	601	237	823	349	3,107
Kharagpur	(a)	147,253	81,934	15,129	9,558	31,509	8,685	414	24
	(b)	100·00	55·64	10·27	6·49	21·40	5·90	0·28	0·02
	(c)	810	723	456	743	1,432	895	147	..
Baly	(a)	130,896	39,042	11,122	21,386	38,360	19,434	1,511	41
	(b)	100·00	29·83	8·50	16·34	29·30	14·85	1·15	0·03
	(c)	553	854	644	770	194	792	63	..
Garden Reach	(a)	130,770	79,578	5,498	10,646	27,818	6,974	256	..
	(b)	100·00	60·85	4·21	8·14	21·27	5·33	0·20	..
	(c)	650	1,034	501	250	265	206	480	..
Kamarhati	(a)	125,457	59,050	13,221	8,885	27,233	16,855	212	1
	(b)	100·00	47·07	10·54	7·08	21·71	13·43	0·17	N
	(c)	648	690	644	580	348	1,349	514	..
South Dum-Dum	(a)	111,284	36,054	9,010	11,892	8,200	45,855	223	50
	(b)	100·00	32·40	8·10	10·69	7·37	41·20	0·20	0·04
	(c)	778	1,016	237	934	214	884	582	..
Burdwan	(a)	108,224	53,309	14,756	12,746	12,514	14,710	189	..
	(b)	100·00	49·26	13·64	11·78	11·56	13·59	0·17	..
	(c)	789	777	807	1,022	524	913	688	..
Baranagar	(a)	107,837	46,466	11,148	13,469	13,355	23,024	375	..
	(b)	100·00	43·09	10·34	12·49	12·38	21·35	0·35	..
	(c)	762	1,040	882	792	223	678	62	..
Asansol	(a)	103,405	51,843	7,612	9,596	22,530	11,358	447	19
	(b)	100·00	50·14	7·36	9·28	21·79	10·98	0·43	0·02
	(c)	664	881	301	635	656	275	330	..

N—Negligible

STATEMENT V·34

Age Classification of Migrants to Cities, 1961

(a) *General Population.* (b) *Immigrant Population.* (c) *Percentage of* (b) *to* (a).

City 1		Total 2	Age-groups 0—14 3	15—34 4	35—59 5	60+ 6	Age not stated 7
Calcutta	(a)	2,927,289	878,623	1,186,085	732,905	129,528	148
	(b)	1,541,743	219,709	749,003	505,847	67,178	6
	(c)	52·67	25·01	63·15	69·02	51·86	4·05
Howrah	(a)	512,598	165,286	208,563	118,228	20,492	29
	(b)	278,035	44,601	136,695	84,460	12,271	8
	(c)	54·24	26·98	65·54	71·44	59·88	27·59
South Suburban	(a)	185,811	72,426	67,666	37,103	8,565	51
	(b)	110,853	34,339	46,055	24,934	5,525	..
	(c)	59·66	47·41	68·06	67·20	64·51	..
Bhatpara	(a)	147,630	49,132	58,198	34,665	5,635	..
	(b)	90,326	19,325	40,998	26,481	3,522	..
	(c)	61·18	39·33	70·45	76·39	62·50	..
Kharagpur	(a)	147,253	58,224	54,484	29,758	4,787	..
	(b)	65,319	14,882	30,853	17,057	2,527	..
	(c)	44·36	25·56	56·63	57·32	52·79	..
Baly	(a)	130,896	39,894	56,783	29,322	4,887	10
	(b)	91,854	22,917	43,617	23,987	1,333	..
	(c)	70·17	57·44	76·81	81·81	27·28	..
Garden Reach	(a)	130,770	45,268	50,619	30,326	4,557	..
	(b)	51,192	9,242	23,269	16,767	1,914	..
	(c)	39·15	20·42	45·97	55·29	42·00	..
Kamarhati	(a)	125,457	45,810	47,240	27,189	5,217	1
	(b)	66,407	19,185	27,223	17,869	2,130	..
	(c)	52·93	41·88	57·63	65·72	40·83	..
South Dum-Dum	(a)	111,284	43,297	40,082	22,525	5,368	12
	(b)	75,230	17,727	34,382	19,897	3,224	..
	(c)	67·60	40·94	85·78	88·33	60·06	..
Burdwan	(a)	108,224	40,243	39,426	23,695	4,856	4
	(b)	54,915	18,771	18,061	15,638	2,445	..
	(c)	50·74	46·64	45·81	66·00	50·35	..
Baranagar	(a)	107,837	39,683	40,036	23,056	5,062	..
	(b)	61,371	18,625	25,062	15,264	2,420	..
	(c)	56·91	46·93	62·60	66·20	47·81	..
Asansol	(a)	103,405	38,467	40,836	20,376	3,725	1
	(b)	51,562	12,081	25,124	12,677	1,680	..
	(c)	49·86	31·41	61·52	62·22	45·10	..

