

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 25
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Paper, 1 of 1981
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Census of India 1981 & Provisional Population Totals

A. POPULATION OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	628,050
	Males	335,941
	Females	292,109
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971-81		
(1) Absolute		160,539
(2) Percentage		34.34 per cent
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION		7 per sq km
D. SEX RATIO		870 females per 1000 males
E. LITERACY RATE	Total	20.09 per cent
	Males	27.98 per cent
	Females	11.02 per cent

TABLE - I

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

CONTD. 2 :

Rank 1981	India/State/ in Union Territory (in order of po- pulation)	Population 1981	Percent- age to total popula- tion	Total Literate Population 1981	Percenta- ge of Literates to total populati- on
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	0.62	1,777,201	41.94
19.	Tripura	2,060,189	0.30	856,688	41.58
20.	Manipur	1,433,691	0.21	601,943	41.99
21.	Meghalaya	1,327,874	0.19	441,077	33.22
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	0.16	604,489	55.86
23.	Nagaland	773,281	0.11	324,700	41.99
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	0.09	126,185	20.09
25.	Pondicherry	604,136	0.09	327,600	54.23
26.	Mizoram	487,774	0.07	290,241	59.50
27.	Chandigarh	450,061	0.07	291,091	64.68
28.	Sikkim	315,682	0.05	106,780	33.83
29.	A & N Islands	188,254	0.03	96,520	51.27
30.	D & N Haveli	103,677	0.01	27,578	26.60
31.	Lakshadweep	40,237	0.01	22,018	54.72

TABLE - II

1981 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES
AND SEX-RATIO

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Population 1981			Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981
	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	683,810,051	353,347,249	330,462,802	930	935
<u>States</u>					
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,403,619	27,035,531	26,368,088	977	975
2. Assam*	19,902,826	10,472,712	9,430,114	897	900
3. Bihar	69,823,154	35,865,467	33,957,687	954	947
4. Gujarat	33,960,905	17,484,540	16,476,365	934	942
5. Haryana	12,850,902	6,846,153	6,004,749	867	877
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,237,569	2,131,312	2,106,257	958	988
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,981,600	3,062,200	2,919,400	878	953
8. Karnataka	37,043,451	18,869,494	18,173,957	957	963
9. Kerala	25,403,217	12,487,961	12,915,256	1016	1034
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,131,717	26,856,752	25,274,965	941	941
11. Maharashtra	62,693,898	32,341,115	30,352,783	930	939
12. Manipur	1,433,691	727,108	706,583	980	972
13. Meghalaya	1,327,874	678,883	648,991	942	956
14. Nagaland	773,281	414,231	359,050	871	867
15. Orissa	26,272,054	13,253,523	13,018,531	988	982
16. Punjab	16,669,755	8,840,234	7,829,521	865	886

*Projected figures.

Contd.... 2

TABLE - II

1981 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

CONTD. 2: - - - - -		Total Population 1981			Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	
India/State/ Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	
- - - - - 1 - - - - -	- - - - - 2 - - - - -	- - - - - 3 - - - - -	- - - - - 4 - - - - -	- - - - - 5 - - - - -	- - - - - 6 - - - - -	
17. Rajasthan	34,102,912	17,749,282	16,353,630	911	921	
18. Sikkim	315,682	171,959	143,723	863	836	
19. Tamil Nadu	48,297,456	24,420,228	23,877,228	978	978	
20. Tripura	2,060,189	1,057,714	1,002,475	943	948	
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,858,019	58,780,640	52,077,379	879	886	
22. West Bengal	54,485,560	28,505,151	25,980,409	891	911	
<u>Union Territories</u>						
1. A & N Islands	188,254	106,889	81,365	644	761	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	628,050	335,941	292,109	861	870	
3. Chandigarh	450,061	254,208	195,853	749	770	
4. D & N Haveli	103,677	52,514	51,163	1007	974	
5. Delhi	6,196,414	3,422,550	2,773,864	801	810	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,082,117	546,260	535,857	989	981	
7. Lakshadweep	40,237	20,367	19,870	978	976	
8. Mizoram	487,774	251,988	235,786	946	936	
9. Pondicherry	604,136	304,342	299,794	989	985	

TABLE - III

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION
OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

(1981 Census - Provisional Figures)

Union Territory/ District	Total Population		Decennial grow- th rates (perc- entage)		Density of popu- lation 1981 (per km ²)
	Population in 1971 (and rank)	Popula- tion in 1981 (and rank)	1961-71	1971-81	
	1	2	3	4	5
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	467,511 (25)	628,050 (24)	(+) 38.91	(+) 34.34	7
West Kameng	50,867	62,946	(+) 22.04	(+) 23.75	7
East Kameng	35,134	42,722	(+) 24.44	(+) 21.60	10
Lower Subansiri	80,914	113,300	(+) 30.32	(+) 40.02	9
Upper Subansiri	32,014	39,406	(+) 30.77	(+) 23.09	6
West Siang	59,242	74,151	(+) 23.43	(+) 25.17	6
East Siang	49,005	70,274	(+) 34.49	(+) 43.40	11
Dibang Valley	15,232	27,716	(+) 48.59	(+) 81.96	2
Lohit	47,633	69,400	(+) 84.63	(+) 45.70	6
Tirap	97,470	128,135	(+) 63.56	(+) 31.46	18

