CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-13 **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT

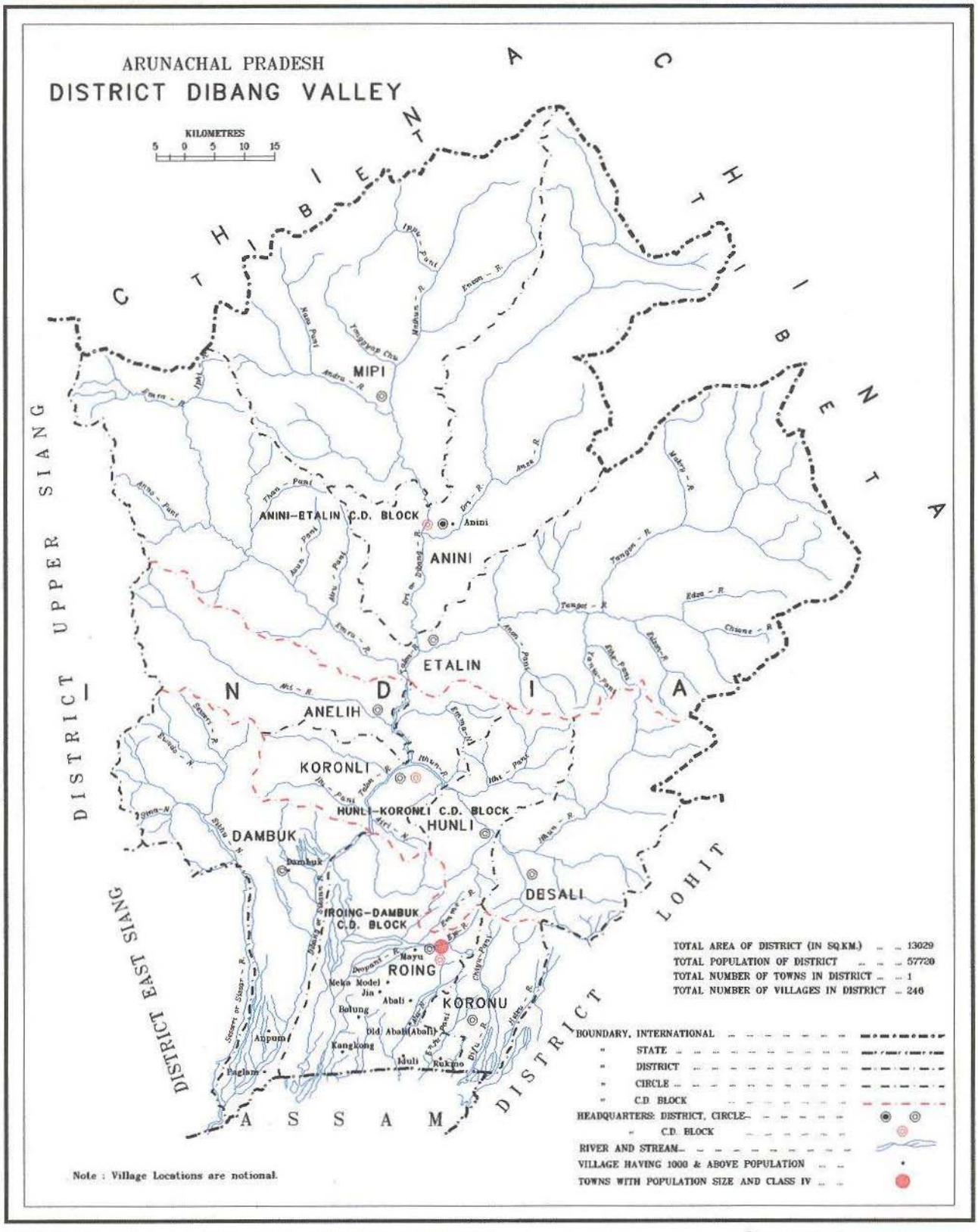
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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Product Code Number
??-???-2001 - Cen-Book (E)