STATEMENT V·35

Classification of Migrants to Cities by Literacy and Levels of Education, 1961

(a) *General Population.* (b) *Immigrant Population.* (c) *Percentage of* (b) *to* (a).

City 1		Total 2	Illiterate 3	Literate (without educational level) 4	Educational Level: Primary or Junior Basic 5	Matriculation or Higher Secondary 6	Technical diploma not equal to degree 7	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree 8	University degree or Post-Graduate degree 9	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree 10
Calcutta	(a)	2,927,289	1,191,828	812,956	580,524	170,936	5,435	74,263	80,435	10,912
	(b)	1,541,743	567,375	459,183	303,066	112,540	3,460	41,784	48,850	5,485
	(c)	52·67	47·61	56·48	52·21	65·84	63·66	56·26	60·73	50·27
Howrah	(a)	512,598	247,994	139,458	86,508	21,213	237	8,757	7,524	907
	(b)	278,035	131,453	79,962	43,094	12,901	124	5,531	4,494	476
	(c)	54·24	53·01	57·34	49·82	60·82	52·32	63·16	59·73	52·48
South Suburban	(a)	185,811	77,744	45,406	43,799	10,470	119	4,105	3,919	249
	(b)	110,853	43,085	28,397	26,030	7,743	81	2,669	2,682	166
	(c)	59·66	55·42	62·54	59·43	73·95	68·07	65·02	68·44	66·67
Bhatpara	(a)	147,630	84,743	42,544	15,710	3,031	34	909	599	60
	(b)	90,326	46,872	29,186	11,039	2,194	21	639	348	27
	(c)	61·18	55·31	68·60	70·27	72·39	61·76	70·30	58·10	45·00
Kharagpur	(a)	147,253	76,373	36,956	20,528	7,078	684	2,995	1,965	674
	(b)	65,319	29,067	19,311	10,236	3,915	216	1,248	1,012	314
	(c)	44·36	38·06	52·25	49·86	55·31	31·58	41·67	51·50	46·59
Baly	(a)	130,896	65,372	40,589	16,112	5,126	119	1,829	1,591	158
	(b)	91,854	47,687	27,291	10,373	3,901	76	1,329	1,126	71
	(c)	70·17	72·95	67·24	64·38	76·10	63·87	72·66	70·77	44·94
Garden Reach	(a)	130,770	76,025	48,528	3,298	1,683	23	501	566	146
	(b)	51,192	26,129	21,586	1,847	989	12	259	286	54
	(c)	39·15	34·37	44·48	56·00	58·76	52·17	57·68	50·53	36·99