MAPS
&
CHARTS

FLYLEAF OF CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS, 1981

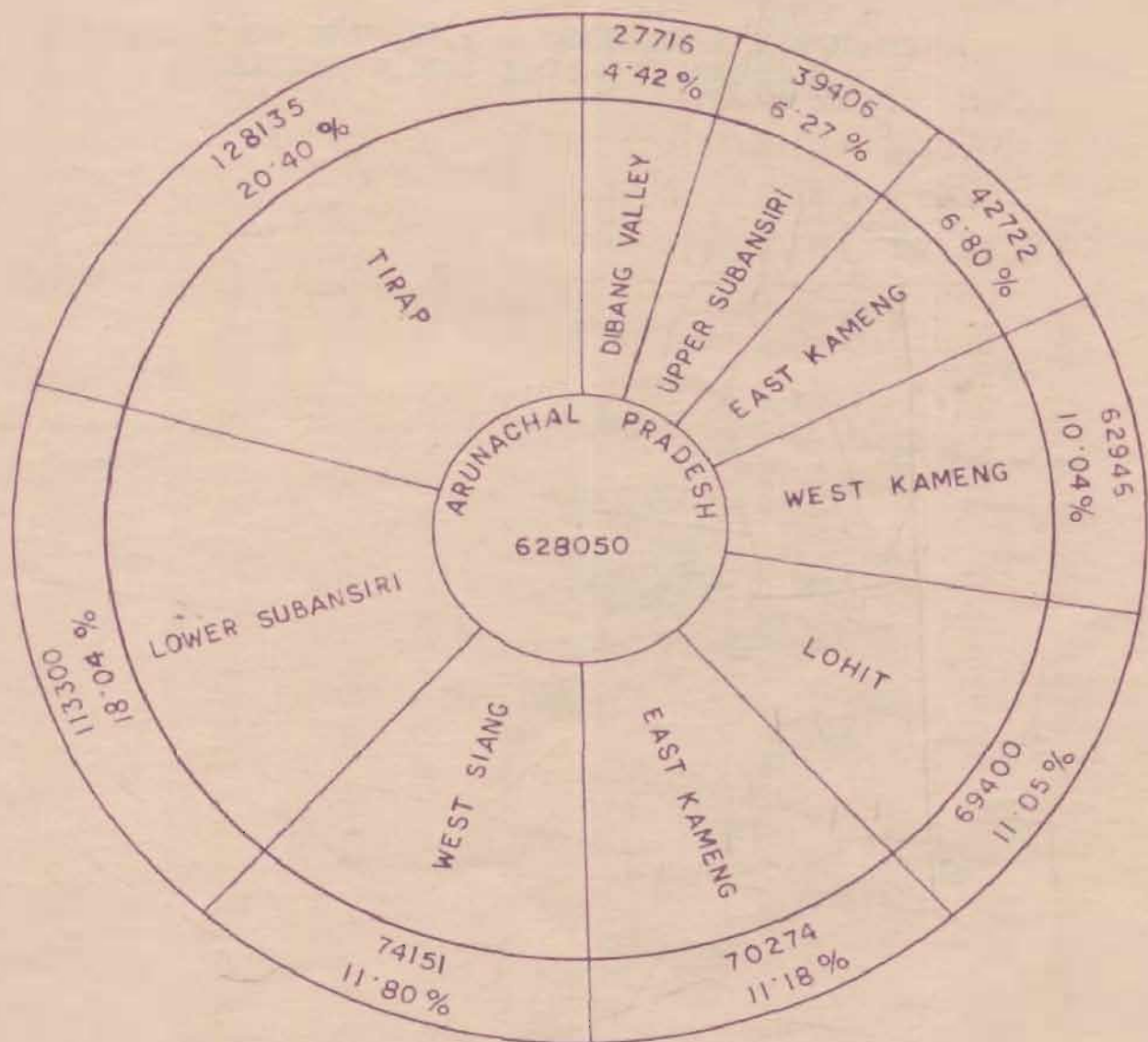
CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE
OF THE DISTRICTS 1981

Arunachal Pradesh comprises of nine districts. The districts are ~~are~~ West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap. The total population of the Union Territory is 628,050. The population is shown in the inner circle of the Pie diagram. The population of different districts in the Pie diagram give clear-cut picture of the share of each district in the population of the Union Territory. Tirap district has got maximum population in the Union Territory with 128,135 persons and Dibang Valley has got the minimum population of 20,716. Percentage of the two districts having the maximum and minimum population are 20.40 and 4.42 respectively.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

(Provisional Results)

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE
POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS
1981



FLYLEAF OF MAP NO.1 - DECENNIAL POPULATION
GROWTH RATES 1971-81 (DISTRICTS)

MAP NO.1 : DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE
(1971-81) DISTRICTS

The map has been drawn to show the population of each district and the decennial growth rate. The Pie diagram of each district shows the total population of that district. The figure in the sector represents the percentage increase of the total population of 1981. Hatches or shades indicate the growth rate in the decade. The dark shades indicate the highest percentage while light shades indicate the lowest.

The total growth rate during the decade in respect of whole Union Territory is 34.34 percent. It has been found maximum in Dibrang Valley District with 81.96% despite the fact that the district is having the minimum population. Compared to this East Kameng District has recorded the lowest growth rate which is 21.60% only.