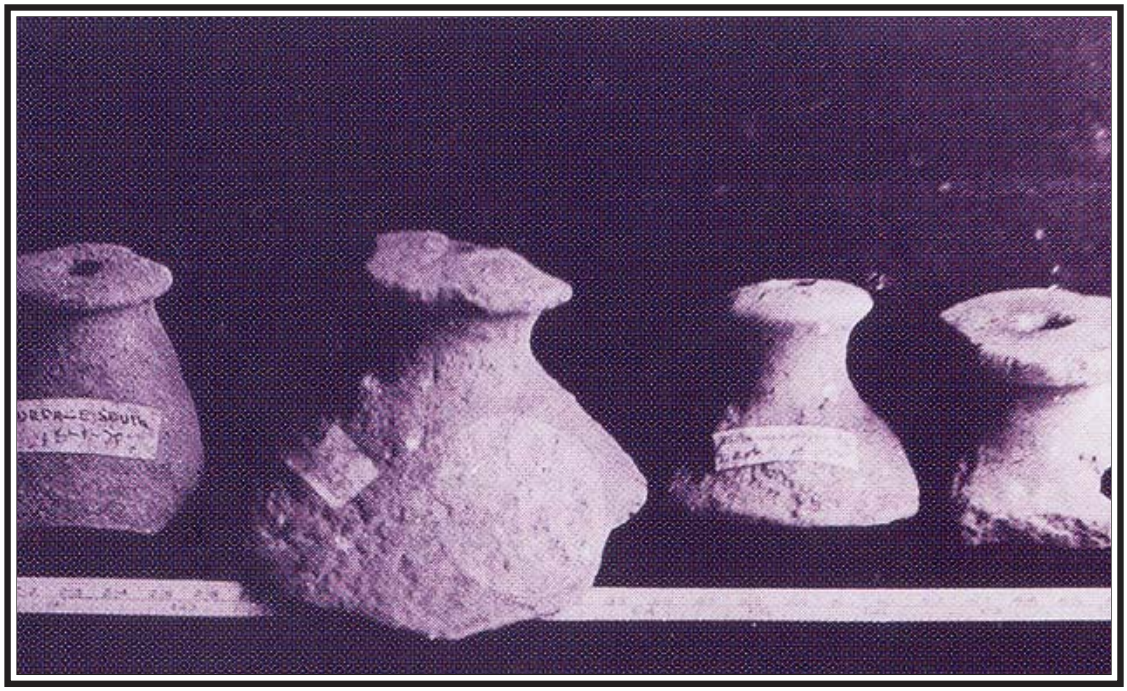


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Motif



Bhismaknagar

Bhismaknagar is the oldest archaeological site of Arunachal Pradesh. It can be called a 'Hill Fort' made of burnt bricks. The fort is situated at a distance of about 29 Kms. South East of Roing. The ruins of the Hill Fort dated back to circa 12th Century A. D. Bhismaknagar Fort was excavated during 1969 – 1973, which yielded terracotta plaques, decorative tiles, potteries, terracotta figurines etc. The artifacts throw light on the rich history of the area. A popular legend tells that Bhismaknagar is the palace of King Bhismak who is figuring in the Mahabharat and Kalikapurana. The legend further tells that Lord Krishna came to this land in rescue of the daughter of King Bhismak, Princess Rukmini and married her. It is believed that Princess Rukmini belonged to Idu-Mishmi community.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc..

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprises of analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

3. The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and ‘most important commodity’ manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare

Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri N. K. Laskar, A.P.C.S. Director of Census Operations. Arunachal Pradesh . Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R. G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I. C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R. P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S. L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R. K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

D. K. Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi,
17.10.2006

Preface

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) contains important census and non-census statistics pertaining to a particular District. This series constitute an important set of census publications brought out by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State government. The Census Directorate prepares the manuscripts of the District Census Handbooks out of the data collected from the field during Census Operations and also incorporate in its various other data originating from different Government Departments. The District Census Handbooks are widely made use of by the State Government and its district level and other lower level officials for proper planning, development and administrative purposes as well as by a large cross-section of data users like academicians scholars, researchers and many other Non-Governmental agencies.

The District Census Handbook has two parts-Part-A and Part-B. The village and Town Directories are included in Part-A, whereas Part-B contains the Primary Census Abstract. The Village Directory gives for each Village, the area, population, educational, medical, civic and other amenities as also its land use pattern. Similarly in the town directory, information on various civic amenities, the area figures, population characteristics, physical aspects, communications, municipal finance, trade and commerce, industry and banking facilities etc. pertaining to a town are incorporated. The Village and Town directories also presents certain other basic data like number of residential houses and households, sex-wise break-up of the total population, literates, main workers by categories, marginal workers and non-workers, sex-wise break up of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population etc. Besides, some brief notes on the administrative development, economic resources and social aspects of the District are also incorporated in this volume. Also it contains brief analytical notes on the village and town directories and are supported by a few inset tables based on the Primary Census Abstract as well as the village and town directories. Above all an overall attempt has been made here to present the basic statistical data on villages and towns which it is expected, would come handy and useful to all concerned.

The data presented under village and town directories were furnished from the field, village and town-wise by the district administration mainly through the Circle Officers in respect of the rural villages and by the Deputy Commissioner through the District Statistical Officer in respect of urban areas respectively. The data presented under Primary Census Abstract were collected during the Census Operations by the field functionaries of the Circle Officers and the Deputy Commissioner. My thanks are due to all these dedicated band of field officials who have provided the basic data required for compilation of this volume. The notes on different State and Central Govt. Departments are furnished by the respective departments. I am grateful to all these departments for their sincere co-operation.

While the collection, compilation and tabulation of data including designing and production of the District Census Handbook Volumes were undertaken by the Census Department at its own expenses, in keeping with the past practice for 2001 Census. It is my sincere hope that all the data users will find the contents of the 2001 DCHB series quite convenient and useful.

The District Census Handbook will be centrally printed as decided by the Registrar General, India. The number of copies required by the State Govt. will be supplied to them on payment basis.

The Census Organisation is also grateful to Government of Arunachal Pradesh and to the Director of Economics and Statistics, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar and his staff for taking necessary initiative in collection of data required for the preparation of the District Census Handbook.

Last but not the least I cannot but express my gratefulness to Shri J.K. Banthia, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for his valuable instructions and guidance in bringing out the District Census Handbooks.

Lastly I must express my appreciation to the Officers and Officials of the office of the Registrar General, India for making necessary arrangement for printing of the publication in time.

Shillong
December 15, 2002.

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District Highlights – 2001 Census

- The present chief minister of Arunachal Pradesh hails from Dibang valley District.

- Musk deer 'KASTURI MIRGA' which is a rare variety of deer is available in the upper ridge of the district. This musk deer is most important for 'KASTURI' which is a very good scented perfume and also a kind of medicine. This kasturi is formed in a particular portion of the stomach of the male musk deer. The kasturi is one of the most valuable thing and people used to preserve it.