STATEMENT V·35—*contd.*

City		Total	Illiterate	Educational Level: Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or Post Graduate degree	Technicnl degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kamarhati	(a)	125,457	56,463	46,659	17,229	3,011	70	1,182	727	116
	(b)	66,407	28,435	25,564	9,968	1,543	24	495	310	66
	(c)	52·93	50·36	54·79	57·86	51·25	34·29	41·88	42·64	58·62
South Dum-Dum	(a)	111,284	45,650	34,008	19,576	6,578	43	2,695	2,563	171
	(b)	75,230	26,843	23,852	14,435	5,689	31	2,163	2,124	93
	(c)	67·60	58·80	70·14	73·74	86·49	72·09	80·26	82·87	54·39
Burdwan	(a)	108,224	52,116	31,427	17,069	4,171	193	1,481	1,535	232
	(b)	54,915	24,989	17,405	8,609	2,309	119	557	795	132
	(c)	50·74	47·95	55·38	50·44	55·36	61·66	37·61	51·79	56·90
Baranagar	(a)	107,837	39,176	37,442	20,059	6,372	210	2,258	2,138	182
	(b)	61,371	23,403	19,144	10,388	4,967	53	1,614	1,681	121
	(c)	56·91	59·74	51·13	51·79	77·95	25·24	71·48	78·62	66·48
Asansol	(a)	103,405	46,271	44,399	4,415	5,003	48	1,675	1,433	161
	(b)	51,562	21,089	23,193	2,488	3,105	21	906	728	32
	(c)	49·86	45·58	52·24	56·35	62·06	43·75	54·09	50·80	19·88

STATEMENT V·36

Occupational Classification of Non-agricultural Working Migrants to Cities, 1961

(a) *General Population.* (b) *Immigrant Population.* (c) *Percentage of* (b) *to* (a).

City		Total Non-agricultural Workers	Occupational Divisions: Division 0	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7—8	Division 9	Division X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta	(a)	1,182,625	74,446	60,581	165,121	214,126	6,778	214	69,969	380,842	204,819	5,729
	(b)	830,578	48,647	36,335	103,335	163,230	5,139	195	49,364	277,733	144,001	2,599
	(c)	70·23	65·35	59·98	62·58	76·23	75·82	91·12	70·55	72·93	70·31	45·36
Howrah	(a)	189,412	7,549	5,888	21,085	28,808	1,128	26	9,820	94,511	17,706	2,891
	(b)	140,515	4,273	3,860	12,221	20,272	963	12	7,682	75,655	14,432	1,145
	(c)	74·18	56·60	65·56	57·96	70·37	85·37	46·15	78·23	80·05	81·51	39·61
South Suburban	(a)	50,885	3,479	1,827	9,801	6,620	427	52	2,208	20,301	4,784	1,386
	(b)	35,155	2,223	1,101	7,173	4,270	171	34	1,334	14,206	4,017	626
	(c)	69·09	63·90	60·26	73·19	64·50	40·05	65·38	60·42	69·98	83·97	45·17
Bhatpara	(a)	56,015	1,128	830	3,453	5,723	309	3	1,629	38,511	3,768	661
	(b)	46,198	422	408	1,909	3,940	214	..	985	35,217	2,593	510
	(c)	82·47	37·41	49·16	55·29	68·85	69·26	..	60·47	91·45	68·82	77·16
Kharagpur	(a)	41,875	2,899	600	5,743	5,237	238	12	3,339	18,236	5,314	257
	(b)	22,790	1,282	195	2,594	3,401	46	9	1,503	10,696	2,942	122
	(c)	54·42	44·22	32·50	45·17	64·94	19·33	75·00	45·01	58·65	55·36	47·47
Baly	(a)	54,751	1,611	959	5,508	6,122	572	2	1,686	33,654	4,190	447
	(b)	46,060	1,260	710	3,751	4,110	335	..	1,405	30,712	3,467	310
	(c)	84·13	78·21	74·04	68·10	67·13	58·57	..	83·33	91·26	82·74	69·35
Garden Reach	(a)	47,029	758	477	2,146	4,975	320	..	822	34,213	2,503	815
	(b)	27,876	200	272	1,118	2,650	76	..	513	21,149	1,498	400
	(c)	59·27	26·39	57·02	52·10	53·27	23·75	..	62·41	61·82	59·85	49·08
Kamarhati	(a)	44,825	1,194	586	2,670	5,572	195	1	1,308	23,848	9,107	344
	(b)	25,879	604	303	1,353	3,835	73	..	897	16,732	1,919	163
	(c)	57·73	50·59	51·71	50·67	68·83	37·44	..	68·58	70·16	21·07	47·38