Maximum increase in the population has been found in Dibrang Valley District which is 45.04%. The minimum increase has been recorded in East Kameng District with 17.76% only.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES, 1971-81 (DISTRICTS)

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981 (Provisional Results)

PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH



55.01 & ABOVE

40.01 - 55

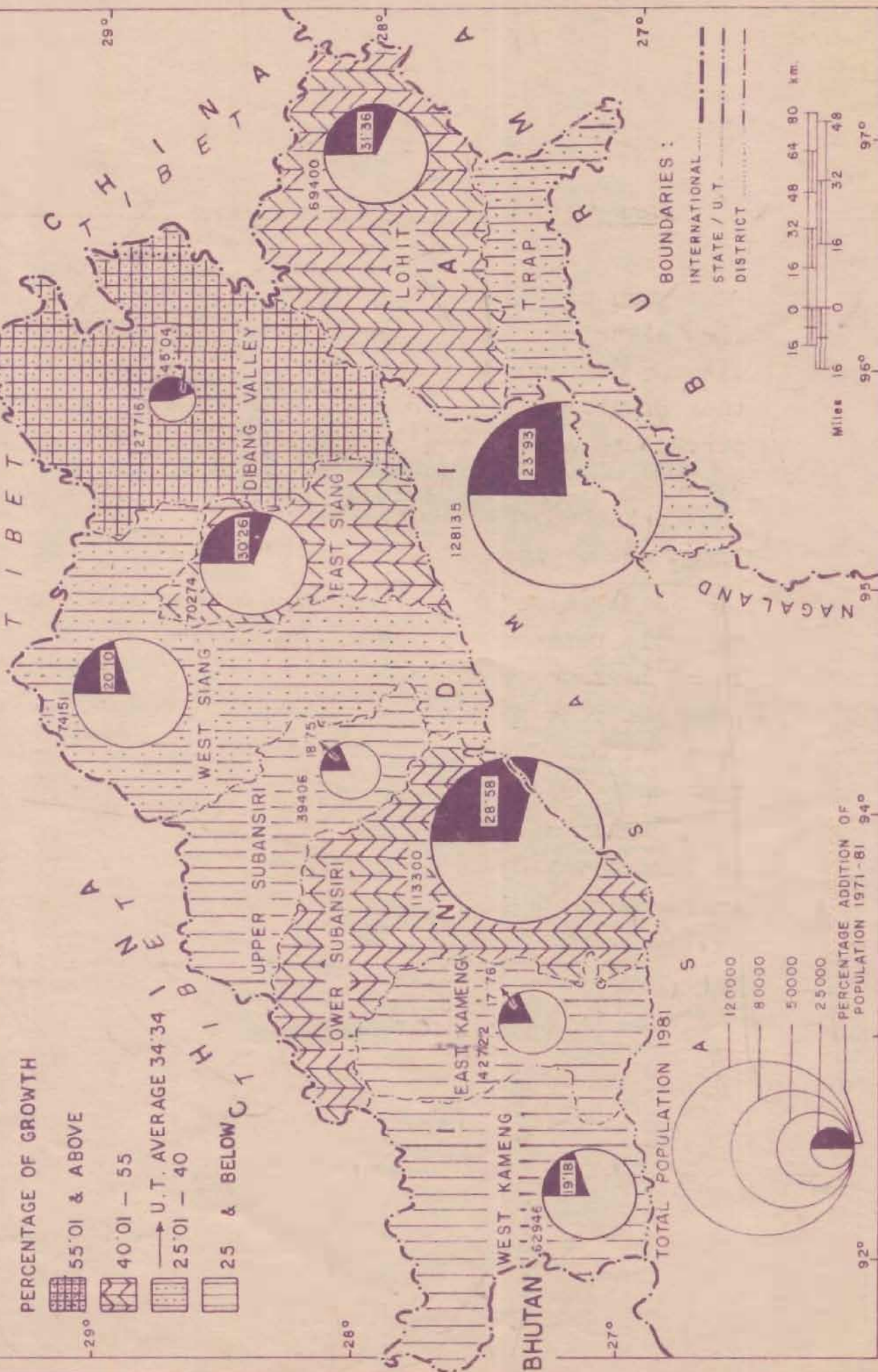
25.01 - 40

25 & BELOW

U.T. AVERAGE 34.34

25.01 - 40

25 & BELOW



BOUNDARIES :

INTERNATIONAL

STATE / U.T.

DISTRICT

Miles 0 16 32 48 80 km.

PERCENTAGE ADDITION OF
POPULATION 1971-81

FLYLEAF OF MAP NO.2 - DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981 (DISTRICTS.)

MAP NO. 2 : DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981
(DISTRICTS)

The density of population has been shown in terms of per Km² of area. This map shows the density of population in each district according to the census figures of 1981.

Population density in respect of each district has been shown in descending order. These have been grouped into 4 ranges. Districts with dark shade represent the maximum density of population while that with light shade indicate the lowest.

Arunachal Pradesh is having a density of 7 persons per Km². Out of all the districts, Tirap has got the maximum with 18 persons per Km². Dibang Valley has recorded the lowest density of population with 2 persons per Km².