- A kind of dangerous poison which is known as 'BORBIH' is found in the snow clad high mountainous region of the district. This poison is usually used in the 'teer' or 'arrow' of the bow for hunting and killing animals.

- 'MISHMI TEETA' is a famous plant which is widely used as medicinal plant. This particular medicinal plant are grown in this district only.

- ANINI is the only district head quarters of the State where no transport communication other than the govt. sortie service is available. The services of this govt. sortie also depend on the local weather.

- This is the largest district in area of the state.

- This is one of the thinly populated districts of the state.

- The first 'Brahamputra Darshan Mela' patronised by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh was held in this District during January, 2001.

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Important Statistics in the district

			State		District	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	4,065		246	
		Inhabited	3,863		213	
		Uninhabited	202		33	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	-		NIL	
		Census Towns	17		1	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	2,15,574		11,932	
		Institutional	2,127		114	
		Houseless	105		2	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	10,97,968		57,720	
		Males	5,79,941		31,442	
		Females	5,18,027		26,278	
	RURAL	Persons	8,70,087		47,613	
		Males	4,54,680		25,715	
		Females	4,15,407		21,898	
	URBAN	Persons	2,27,881		10,107	
		Males	1,25,261		5,727	
		Females	1,02,620		4,380	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
			2,27,881	20.8	10,107	17.5
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	2,33,410	27.0	57,720	34.0
		Males	1,14,937	24.7	31,442	30.5
		Female	1,18,473	29.6	26,278	38.4
AREA (in sq. km.)			83,743		13,029	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per square kilometre)			13		4	
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	893		836	
		Rural	914		852	
		Urban	819		765	
LITERATES		Persons	4,84,785	54.3	27,854	58.9
		Males	3,03,281	63.8	17,533	67.2
		Females	1,81,504	43.5	10,321	48.7

		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED CASTE	Persons	6,188	0.6	507	0.9
POPULATION	Males	3,590	0.6	297	0.9
	Females	2,598	0.5	210	0.8
SCHEDULE TRIBE	Persons	7,05,158	64.2	26,832	46.5
POPULATION	Males	3,52,017	60.7	13,521	43.0
	Females	3,53,141	68.2	13,311	50.7
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	4,82,902	44.0	25,700	44.5
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	2,93,612	50.6	16,601	52.8
	Females	1,89,290	36.5	9,099	34.6
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	4,15,007	37.8	22,086	38.3
	Males	2,67,384	46.1	15,134	48.0
	Females	1,47,623	28.5	6,952	26.5
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	67,895	6.2	3,614	6.3
	Males	26,228	4.5	1,467	4.7
	Females	41,667	8.0	2,147	8.2
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	6,15,066	56.0	32,020	55.5
	Males	2,86,329	49.4	14,841	47.2
	Females	3,28,737	63.5	17,179	65.8
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	2,79,300	57.8	13,692	53.3
	Males	1,36,336	46.4	7,184	43.3
	Females	1,42,964	75.5	6,508	71.5
(ii) AGRICULTURE LABOURERS	Persons	18,840	3.9	1,846	7.2
	Males	10,329	3.6	1,064	6.4
	Females	8,511	4.5	782	8.6
(iii) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD	Persons	6,043	1.3	249	1.0
INDUSTRY	Males	3,177	1.1	178	1.1
	Females	2,866	1.5	71	0.8
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	1,78,719	37.0	9,913	38.6
	Males	1,43,770	49.0	8,175	49.2
	Females	34,949	18.5	1,738	19.1

Definition of Census Town :-

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns :

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Mipi		Anini		Etalin		Anelih	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	275	10	4,069	3	1,575	5	564	9
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	652	9	683	8	543	10	979	1
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	-	-	0.5	5	2.5	1	-	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	92.4	2	60.2	7	56.1	8	93.8	1
8	Proportion Literate	36.8	10	61	2	466	6	39.8	9
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	40.4	10	47.8	5	65.5	1	46.1	6
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	22.2	5	22.6	4	6.1	8	6.7	7
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	0	0	3.2	4	0	0	0	0
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	0	0	3.2	7	3	8	13.3	4
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	0	0	29	4	9.1	5	0	0
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Kronli Circle		Hunli Circle		Desali Circle	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Total Population	1,030	6	823	7	34,627	1
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)						
3	Density of population per sq.km.						
4	Sex Ratio	773	7	974	2	843	6
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	29.2	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.9	3	-	-	0.7	4
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	70.4	5	86.3	4	36.6	9
8	Proportion Literate	55.2	3	46.3	7	63.3	1
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	56.4	2	49.1	4	43	9
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	10.3	6	0	0	47.9	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	3.4	3	0	0	0	0
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0	0	0	0	4.2	2
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	3.4	6	8.3	5	16.7	3
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	6.9	4	0	0	64.6	2
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	17.2	3	0	0	83.3	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	3.4	7	4.2	6	83.3	1
17	Percentage of villages having forest area						
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area						

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Roing Circle		Dambuk Circle		Koronu Circle	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Total Population	34,627	1	10,443	2	3,525	4
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)						
3	Density of population per sq.km.						
4	Sex Ratio	843	6	901	4	882	5
5	Proportion Urban	29.2	1	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.7	4	1.9	2	0	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	36.6	9	64.6	6	32.1	10
8	Proportion Literate	63.3	1	52.7	4	49.3	5
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	43	9	43.1	8	44.6	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	47.9	2	66.7	1	45.5	3
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	0	0	16.7	1	9.1	2
12	Percentage of villages having Well	4.2	2	11.1	1	0	0
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	16.7	3	27.8	1	18.2	2
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	64.6	2	83.3	1	45.5	3
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	83.3	1	83.3	1	45.5	2
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	83.3	1	44.4	3	72.7	2
17	Percentage of villages having forest area						
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area						