STATEMENT V·36—*contd.*

City		Total Non-agricultural Workers	Occupational Divisions: Divison 0	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7—8	Division 9	Division X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Dum-Dum	(a)	31,771	2,070	795	5,080	5,791	62	..	1,274	12,930	2,771	435
	(b)	27,731	1,598	640	4,255	5,202	217	..	1,258	11,798	2,488	275
	(c)	87·28	77·20	80·50	83·76	89·83	34·72	..	98·74	91·25	89·79	63·22
Burdwan	(a)	31,924	2,410	1,078	3,863	7,095	283	4	3,326	9,040	3,997	828
	(b)	18,242	1,349	432	2,331	4,850	59	..	1,643	5,266	1,924	388
	(c)	57·14	55·98	40·07	60·34	68·36	20·85	..	49·40	58·25	48·14	46·86
Baranagar	(a)	32,877	1,703	1,328	4,963	4,131	320	..	1,181	15,936	2,752	563
	(b)	22,893	1,338	509	3,207	3,057	159	..	816	11,626	1,947	234
	(c)	69·63	78·57	38·33	64·62	74·00	49·69	..	69·09	72·95	70·75	41·56
Asansol	(a)	34,934	1,485	978	3,859	6,174	214	61	3,555	12,737	5,167	704
	(b)	23,380	897	498	2,258	4,753	74	38	2,509	8,209	3,828	316
	(c)	66·93	60·40	50·92	58·51	76·98	34·58	62·30	70·58	64·45	74·09	44·89

STATEMENT V·37

Industrial Classification of Non-agricultural Working Migrants to Cities, 1961

(a) *General Population.* (b) *Immigrant Population.* (c) *Percentage of* (b) *to* (a).

City		Total Non-agricultural Workers	Industrial Categories of Workers: III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta	(a)	1,182,625	3,052	8,948	298,303	37,803	282,567	138,184	413,768
	(b)	830,578	2,338	7,033	199,167	27,257	199,727	99,252	295,804
	(c)	70·23	76·61	78·60	66·77	72·10	70·68	71·83	71·49
Howrah	(a)	189,412	603	823	82,209	4,750	37,101	25,062	38,864
	(b)	140,515	487	696	61,084	3,590	25,961	20,053	28,644
	(c)	74·18	80·76	84·57	74·30	75·58	69·97	80·01	73·70
South Suburban	(a)	50,885	280	346	18,236	2,321	8,664	4,585	16,453
	(b)	35,155	187	230	11,914	1,751	5,928	3,119	12,026
	(c)	69·09	66·79	66·47	65·33	75·44	68·42	68·03	73·09
Bhatpara	(a)	56,015	100	207	39,664	685	5,891	2,419	7,049
	(b)	46,198	76	166	34,449	517	4,153	1,619	5,218
	(c)	82·47	76·00	80·19	86·85	75·47	70·50	66·93	74·02
Kharagpur	(a)	41,875	59	218	9,627	686	5,663	16,915	8,707
	(b)	22,790	24	126	6,522	340	3,530	8,117	4,131
	(c)	54·42	40·68	57·80	67·75	49·56	62·33	47·99	47·44
Baly	(a)	54,751	224	270	35,598	965	6,079	4,522	7,093
	(b)	46,060	182	216	30,451	847	4,730	3,859	5,775
	(c)	84·13	81·25	80·00	85·54	87·77	77·81	85·34	81·42
Garden Reach	(a)	47,029	291	2,376	26,466	510	5,955	1,793	8,638
	(b)	27,876	64	1,641	16,668	272	3,467	1,007	4,757
	(c)	59·27	21·99	48·65	62·98	53·33	58·22	56·16	55·07
Kamarhati	(a)	44,825	90	198	28,267	1,150	5,545	2,538	7,037
	(b)	25,979	61	137	14,903	823	3,632	1,779	4,544
	(c)	57·73	67·78	69·19	52·72	71·57	65·50	70·09	64·57
South Dum-Dum	(a)	31,771	617	268	12,785	618	6,337	3,254	7,892
	(b)	27,731	204	256	11,288	575	5,628	3,080	6,700
	(c)	87·28	33·06	95·52	88·29	93·04	88·81	94·65	84·90
Burdwan	(a)	31,924	190	387	5,256	1,185	7,459	4,788	12,659
	(b)	18,242	70	203	3,305	673	3,741	2,510	7,740
	(c)	57·14	36·84	52·45	62·88	56·79	50·15	52·42	61·14
Baranagar	(a)	32,877	135	232	15,204	959	5,699	2,127	7,921
	(b)	22,893	101	143	11,121	763	3,475	1,562	5,728
	(c)	69·63	74·81	61·64	70·37	79·56	60·98	73·44	72·31
Asansol	(a)	34,934	286	219	6,906	786	7,730	9,089	9,918
	(b)	23,380	160	124	4,051	435	5,129	6,786	6,695
	(c)	66·93	55·94	56·62	58·66	55·34	66·35	74·66	67·50