ARUNACHAL PRADESH DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1981 (DISTRICTS)

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981 (Provisional Results)

PERSONS PER KM²

12 & ABOVE

9 - 11

U.T. AVERAGE 7
6 - 8

5 & BELOW

BOUNDARIES :

INTERNATIONAL

STATE / U.T.

DISTRICT

Miles 16 0 16 32 48 64 80 km.

92° 93° 94° 96° 97°

27° 28° 29°

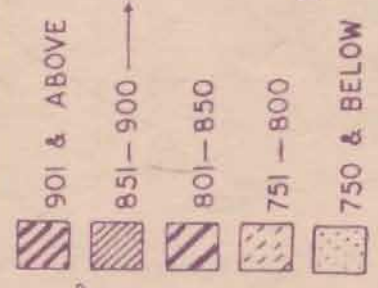
MAP NO.3 : SEX RATIO, 1981 (DISTRICTS)

Sex Ratio has been depicted districtwise in the map. The proportion is number of females per 1000 males. This ratio has been grouped into 5 ranges. Each range has been depicted with different shades. The darkest shade represents the maximum sex ratio while the lightest one represents the minimum sex ratio.

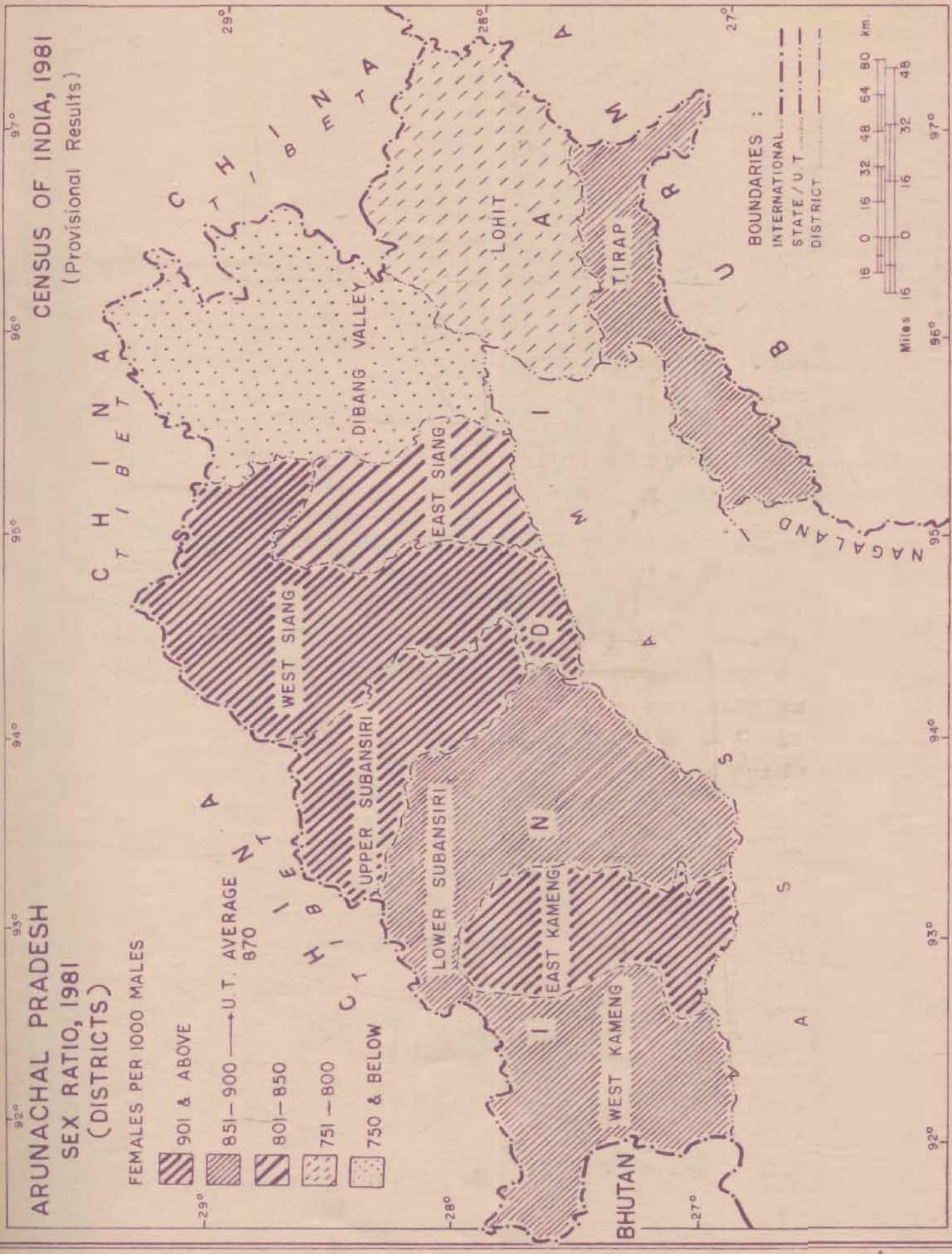
Sex ratio for the whole Union Territory is 870 females per 1000 males. The district of Upper Subansiri has recorded the highest ratio which is 971. East Kameng and West Siang acquired 2nd and 3rd positions in this regard with the ratio of 943 and 912 respectively. The district of Dibang Valley has got minimum which is 733 only.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH SEX RATIO, 1981 (DISTRICTS)

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES



U.T. AVERAGE
870



BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / U.T.
DISTRICT



MAP NO.4 : LITERACY 1981

Percentage of literates to total population (DISTRICTS)

The map shows the percentage of literates to total population in each district of Union Territory as in 1981.