STATEMENT 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/CIRCLE, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District/Circle	Name of District / Circle headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from tahsil headquarters to district headquarters by road (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5
	Dibang Valley	**Anini**	**Rural**	**0 Km.**
1	Mipi	Mipi	Rural	45 Kms.
2	Anini	Anini	Rural	0 Km.
3	Etalin	Italin	Rural	51 Kms.
4	Anelih	Anelih	Rural	80 Kms.
5	Arzoo (Kronli)	Arzoo	Rural	105 Kms.
6	Hunli	Hunli	Rural	158 Kms.
7	Desali	Desali	Rural	185 Kms.
8	Roing	Roing	Urban	248 Kms.
9	Dambuk	Dambuk	Rural	298 Kms.
10	Koronu	Koronu	Rural	270 Kms.

STATEMENT 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/C.D.BLOCK THEIR RURAL URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial number	Name of District/C.D. block	Name of District/ C.D. block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from C.D. block headquarters to district headquarters by road (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Dibang Valley	**Anini**	**Rural**	**0 Km.**
1	Anini – Etalin	Anini	Rural	0 Km.
2	Hunli - Kronli	Hunli	Rural	158 Kms.
3	Roing-Dambuk	Roing	Urban	248 Kms.

STATEMENT 3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dibang Valley	**Total**	1901	Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961	10,251	5,128	5,123		
		1971	15,232	8,432	6,800	4,981	48.59
		1981	30,978	18,646	12,332	15,746	103.37
		1991	43,068	24,087	18,981	12,090	39.03
		2001	57,720	31,442	26,278	14,652	34.02
	Rural	1901	Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961	10,251	5,128	5,123		
		1971	15,232	8,432	6800	4,981	48.59
		1981	30,978	18,646	12,332	15,746	103.37
		1991	36,092	19,938	16,154	5,114	16.51
		2001	47,613	25,715	21,898	11521	31.92
	Urban	1901	Figures not available				
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941					
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991	6,976	4,149	2,827		
		2001	10,107	5,727	4,380	3131	44.88

N.B. Town declared for the first time in 2001 Census.

STATEMENT 4
AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND CIRCLE, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Circle / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilo-meters	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Dibang Valley	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**213**	**33**	**0**	**1**	**11,932**	**57,720**	**31,442**	**26,278**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**213**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**9,762**	**47,613**	**25,715**	**21,898**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2,170**	**10,107**	**5,727**	**4,380**
1	Mipi Circle	Total	-	-	9	0	0	0	64	275	157	118
		Rural	-	-	9	0	0	0	64	275	157	118
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Anini Circle	Total	-	-	29	2	0	0	979	4,069	2,417	1,652
		Rural	-	-	29	2	0	0	979	4,069	2,417	1,652
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Etalin Circle	Total	-	-	28	5	0	0	289	1,575	1,021	554
		Rural	-	-	28	5	0	0	289	1,575	1,021	554
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Anelih Circle	Total	-	-	15	0	0	0	148	564	285	279
		Rural	-	-	15	0	0	0	148	564	285	279
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kronli Circle	Total	-	-	19	9	0	0	213	789	406	383
		Rural	-	-	19	9	0	0	213	789	406	383
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Hunli Circle	Total	-	-	20	10	0	0	281	1,030	581	449
		Rural	-	-	20	10	0	0	281	1,030	581	449
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Desali Circle	Total	-	-	21	4	0	0	216	823	417	406
		Rural	-	-	21	4	0	0	216	823	417	406
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Roing Circle	Total	-	-	45	2	0	1	7,073	34,627	18,793	15,834
		Rural	-	-	45	2	0	0	4,903	24,520	13,066	11,454
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	1	2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380
	Roing (CT)	Urban	-	-	0	0	0	1	2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380
9	Dambuk Circle	Total	-	-	18	0	0	0	1,885	10,443	5,492	4,951
		Rural	-	-	18	0	0	0	1,885	10,443	5,492	4,951
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Koronu Circle	Total	-	-	9	2	0	0	784	3,525	1,873	1,652
		Rural	-	-	9	2	0	0	784	3,525	1,873	1,652
		Urban	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT 5

C. D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	73	66	5,919	3,595	2,324
2	Hunli Kronli	98	75	3,206	1,689	1,517
3	Roing-Dambuk	75	72	38,488	20,431	18,057
	District (Rural) Total :	**246**	**213**	**47,613**	**25,715**	**21,898**

STATEMENT 6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS)/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/ Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Roing	C.T.	Roing Circle	10,107	5,727	4,380
District (Urban) Total :				**10,107**	**5,727**	**4,380**

STATEMENT 7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C. D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

There is no such village where the population is 5,000 and above in the district.