SECTION 6—IMMIGRATION TO SIKKIM

Internal movements

156. Of the total population of 162,189 of Sikkim, 143,077 (or 88.2 per cent) were born in the village/town where they were enumerated and 7,630 (or 4.7 per cent) elsewhere in Sikkim. The remaining 11,482 (or 7.1 per cent) were immigrants from outside. That the population of Sikkim is basically immobile will be indicated by the fact 86.9 per cent of the males and 89.7 per cent of the females did not move out of the village or town in which they were born.

157. As Sikkim has only one town, most of the internal movements invariably consisted of shifts from one village to another, the town having drawn only 500 persons from the countryside. Of the 7,630 persons involved in the internal movements, 3,502 were males and 4,128 females.

Immigration from India

158. Of the total immigration of 11,482 persons from outside the territory, 3,052 came from different parts of India, the four largest contributions being made by West Bengal (1,110), Bihar (805), Punjab (354) and Rajasthan (222). The immigrants were not confined only in the town of Gangtok which accounted for only 1,639 of them. The remaining 1,413 were spread over the rural areas. The 1951 Census showed a total number of 1,738 immigrants to Sikkim from different parts of India.

Immigration from Nepal

159. The largest volume of immigration to Sikkim takes place not from India, but from Nepal. In the 1961 Census 5,352 persons born in Nepal were enumerated in Sikkim of whom 1,974 were residing there for 16 years or longer, 500 for 11 to 15 years, 735 for 6 to 10 years, 714 for 1 to 5 years and 647 for less than 1 year. The duration of residence of 782 persons was not stated. The 1951 Census revealed 3,162 immigrants from Nepal. Therefore, 2,190 persons must have come in the intercensal period. But summing up the figures of durations of residence of 10 years or less as per the 1961 Census, the number arrived at is 2,096 which is in striking proximity of the 1961 figures. The small difference can be attributed to deaths. The Nepalese have indeed many inducements to settle in the hilly tracts of Sikkim where they find a climate like that of their own country and men of their own race and language. The stream is flowing in for quite a long time and even in 1911 it was found that immigrants from Nepal accounted for one fourth of the population of Sikkim.

160. The following Statement showing classification of the total population of Sikkim, the immigrant population from India and immigrant population from Nepal will show how the Nepalese immigrants have been assimilated in the economy particularly in its agricultural sector.