The percentage figures have been grouped into 5 categories. District with maximum literacy figure of percentage has been hatched with dark shades. Shades vary in their intensity according to the percentage. The lowest percentage has been shown by the lightest shade.

Percentage of literacy for the whole of Union Territory is 20.09 only. Maximum has been recorded in Lohit district which is 27.35 percent and East Siang district as second with 25.15. East Kameng district stands last in the list with 6.94% of literacy only.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LITERACY, 1981

Percentage of Literates to Total Population (Districts)

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES

25.01 & ABOVE

20.01 - 25.00 → U.T. AVERAGE
20.09

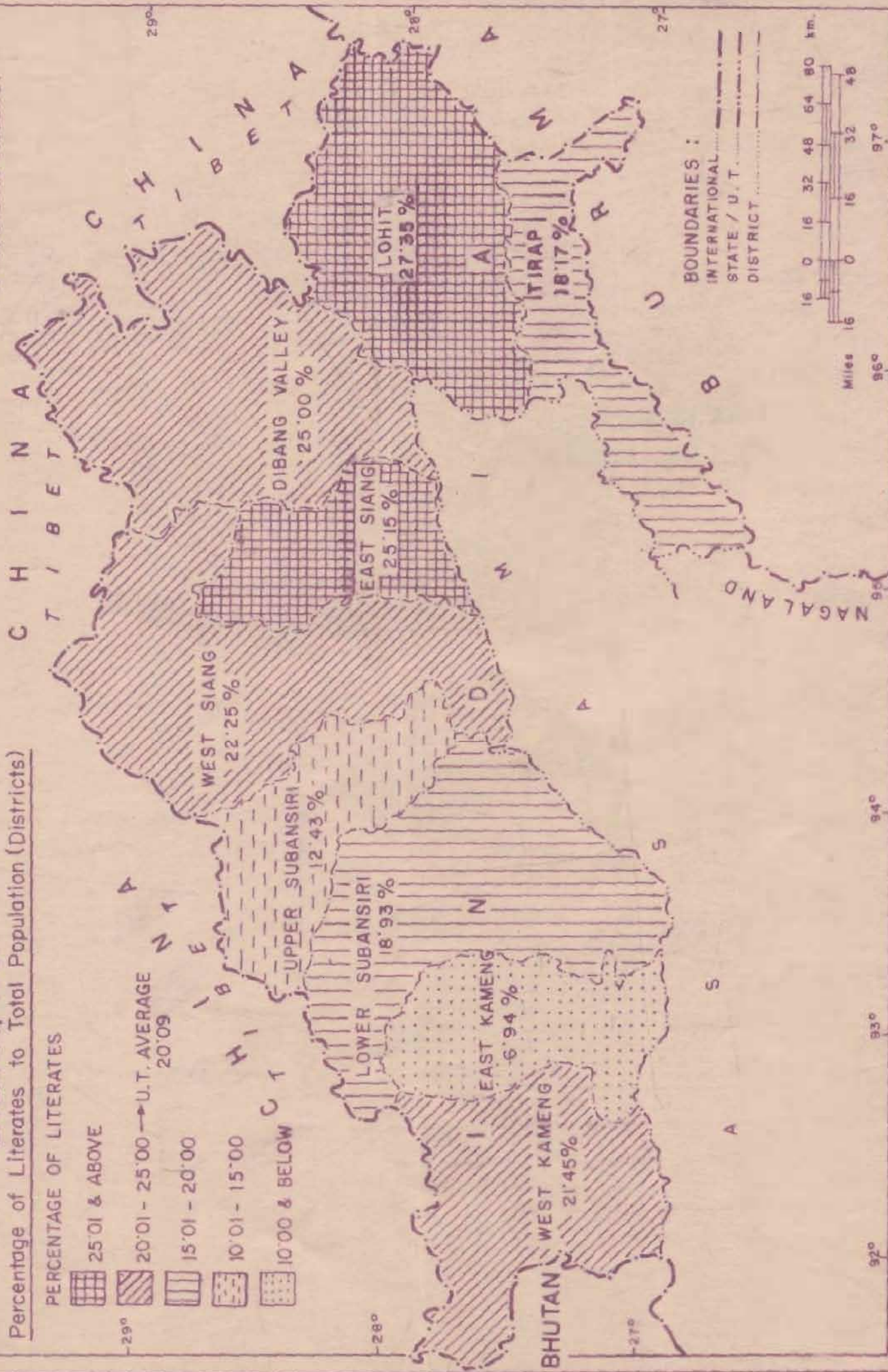
15.01 - 20.00

10.01 - 15.00

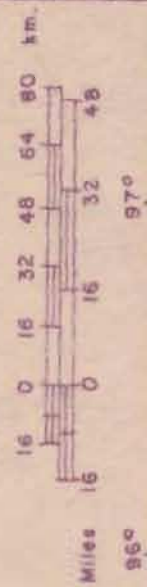
10.00 & BELOW

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981 (Provisional Results)

CHITIBET



BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
STATE / U. T.
DISTRICT



BACKGROUND NOTE

1. Arunachal Pradesh is spread over an area of about 83,743 Sq. Km. in the North-East Region of India touching the international boundaries of Bhutan on the West, Tibet and China on the North and Burma on the South-East. On the South it is linked with Assam. This hilly terrain lies roughly between the latitudes $26^{\circ} 28'$ N and $29^{\circ} 30'$ N and the longitudes 91° E and 97° E on the North-East extremity of the country.