STATEMENT 8

STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

This district has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT 9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF CIRCLES, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Circle / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Dibang Valley	**Total**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**114**	**2,371**	**1,943**	**428**
		Rural	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**74**	**1,272**	**1,101**	**171**
		Urban	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**1,099**	**842**	**257**
1	Mipi Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	1	20	20	0
		Rural	-	-	-	-	1	20	20	0
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Anini Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	27	436	399	37
		Rural	-	-	-	-	27	436	399	37
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Etalin Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	19	514	459	55
		Rural	-	-	-	-	19	514	459	55
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Anelih Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kronli Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	4	37	19	18
		Rural	-	-	-	-	4	37	19	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hunli Circle	Total	2	4	3	1	7	128	98	30
		Rural	2	4	3	1	7	128	98	30
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Desali Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Roing Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	48	1,154	891	263
		Rural	-	-	-	-	8	55	49	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	40	1,099	842	257
	Roing (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	40	1,099	842	257
9	Dambuk Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	6	70	51	19
		Rural	-	-	-	-	6	70	51	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Koronu Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	6
		Rural	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYTICAL NOTE

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Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook is an innovation of 1951 Census. Prior to 1951, Census publications and reports contained data upto Tehsil, Sub-Tehsil, Town and District level. Statistical data for smaller territorial units i.e. village in rural areas and enumeration block/ward in town areas were not published in any census report. With the rapid development and socio-economic changes in the society, necessity of data at micro level was felt considerably by the Government, scholars and other data using agencies. With a view to making available these Statistical information at micro level, selected Census data were published in the District Census Handbooks of 1951 Census and as such these handbooks contained important census as well as general information relating to history, physical aspects, geography, archaeology, climate, rainfall, administration, medical and public health, literacy and education, agriculture, co-operatives, industries, local bodies, places of interest etc. pertaining to a particular district.

The District Census Handbooks of 1961 Census underwent a complete transformation and attempts were, therefore, made to make more comprehensive and informative.

In 1971, efforts were further made to make available both census and non-census data in a uniform manner with an enlarged perspective. With this aim in view, the District Census Handbooks of 1971 Census had been split up into three parts i.e. – Part A, Part B and Part C. Part A comprised of Town and Village Directory while Part B contained Urban Block/Village-wise Primary Census Abstract and Part C included Administrative Statistics and Report.

The District Census Handbooks of Arunachal Pradesh were brought out for the first time in 1971 Census when the full – fledged Census for the first time was conducted throughout the State. Arunachal Pradesh having a less volume of data, Part A and Part B of the District Census Handbooks were combined in a single volume for convenience.

In 1991 Census, the District Census Handbook was divided into two parts only as follows :

Part A – Comprising Town and Village Directory as it was in 1971 Census.

Part B – Consisting of District Primary Census Abstract upto Circle level, Circle- wise Primary Census Abstract

(a) Village level and

(b) Town level (within Town Ward-wise) and Appendix to Primary Census Abstract showing Urban Block wise total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population and Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Circle level only.

The District Census Handbooks are brought out on behalf of the State Government by the Director of Census Operations after each decennial Census. The publication containing grass-root level Statistical data on demographic characteristics, civic and other amenities in villages and towns is an essential aid for district level planning and for day-to-day administration. The Government of respective State/Union Territory used to meet the cost of these publications as per practice. The data presented in the publications are collected, compiled and then tabulated and analyzed by the Directorate of Census Operations on behalf of the concerned States/Union Territories.

As in the previous years, it is also proposed to bring out the District Census Handbooks (DCHBs) of 2001 Census in two parts as follows :

Part A – Village and Town Directory.

Part B – Village and Town Primary Census Abstracts.

Apart from the concerned State/Union Territory Governments, which use the data available in the DCHBs for planning and administration, a number of other agencies that are engaged in different welfare and other activities make use of the DCHBs for different purposes. Part A and Part B of the District Census Handbooks have been combined in a single volume as was done in the previous censuses.

(ii) Brief History of the District

Formation of the district and the district administration.

The Dibang valley district derives its name from the river Dibang which flows through it and finally debouches into the plains where it meets the Lohit river near Sadiya. The district is a wild, mountainous area and presents remarkable topography. The district is bounded in the north by China, on the south partly by Assam and partly by Tezu subdivision of Lohit district. On the east by China and Hayuliang subdivision of Lohit district and on the west by East and West Siang district.

Prior to June 1980, Dibang Valley was a part of Lohit district. However, then it was an independent subdivision under the administrative control of an Additional Deputy Commissioner. In accordance with the Arunachal Pradesh (Reorganization of Districts) Act,1980 (Act no.5 of 1980), the independent sub - division was declared as districts under Deputy Commissioner. The area of the district is 13,029 sq.km. It is the biggest district in area of the state. It consists of a number of sub-valley formed by the tributaries of Dibang river namely Dri, Mathuan, Ithun, Taloh, Emra, Ahin and Sisiri river. This district was very badly effected by the great earthquake of 1950 when the Dibang river had completely changed its course, sweeping of the old Sadiya town which was supposed to be one of the most beautiful towns of north in Assam. Anini is a beautiful plateau situated between Dri and Mathuan rivers. The district has three subdivisions namely Anini, Hunli and Roing. All together the district has ten circles namely Anini, Anelih, Etalin, Desali, Koronu, Dambuk, Mipi, Kronli (now in Arzu), Hunli. Koronu and Roing under three sub-divisions. The charge of some circles are placed under the charge of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and others are under circle officers for administration of the circle.