STATEMENT V·38

Distribution of 10,000 Immigrants in Sikkim by Industrial Categories, 1961

	Per 10,000 of population belonging to									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**4,726**	**138**	**11**	**23**	**4**	**110**	**99**	**12**	**287**	**3,590**
Immigrants from India	397	98	128	125	62	1,425	2,749	95	2,267	2,654
Immigrants from Nepal	5,381	383	22	36	11	346	239	15	1,758	1,809

Immigration from Tibet

161. Tibet is the other important source of immigration and 1,911 persons born in that country were enumerated in Sikkim. A large part of the immigration must have taken place after the recent political changes introduced in Tibet by the Chinese, because according to the 1951 Census the immigration figure was only 400. Immigrations from other countries except Pakistan (189) and Bhutan (94) are of no significance.

Emigration

162. The 1961 Census showed an emigration of 6,854 persons born in Sikkim to the different States and territories of India. Of them 6,702 were enumerated only in West Bengal.

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Abbreviations: P.S. for Police Station
T for Town
T.G. for Town Group

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M6IPC—S1—13 Census/65—15-5-67—1500.

LIST OF AGENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 17-2-64.

GARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.).

AGRA—
National Book House, Jeoni Mandi (Reg.).
Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines (Reg.)
Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.).
English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.).

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path (Rest.).

AHMEDABAD—
Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road (Reg.).
Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road (Reg.).
New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge (Reg.).
Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate (Rest.).
Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road (Reg.).

AJMER—
Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate (Reg.).
Rajputana Book House, Station Road (Reg.).
Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata (Reg.).
Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest).
Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road (Rest.).

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market (Reg.).

ALLAHABAD—
Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road (Reg.).
Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box. 4 (Reg.).
Ram Narain Lal Ben Madho, 2-A, Katra Road (Reg.).
Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road (Reg.).
The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road (Reg.).
Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg (Rest.)
Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. (Rest.).
Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.).

AMBALA—
English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. (Reg.).
Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.).

AMRITSAR—
The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.).
S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi (Reg.).
Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi (Reg.).

ANAND—
Vijaya Stores, Station Road (Rest.).
Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road (Rest.).

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R.K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.).

BANGALORE—
The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building (Reg.).
S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road (Reg.).
The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box. 507 (Reg.).
The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road (Reg.).
Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet (Reg.).
Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar (Reg.).
Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road (Rest.).
International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.).
Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle (Rest.).

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar (Reg.).

BARODA—
Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura (Rest.).
Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent (Rest.).
New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road (Rest.).

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.).

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers. (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road (Reg.).

BHAGALPUR—Paper Statonery Stores, D. N. Singh Road (Reg.).

BHOPAL—
Superintendent, State Government Press.
Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultania Road (Reg.).
Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies (Rest.).

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 (Rest.).

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk (Rest.).

BIKANER—Bhandani Bors. (Rest.).

BILASHPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest.).

BOMBAY—
Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.
Charles Lambert and Co, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.).
Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar (Reg.).
Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.).
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International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.).

BOMBAY—*contd.*
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Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi (Reg.).
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Thacker and Co., Rampart Row (Reg.).
N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.).
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P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 (Rest.).
C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. (Reg.).
Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli (Reg.).
Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road (Reg.).
Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road (Rest.).
Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road (Rest.).
Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road, (Rest.).
Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.).
Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 (Rest.).

CALCUTTA—
Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane (Reg.)
Dass Gupta and Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.).
Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street (Reg.).
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M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street (Reg.).
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R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension (Reg.).
S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 1. C. College Square (Reg.).
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Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane (Reg.).
K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (Rest.).
Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street (Rest.).
Universal Book Distbs., 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.).
Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre (Rest.).
Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street (Reg.).
S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street, (Rest.).
Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road (Reg.).
Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gnadhi Road (Reg.).
The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest).
Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road (Rest.).
Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah (Rest.).
Indian Book Dist, Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Rest.).

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall (Rest.).