2. Till 21st January 1972, when it was known as North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA), it was centrally administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam acting as his agent. On 21st of January 1972 NEFA attained the status of Union Territory under the provision of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971 (8) of 1971 with the new name of Arunachal Pradesh and was placed under the charge of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters in Shillong. On the 15th day of August 1975, the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh received Legislative Assembly with the Chief Minister and a Cabinet of four Ministers to assist the Lt. Governor appointed on the same day as the administrator of the Union Territory. The headquarters of the Union Territory was shifted to the Capital Town Itanagar in Subansiri District in the year 1974.

3. Till May 1980 Arunachal Pradesh consisted of 5 districts. Under the Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganisation of Districts) Act, 1980, four new districts were formed by dividing the areas of Kameng District, Subansiri District, Siang District and Lohit District. Tirap District was not affected by the Reorganisation Act. The name of the old and new districts are shown in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the existing area	New name of the reorganised district
1	2	3	4
1.	KAMENG DISTRICT	(1) KAMENG DISTRICT (2) SEPTA SUB-DIVISION	(1) WEST KAMENG (2) EAST KAMENG
2.	SUBANSIRI DISTRICT	(3) SUBANSIRI DISTRICT (4) DAPORIJO SUB-DIVISION	(3) LOWER SUBANSIRI (4) UPPER SUBANSIRI
3.	SIANG DISTRICT	(5) SIANG DISTRICT (6) PASIGHAT SUB-DIVISION	(5) WEST SIANG (6) EAST SIANG
4.	LOHIT DISTRICT	(7) DIBANG VALLEY SUB-DIVISION (8) LOHIT DISTRICT	(7) DIBANG VALLEY (8) LOHIT
5.	TIRAP DISTRICT	(9) TIRAP DISTRICT	(9) TIRAP

(During 1961 and 1971 Censuses, Daporijo Sub-division was partly merged with Subansiri and partly with Siang District. But during 1981 Census, Daporijo Sub-division as a whole is declared as an independent district).

4. It is predominantly inhabited by tribal population. During 1961 and 1971 Censuses, tribal population formed about 88.61% and 79.02% of the total population respectively.

5. It is a thinly populated territory rich in flora and fauna. It has got vast resources for generating hydro power. Its mineral resources are being extensively surveyed by the Geological Survey of India. Being a hilly terrain it is intersected by innumerable turbulent rivers and streams, which are constant problems for the smooth maintenance of surface communications. Construction of roads and bridges over the rivers is very costly. Therefore the Union Territory still lacks in good surface communication.

6. The first census in Arunachal was taken in 1961. But then the identical schedules were followed only in respect of circle headquarters, while census in the rest of the areas was based on simplified schedules. As such the data on demographic, social and economic aspects of the population of this census were not available. In the 1971 Census it was for the first time that identical set of schedules were filled in and thus the gap on demographic, social and economic particulars for Arunachal Pradesh people was bridged. The comparability of these data, however, could not be made as no such data for the earlier censuses were available. As such the 1981 Census will earn a special significance to provide the comparability of detailed data on demographic, social and economic aspects for one decade, i.e., 1971 to 1981.

7. In 1961, Census the entire area was treated as rural as no population centres fulfilled the minimum norm laid down by the Registrar General, India to treat an area as urban. This situation, of course, continued to be the same even in 1971 Census. But, however, the urban characteristics being developed by the district headquarters of Bomdila, Along, Tezu and the Sub-divisional headquarters of Pasighat, the then Registrar General, India gave due consideration and accepted these population centres as urban areas. In 1981 population census there has been an addition of two more urban areas - Old Itanagar and New Itanagar, the capital towns of Arunachal Pradesh. Thus the total number of urban centres was increased to six in 1981 Census showing percentage increase of 50.

8. Arunachal Pradesh offers a number of handicaps to a large scale administrative operation like census. Difficult terrain, communication bottle-necks, long distances among small population units and migratory habits of some tribes are some of its main problems. In order to overcome problems of inaccessible, snow bound and isolated areas, census taking was started in such areas in November 1980 and continued till 28th February 1981.

Such areas were known as non-synchronous areas. While in the remaining areas, known as synchronous areas, census taking was carried out in full conformity with the time schedule for the rest of the country, i.e., 9th February 1981 to 28th February 1981 followed by the revisional round from 1st to 5th of March 1981. The reference date for synchronous and non-synchronous areas remained the same, i.e., sunrise of first March 1981.