The villages are still having their own customary administrative system in the form of traditional villages council. The Assam frontier (Administration of justice) Regulation 1945 authorises village council to settle all civil matters and certain criminal matters. The deputy commissioner holds the power of session judge and some other administrative officers are invested with magisterial powers .The Guwahati high court has jurisdiction over all the district courts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Panchayat Raj was introduced in the district under North East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967. The regulation provides for effective participation of the people in the administration of the agency through the institution set up under Panchayati Raj. Under this regulation (1) The gram sabha exists at the village level (2) Anchal samiti function as the block level, (3) Zila parishad operates at the district level and (4) Agency council operates at the agency level. The Agency council was later on renamed as Pradesh council in the year 1972 when the agency was made into Union Territory and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh. The Pradesh council had, however lost its existence with the formation of Legislative Assembly with effect from 15th august, 1975. There were two constituency to represent the district in the Union Territory Legislative Assembly (1) Annini (2) Roing. This district has three community development blocks (1) Anini-Etalin (2) Hunli-Kronli (Arzu) and (3) Roing-Dambuk.

The administrative officers of the government are associated with Panchayat Raj at their administrative capacities at various level of the institution set up under Panchayat Raj. The Anchal samities are headed by Extra Assistant Commissioners as president and circle officers are Executive officers within their respective jurisdiction. The Zilla Parishad is headed by the Deputy Commissioner as advisory bodies only. The gram sabha or the village councils have however some administrative power within certain limitations as mentioned earlier.The Arunachal Pradesh police assists the district authorities to maintain law and order. The Panchayti Raj system was operating up to 13-9-1997 only.

On the 15th day of August,1975 the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh was endowed with a legislative Assembly with the chief minister and a cabinet of

four ministers to assist the Governor appointed on the same day as the Administrator of the Union Territory. The first general election to the 30 members of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly was held in 1978 constituting a landmark in the political evolution of the Territory. The head quarters of the union territory was shifted from Shillong to newly built complex at Itanagar under Itanagar sub-division in Subansiri district in the year 1974. On the 20th Feb, 1987 Arunachal Pradesh had attained the statehood. On attainment of statehood the Lt. Governor of the territory was redesignated as the Governor of the state and accordingly the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly had also been increased to 60.

(iii) Administrative Set up

At the time when 2001 census was taken, following was the administrative set up of the district.

District Headquarters : Anini

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division	Circles	Name of the C.D Blocks	Circles
1.	Anini	Anini Etalin Mipi	Anini-Etalin	Anini Etalin Mipi
2	Hunli	Hunli Anelih Kronli (Arzu) Desali	Hunli-Arzu	Hunli Anelih Arzu Desali
3	Roing	Roing Dambuk Koronu	Roing-Dambuk	Roing Dambuk Koronu

As regards composition of the people and their history, it may be mentioned that the district is predominantly inhabited by the scheduled tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. There are two main tribes namely IDUS and PADAMS inhabiting the Dibang valley area. The Idu Mishmis to whom the Dibang Valley belong to are the dominant tribe of the district. In the foot hills area of Roing and Dambuk circles Padams (Adis) are predominant. They originally came from the Damro area of the East Siang District but now constitute more than half of the population of the Roing and Dambuk circles respectively.

Natural and Administrative Development and Administrative Setup

Dibang valley district derives its name from the river Dibang which flows through it and finally debouches into the plain where it meets Lohit river near Sadiya. The district is bounded in the north by China, on the south partly by Assam and partly by Tezu subdivision of Lohit district on the east by China and Hayuliang Sub-division of Lohit District, on the west by east and west Siang districts.

The district is sparsely populated by different tribes mainly IDU (MISHML) and PADAM. The district is strategically bordering with Tibet (China).

For better administrative convenience the district is divided into 10 (ten) administrative circles with one new circle which has been created newly in the district and counted to the total number of circles to 10. Constitution of the district with several circles brought the administration closer to people that accelerated the development processes.

The Deputy Commissioner is the head of the district who supervises, controls and co-ordinates all the administrative and development works of all the departments. The Deputy Commissioner is also the head of the judiciary who exercises the power of the district magistrate and session judge also.

The response of the people to the administration towards development initiated by the government is very encouraging.

With the introduction of Panchayat system in the state, various development activities are being initiated and implemented through the Panchayat Raj level. Anchal Samities and Gram Panchayats cover the entire population of the district. The power and function of the Panchayati Raj are well defined on the Panchayati Regulations. But in 1997 Panchayati Raj has been dissolved and not in operation.

Local people who were adverse to the administration and its activities have off late realized the importance of the administration. The people have become more political conscious since Panchayat Raj came into existence and more so after Arunachal Pradesh attained full statehood with Legislative Assembly of its own. Participation of the people during earlier election has been very promising. This certainly indicates their maturity and consciousness in the political sphere.

(iv) Physical Features

The entire district is a Part of the Eastern Arunachal Pradesh. Himalayas having two types of

Physiography - hill tract and the plains. The district itself is a 'V' shaped valley of the Dibang river consisting of five small valleys formed by the tributaries of the Dibang river. The district is a wild, mountainous area and presents a remarkable topographical variety. The district is subdivided into seven regions on the basis of its topography.

(i) Dibang River Plain : This region lies in the Southern most Portion of the district. It covers an area of 1152 Km2. This region has the highest population in the district because of its available communications and other trade and commercial facilities. The region extends over a part of Dambuk and Roing Circle. It is bounded on the north by a part of Dambuk and Roing Circle, on the West by East Siang district, on its South by Assam state and on the East by Lohit district.

In the northern part of Roing Circle there are Miri formation and upper Siwaliks as its geology. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid region, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern region and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The entire area is covered by tropical semi evergreen forest.