CHANDIGARH—
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab.
Jain Law Agency, Flat No 8, Sector No. 22 (Reg.).
Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 (Reg.).
Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D (Reg.).
English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D (Rest.).
Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B (Rest.).
Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 (Rest.).
Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B (Rest.).

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot (Rest.).

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road (Reg.).

CUTTACK—
Press Officer, Orissa Sectt.
Cuttack Law Times (Reg.).
Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 (Reg.).
D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag (Rest.).
Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar (Rest.).

DEHRA DUN—
Jugal Kishore & Co., Raipur Road (Reg.).
National News Agency, Paltan Bazar (Reg.).
Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala (Reg.).
Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar (Rest.).

DELHI—
J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate (Reg.).
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Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.).
Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market (Reg.).
Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road (Reg.).
Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 (Reg.).
Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.).
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Publication Centre, Subzimandi (Reg.).
Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak (Reg.).
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All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar (Rest.).
Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market (Rest.)
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Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran (Rest.).
Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines (Rest.).
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B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) (Rest.).
Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.).
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Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate (Reg.).
Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar (Reg.).
Hindu Sahitya Samaar, Nai Sarak (Rest.).
Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1155, Nai Sarak (Rest.).
K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar Ganeshpura (Rest.).
Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road (Rest.).

DHANBAD—
Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.).
New Sketch Press, Post Box-26 (Rest.).

DHARWAR—
The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society (Rest.).
Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road (Rest.).
Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road (Rest.).
South India Traders, C/o. Constitutional Journal (Reg.).

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.).

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya (Reg.).

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg (Reg.).

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency (Rest.).

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhas Road (Reg.).

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.).

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta (Reg.).

GWALIOR—
Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar (Reg.).
M. C. Daftri, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (Rest.).

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.).

HYDERABAD—
Director, Govt. Press
The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul (Reg.).
Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.).
Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.).

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (Rest.).

INDORE—
Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road (Reg.).
Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.).
Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (Rest.).
Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (Rest.).
Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (Rest.).

JABALPUR—
Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj (Reg.).
National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R).

JAIPUR—
Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema (Reg.).

Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar (Reg.).
Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway (Reg.).
Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (Rest.).
Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Reg.).
Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (Rest.).
Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 (Rest.).

JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar (Reg.).

JAMSHEDPUR—
Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 (Reg.).
Gupta Stores, Dhatikidih (Reg.).
Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (Rest).

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot (Rest.).

JHUNUJHUNU—
Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (Rest.).
Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Nalandha Niwas, Azad Marg (R).

JODHPUR—
Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents (Reg.).
Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate (Reg.).
Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar (Reg.).

JULLUNDUR—
Hazoorla Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (Rest.).
Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala (Reg.).
University Publishers, Railway Road (Rest.).

KANPUR—
Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall (Reg.).
Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park (Reg.).
The Universal Book Stall, The Mall (Reg.).
Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (Rest.).

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (Rest.).

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh (Reg.).

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (Rest.).

KOTA—Kota Book Depot (Rest.).

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) (Reg.).

LUCKNOW—
Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot).
Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.).
British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj (Reg.).
Ram Advani, Hazaratganj, P. B. 154 (Reg.).
Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.).
Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road (Reg.).
Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar (Rest.).
Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.).
Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (Rest.).

LUDHINA—
Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar (Reg.).
Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road, (Rest.).
Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.).
The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (Rest.).

MADRAS—
Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road.
Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Egmore (Reg.).
C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane (Reg.).
K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 (Reg.).
Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.).
P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street (Reg.).
Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane (Reg.).
NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (Rest).
V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 11, Mount Road (Rest.).

MADURAI—
Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street (Reg.).
Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street (Reg.).

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (Rest.).

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 (Reg.).

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak (Rest.).

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilchi Building, Bengali Ghat (Rest.).

MEERUT—
Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.).
Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.).
Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank (Reg.).
Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (Rest.).
Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.).

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building (Rest.).

MUSSOORIE—
Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal (Rest.).
Hind Traders (Rest.).