9. The census operations in Arunachal Pradesh had to be conducted from Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya State, where the headquarters of this Directorate was situated. Over and above the already existing problems of the Union Territory, this Directorate had to face quite a number of setbacks caused by the uncertain situation then prevailing in Assam region. Due to frequent disruption of communications, census materials could not reach in time from the office of the Registrar General, India, which caused further delay in despatching same to various places of Arunachal Pradesh. Very often it also disturbed the tour programmes of our census officials to attend the training classes of charge officers, supervisors and enumerators held in various districts. But inspite of all such hindrances the time bound programme could be successfully completed. This success could be possible only due to the close co-operation maintained by the office of the Registrar General, India all along; the co-operation extended by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and the district authorities with their hundreds of employees engaged in this gigantic operation and the unflinching devotion of our own census officials.

10. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that this booklet is the first outcome of the census operations of 1981. It presents only a few basic information of the population structure of Arunachal Pradesh as it was on the sunrise of 1st March 1981. These information will have to be treated as provisional, because these were obtained by the District Census Officers from the charge

abstracts of their respective districts and passed on to this Directorate soon after the enumeration work was completed. However, it is expected to be of some use to those who may need it to meet their immediate requirement. On detailed processing of all schedules in the Regional Tabulation Office, these information will be finally confirmed after a year or so. Meanwhile, a supplement to this paper will be brought out very shortly wherein information on the economic aspects of the people according to the rural/urban population in different tables will be presented.

APPENDIX - 1

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DIRECTORATE

Name of the Officer	Designation
1	2
SHRI M. B. RAI	DIRECTOR
SHRI B. KUMAR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR
SHRI H. C. SHARMA	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SHRI S. B. V. RAO	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SHRI A. K. PAUL	INVESTIGATOR
SHRI A. MEDHI	INVESTIGATOR
SHRI I. N. GOHAIN	TABULATION OFFICER
SHRI A. ROY CHOUDHURY	TABULATION OFFICER
SHRI B. K. GOSWAMI	TABULATION OFFICER
SHRI D. N. RAM	CARTOGRAPHER
SHRI N. SENMAJUMDER	OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT

APPENDIX - 2

OFFICIALS WHO WORKED IN THE 'PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS -
1981 CENSUS - PROJECT"

COMPILATION

SHRI H. C. SHARMA, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SHRI I. N. GOHAIN, TABULATION OFFICER
SHRI A. ROY CHOUDHURY, TABULATION OFFICER
SHRI H. C. DAS, COMPUTOR
SHRI A. C. KAR, COMPUTOR
SHRI A. GONEY, COMPUTOR
SHRI N. SENGUPTA, COMPUTOR

MAPPING

SHRI D. N. RAM, CARTOGRAPHER
SHRI K. J. PANDIT, ARTIST
SHRI J. BHATTACHARJEE,
DRAUGHTSMAN
SHRI S. BAISHYA, DRAUGHTSMAN

PRINTING

SHRI A. K. PAUL, INVESTIGATOR
SHRI P. C. DAS, COMPUTOR

TYPING

SHRI D. B. RAI, COMPUTOR

CYCLOSTYLING

SHRI K. K. DAS, PEON

ANALYSIS
OF
RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

General Population Growth:

1. The figures given in table-1 reveal that the population of Arunachal Pradesh has gone up by about one third (34.34%) on the 1971 population during the past one decade. In this census it is seen that the overall male population exceeds by 43,832 over females. This increase is 6.98% of the total population. While making this observation we should, of course, properly account for the situation prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh. Within a decade Arunachal Pradesh took up various development schemes at accelerated rate. Therefore a large number of workers from outside had to be conducted. These workers were mostly males and they generally move in search of jobs without family.

Sex-Ratio:

2. The growth of the female population (35.06%) for the period 1971 to 1981 is higher by 6.46% to that of male population (28.60%). The sex-ratio in 1981 was 870 per 1000 males as against 861 females per 1000 males of 1971. The rise in the number of females per thousand males during the last decade is caused by an addition of 75,929 females (12.09% of the total population). This increase of female population might have been caused to a significant level due to the betterment of housing accommodation to a large number of public servants who are provided with free furnished accommodation as a service condition in Arunachal Pradesh, which facility to such extent was not available during 1971.

3. The sex-ratio of the local tribals of Arunachal Pradesh in 1971 Census was 1007 females per 1000 males. The sex-ratio of this Census pertaining to the indigenous tribal population of Arunachal Pradesh can be made available to the readers only after

the detailed processing of data is completed.

Density:

4! Arunachal Pradesh is a very thinly populated hilly region. The density of population per square kilometer is 7. Among the districts, Tirap District has the highest density of 18 persons per Km² followed by East Siang, East Kameng and Lower Subansiri districts having the density of 11, 10 and 9 persons per Km² respectively. Dibang Valley district is found to have the lowest density of 2 persons per Km².

Decadal Variation:

5. Table-2 illustrates the decadal variation in population. The growth rate of 1971-1981 when compared to the growth rate of the previous decade of 1961 to 1971 reveals that the growth rate has slid down by 4.57%. Although the decadal variation of 1971-1981 in comparison to the decadal variation of 1961-1971 has slightly come down, but in general it seems that the growth rate of 34.34% in 1971-81 still seems to be on higher side. But, however, it is well comparable with the growth of the neighbouring states and the Union Territory of Mizoram. The growth rate of the country and the neighbouring areas observed during the decade ending on 1971 and 1981 are given in the table below:-

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage decadal growth ending on	
	1971	1981
1	2	3
India	24.80	24.75
Assam	34.95	36.09*
Nagaland	39.88	49.73
Manipur	37.53	33.65
Tripura	36.28	32.37
Meghalaya	31.50	31.25
Mizoram	24.93	46.75

*Based on projected figures.