(ii) Fool-Hills of Dibang Valley district : It is a part of the Middle Himalayas but marooned by power full streams. It covers an area of about 1488 Sq.Km. The area is very sparsely populated due to its rugged terrains and deep gullies formed by numerous streams and rivers. It spreads over the parts of Roing, Desali and Dambuk Circles.. It is bounded on the north by Anelih Circle, on the South by parts of Dambuk and Roing Circles, on the East by Desali Circle and Lohit district and on the West by the East Siang district.

The geology of the region is of Bomdila group, Dirang and Miri formations and upper Siwaliks. The soils of the area are high base status of humid regions. Shallow black, brown and alluvial. Soils of northern region and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial. The entire area is covered by tropical semi-evergreen forests.

(iii) Ahi River Valley : This is a part of the Middle Himalayas draned by the Ahi river, a tributary of the Dibang river. It covers an area of about 647 Sq.Km.. Its population live in villages situated along the river Ahi. The region spreads over parts of Roing, Desali and Dambuk circles. It is bounded on the north by Anelih on the south by the parts of Dambuk and Roing circles, on the east by Desali and Lohit district and on the west by the East Siang district.

The Bomdila group, Miri formation, older and younger Adi volcomics, Disang/Rengging types of geological formations are found in this region. The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid region, high base status soils (Hydromorphic). Shallow black, brown and alluvial. Soils of northern regions. Recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and recently formed hydromorphic alluvial soils. The area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests. It is a well-defined 'V' shaped valley of the river Ahi.

(iv) Emra River Valley : The northern portion of the region is a part of inner Himalayas and the southern portion that of the Middle Himalayas. The region has an area of about 1503 Sq.Km. spreads over the parts of Etalin circle and a very small portion of Anelih circle. It makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north, Analih circle in the south, Anini Circle and a part of Etalin circle in the east and west Siang district in the west.

The soils of the area are high base status souls of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, alluvial soils (recent alluvium) and high base status soils. (Hydromorphic). There are two types of forest in the region. The northern portion of the valley is covered by East Himalayan moist temperate forest and the southern portion by the tropical semi-evergreen forest. The area is considered as a remote one as it does not have any communication. The northern most portion of the area is snow –clad one, lying alongwith the Macmohan line.

(v) Dri-Matun River Valley : The valley, a part of the inner Himalayas, lies in the northern most part of the district. It is a combined valley of two rivers – the Dri river and the Matun river. The region covers an area of about 4181 Km. The population of this region is found to be concentrated only in the areas of the lower course of the Dri-river and its tributary the Matun river. The region spread over the administrative circle of Anini. It makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east, Etalin circle in the south east and south west.

The soils of the area are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, high base status soils (Hydromorphic) and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The entire region is covered by east Himalayan moist temperate forest. The northern most and eastern most portion of the valley are snow – clad areas. Anini, the district headquarter which is located in this region is not connected by any means of surface communication.

(vi) Tangon River Valley : The valley lies in the inner and Middle Himalayas. It covers an area of about 2533 Sq. Km, which is extended to the Tangon river and its tributaries. The easternmost portion of the region is covered with snow. It is a 'V' shaped valley having no communication facilities and as a result of which the area is sparsely populated. The region extends the part of Etalin circle. The region makes its boundaries with China (Tibet) in the north and east Desali circle in the south, Anini circle and a part of Etalin circle in the west.

The soil of this area is high base status of humid regions, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, recently formed (Hydromorphic) alluvial soils and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The south-east portion of the area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forests and the north-west portion by the East Himalayan moist temperate forest.

(vii) Ithuri River valley : The region is a part of the inner and the middle Himalayas. It is an ill-defined 'V' shape valley of the Ithuri river, a tributary of the Dibang river. It covers an approximate area of 1525 Sq. Km. This region occupies mainly Desali Circle. It makes its boundaries with Etalin circle in the north, Roing circle and Lohit district in the south, China (Tibet) and Lohit district in the east and Analih circle and a part of Desali circle in the west.

The geology of the region is of Dirang formation; which is available in the western part of Desali circle. The soils of the region are high base status soils of humid regions, shallow black; brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, recently formed soils, recently formed (Hydromorphic) alluvial soils and alluvial soils (recent alluvium). The north-eastern portion of the area is covered with snow. The area is covered by dense tropical semi-evergreen forest. The area does not have any means of surface communication.

Forest

The Dibang Forest Division falls within the geological sub-tropics and enjoys sub tropical climate. The excessive rainfall, temperature and humidity have blessed the area with a luxuriant vegetation which is typical of the tropics. The luxurious growth is mostly situated in the hilly region and on the valley in between the hills. It has also extended up to the river bank on the plains.

The heterogenous forests found in the tract can be broadly classified in to the following types as per CHAMPION AND SETH'S classification of forests types in India.

Northern tropical semi-evergreen forests (Sub-Himalayan light alluvial semi-evergreen forests)

Northern tropical semi-evergreen forests (Eastern alluvial secondary semi-ever green forest)

Northern India moist deciduous forests (Low alluvial savanah wood land)

Northern India Moist deciduous forests (Eastern Hollock forests)

The total area of forests of the division is 3373.48 sq.kms, out of the above, an area of 281.50 sq.kms is declared as mahao wild Life sanctuary and is controlled and managed by the Divisional Forest Officer. Mahao wild life Division, Roing. The area of Reserved forests is 556.61 sq.kms; proposed Reserved forests is 239.66 sq.kms ; wild life sanctuary is 281.50 sq.kms ; area proposed for dereservation is 239.64 sq.kms and the percentage of reserve forests to the total forest area is 31.95 %.