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (Rest.).
B. S. Jain & Co., 71 | , Abupura (Rest.).

MUZAFFARPUR—
Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.).
Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.).
Tirhut Book Depot (Rest.).

MYSORE—
H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle (Reg.).
Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.).
Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (Rest.).
News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (Rest.).
Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas (Rest.).

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road (Rest.).

NAGPUR—
Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot.
Western Book Depot, Residency Road (Reg.).
The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.).

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (Rest.).

NANDED—
Book Centre, College, Law General Books, Station Road (Rest.).
Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B No. 31 (Reg.).
Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (Rest.).

NEW DELHI—
Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus (Reg.).
Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place (Reg.).
Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.).
Empire Book Depot, 278, Aligani (Reg.).
English Book Stores, 7-A, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328 (Reg.).
Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market (Reg.).
Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem Home, Connaught Place (Reg.).
Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House (Reg.).
Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place (R

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List of Agents for the Sale of Government of India Publications as on 17-2-64—*concld.*

NEW DELHI—*contd.*
Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.).
Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus (Reg.).
United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus (Reg.).
Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh (Reg.).
Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar (Reg.).
Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road (Reg.).
The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.).
New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Magazines, Novelles, B. B. 96, Connaught Place (Reg.).
Mehra Brothers, 56-G, Kalkaji (Reg.).
Laxmi Book Store, 42, Janpath (Rest.).
Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (Rest.).
People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road (Reg.).
R. K. Publishers, 2, Bo[illegible] (Rest.).
Sharma Bros., 17, New [illegible]ar (Reg.).
Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, De[illegible]).
Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.).
H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (Rest.).
The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (Rest.).
Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (Rest.).
Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (Rest.).
Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony (Rest.).

PANJIM—
Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church (Rest.).
Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Ide Jameria (Rest.).

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (Rest.).

PATIALA—
Supdt., Bhupendra State Press.
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar (Reg.).

PATNA—
Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan (Reg.).
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli (Reg.).
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore (Reg.).
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (Rest.).

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons (Rest).

PONDICHERRY—Messrs. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix (R.).

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.).
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road (Reg.).
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.).
Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk (Reg.).
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (Rest.).

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (Rest.).

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.).

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar (Reg.).
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (Rest.).

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review (Rest).

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharat Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (Rest.).

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street (Reg.).

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (Rest.).

SIMLA—
Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall (Reg.).
The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall (Reg.).

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinner (Nasik) (Rest.).

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt., B. D.
Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (Rest.).

SONEPAT—United Book Agency (Reg.).

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road (Reg.).

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.).

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur (Reg.).
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road (Reg.).
Palámiappa Bros. (Rest.).

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road (Reg.).
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (Rest.).

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (Rest.).

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (Rest.).
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.).

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (Rest.).

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (Rest.).
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B.8 (Reg.).
Glob Book Centre (Rest.).
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.).
B. H. U. Book Depot (Rest.).

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.).

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governmet (Rest.).

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building (Reg.).
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road (Reg.).
The Secy., Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.).

VIZIANAGRAM—Sarda & Co. (Rest.).

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.).

For Local Sale.

Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.2.

Railway Bookstall Holders.

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.
Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Foreign.

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal).
S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E., Fritzes Kungl, Hovodokhandel, Fredsgatlon. 2, Box 1656, Stockholom-16 (Sweden).
Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra-21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West).
Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York 27-NWY.
The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore, (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis.

The Head Clerk, Govt Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapleiswar Road, Belgaum.
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.

The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot.
The O.I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
The Director, S. I. S. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-53, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.

Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road Jullundur City.
Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmeri, Shri Kamta Prasad House 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty St. P. B. 1530, Madras.
The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur.
The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi.
The O.I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda.
O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas.
O.I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.
O.I/C., S. I. S. I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia, Road, Calcutta-46.
O.I/C., S. I. S. I., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta.
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.).
Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morina.
The O.I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Sabha (P. B. 271), Bangalore.