6. The comparative picture of the decadal variation of the districts during the decade ending on the year 1981 shows that the growth rate of Dibang Valley district is towards higher side (81.96%. The other districts ranking next to Dibang Valley district in descending order are Lohit, East Siang and Lower Subansiri showing growth rate of 45.70%, 43.40% and 40.02% respectively. Emigration of population employed for construction works is the main factor to be attributed for such a high growth rate. The West Siang, West Kameng and the East Kameng show the lowest growth rate of 25.17%, 23.75% and 21.60% respectively.

Literacy:

7. Table-3 depicts the picture of literates in Arunachal Pradesh. The literacy of the region was at a low level during the year 1961 when 7.13% of the population was reported to be literates. This percentage of literacy was increased to 11.29% in 1971. In 1981 it has gone up to 20.09%. This presents a bright and promising picture for the time to come. The percentage of literacy of 1981 over 1971 has gone up by 177.95% for the total persons and by 297.04% for females and by 157.01% for males. The comparability of percentage of literacy of 1981 over 1971 among the districts shows that the percentage increase of Lower Subansiri district has gone to 303.85% and the lowest percentage rate is marked as 148.80% for the Lohit District. The overall picture of literacy shows that the awareness of the utility of education is growing up among the people. However, the proper analysis based on the Scheduled Tribe Population of Arunachal Pradesh will be done only at later stage when detailed figures for the Scheduled Tribe Population will be available.

8. In Arunachal Pradesh there is no city with 1,00,000 population. Therefore table-4, showing the cities with 1,00,000 population, is not appended in this publication.

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES

TABLE - 1

1981 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY OF
POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Union Terri- tory/District	Population 1981			Sex-Ratio		Density		Decennial	
				(females		of popu		growth	
				per 1000		lation		rate of	
	Persons	Males	Females	(males)		per sq.	km.	populati-	
				1971	1981	71	81	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	628,050	335,941	292,109	861	870	6*	7	+38.91	+34.34
West Kameng	62,946	33,652	29,294	727	870	-	7	+22.04	+23.75
East Kameng	42,722	21,982	20,740	930	943	-	10	+24.44	+21.60
Lower Subansiri	113,300	60,155	53,145	940	883	-	9	+30.32	+40.02
Upper Subansiri	39,406	19,988	19,418	953	871	-	6	+30.77	+23.09
West Siang	74,151	38,783	35,368	850	912	-	6	+23.43	+25.17
East Siang	70,274	37,986	32,288	869	850	-	11	+34.49	+43.10
Dibang Valley	27,716	15,989	11,727	806	733	-	2	+48.59	+81.96
Lohit	69,400	38,964	30,436	762	781	-	6	+84.63	+45.70
Tirap	128,135	68,442	59,693	883	872	-	18	+63.56	+31.46

*Data figures of the re-organised districts pertaining to 1971 are not available. Hence density of districts are not shown for 1971.

TABLE - 2

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

Union Territory/District	Percentage decadal variation in population							
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.91	34.34
West Kameng	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.04	23.75
East Kameng	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.44	21.60
Lower Subansiri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.32	40.01
Upper Subansiri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.77	23.09
West Siang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.43	25.17
East Siang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34.49	43.40
Dibang Valley	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.59	81.96
Lohit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.63	45.70
Tirap	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.56	31.46

NA : stands for not available

TABLE - 3

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

LITERACY (INCLUDING POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0-4)

Union/Territory/District	Total Population 1981			Literate Population 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	628,050	335,941	292,109	126,185	94,002	32,183
West Kameng	62,946	33,652	29,294	13,501	9,673	3,828
East Kameng	42,722	21,982	20,740	2,967	2,452	515
Lower Subansiri	113,300	60,155	53,145	21,452	16,255	5,197
Upper Subansiri	39,406	19,988	19,418	4,900	3,897	1,003
West Siang	74,151	38,783	35,368	16,501	11,812	4,689
East Siang	70,274	37,986	32,288	17,677	12,825	4,852
Dibang Valley	27,716	15,989	11,727	6,930	5,385	1,545
Lohit	69,400	38,964	30,436	18,981	13,905	5,076
Tirap	128,135	68,442	59,693	23,276	17,798	5,478

TABLE - 3

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

LITERACY (INCLUDING POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 0-4)

CONTD. 2:

Union Territory/District	Percentage of Literate to Total Population					
	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	11.29	17.82	3.71	20.09	27.98	11.02
West Kameng	14.07	21.15	4.33	21.45	28.74	13.07
East Kameng	3.15	5.26	0.87	6.94	11.15	2.48
Lower Subansiri	6.23	10.54	1.66	18.93	27.02	9.78
Upper Subansiri	6.73	11.58	1.64	12.43	19.50	5.17
West Siang	14.58	23.18	4.47	22.25	30.46	13.26
East Siang	13.90	21.38	5.31	25.15	33.76	15.03
Dibang Valley	14.33	22.84	3.76	25.00	33.68	13.17
Lohit	18.38	25.85	8.57	27.35	35.69	16.68
Tirap	11.22	18.06	3.48	18.17	26.00	9.18