The district is very thinly populated and after the devastatating earthquake in 1950 many villages have shifted from the hills and settled down at the plains. The local people are exercising their right for collection of forest products for their daily domestic use but not for sale or barter.

So far 5689.30 hectors plantation have been raised in Reserved forests 545.50 hecters in other forest land and 1172.00 hectors plantation have been raised in Non-Forest land. Plantation have also been taken up in the township area to enhance the aesthetic view.

Moreover plantation with medicinal plants have also been taken up by the department.

There is no specific schemes for soil conservation under this division. For the purpose of soil conservation, plantations are raised on the bank of the river. Eroded hill slopes and degraded forests land etc.

The forests were the economic back bone of this divisions prior to 12.12.96. But due to ban imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme count of India in its order dt. 12.12.96, timber operations and its allied business has come to a stand still. At present no timber is being operated either in permit or quota system. Minor forest products like cane Bamboo, thatch, boulders are allowed to be collected an permit system for commercial purpose. Considering the diminishing fish population the commercial exploitation of fish is banned though it was allowed to collect an mahal system for commercial purpose by the local people.

Other than the above forest based industries, the people are engaged in cultivation of various crops and cash crops like Tea, Ginger, Mustared etc. for their economic development.

The development of forests based lndustries are not possible, until and unless the ban imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on timber operations is withdrawn. Presently the only forest based industry is the cane industry which produces cane furniture, basket etc. for commercial purpose as the export of raw cane is banned by the government.

As on 31.12.2001, there are two plywood industries, two venner cum saw mills and twelve saw mills out of these, licence of two saw mills is cancelled by the HPC, 5 saw mills and one venner cum saw mills are also suspended by the S.I.T.

Land and land use pattern and tenancy :

So far as present system of land use pattern is concerned, Arunachal Pradesh is broadly base on the basis of customary and traditional system of the state which however differs from tribe to tribe and area to area. Yet there are general uniformities in most of the important matters throughout Arunachal Pradesh. The local people have traditional ownership over the land which is again either held individually or community basis. They also have traditional hunting and grazing rights in the forests and fishing rights etc. in rivers.

The Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation of 1873 is a safe guard against allination of tribal land to any outsider.

During the decade under report various efforts are being taken by the Govt. for improved cultivation of land applying scientific method, for Agriculture, Horticulture, Tea, Coffee etc. Land is also being used for setting up of various type of Industries, Business organisation, Power generation and Residential purpose.

In order to encourage the young enterprenears, the Govt. also is giving allotment of Govt. land in the town area for commercial and residential purpose for which a nominal rate is fixed by the Govt. as follows:

(a)	For allotment of land to Central Govt. Deptt	=	Rs.10.00 Per sq.mt
(b)	For Department of Arunachal Pradesh	=	Rs. 5.00 Per sq.mt

For Districts.

(i)	Business Purpose	=	Rs. 2.00 Per sq. mtrs.
(ii)	Residential Purpose	=	Rs. 0.50 Per sq. mtrs.

Penalty/Late fee

(i)	Business Purpose	=	15% per annum
(ii)	Residential Purpose	=	10% per annum

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the Lower Dibang Valley district. More than 80% of the total tribal population of the district are dependent on this profession. Hence, it is not only plays vital role in driving the farmers towards self sufficiency but it also helps them to earn money by adopting commercial cultivation.

The farmers grow paddy, maize, millet, mustard, ginger etc. for self consumption as well as on commercial basis.

The lower Dibang Valley, being one of the most productive belt can achieve higher production with the use of modern machinery and know how. But due to dearth of modern know how amongst the cultivators, the agricultural development has been still steady and the achievement are not vividly visible.

Jhum cultivation is dominated mainly in Hunli, Desali circles and few pockets of Dambuk circle, Chidu and Kabali villages of Roing circle and also some areas of Koronu circle. In Hunli and Desali

circles difficult terrain soil and agro climatic conditions prevent to adopt permanent cultivation. Agriculture department is undergoing process of transition from traditional shifting cultivation to permanent cultivation with the introduction of modern technology and in areas where shifting cultivation cannot be avoided. It is proposed to improve its method without disturbing the ecological balance much by incorporating various conserving methodologies in the shifting cultivation practices.

Concerned efforts are taken to educate the people in using improved tools and implements, high yielding and improved seeds, fertilizers etc through demonstration and farmers organisation training etc.

Distribution of H.Y.V improved seeds, fertilizers, tools and implements, machineries and subsidy for purchase of tractors to the farmers are done by the Govt.

Horticulture

The Dibang valley district has all the potential for development of Horticulture. The agro-climatic condition in the undulating terrain provide immense scope for growing a wide variety of tropical, sub-tropical and temperate fruits, vegetables, spices and other aromaic plants, mushroom and ornamental flowers etc.

The department of Horticulture has adopted many measures for the development of horticultural products. The local people of the district are basically in the habit of traditional method of shifting cultivation which is locally known as "JHUM" or shifting cultivation. However, with the change of time, scientific development have been adopted in the agricultural system. The major horticultural crops of the district are pine-apple, orange, banana, Jackfruit and litchi and all types of seasonal vegetables which are grown by the farmers. In 2000, 'Kiwi' cultivation is introduced by the department . Among the spices Ginger cultivation is the major source of income of the people.

The following schemes were implemented to needy people during the period of 1991 to 2000.

a. Control of shifting cultivation.

b. Distribution of fruit plants.

c. Distribution of P.P. chemicals to control insects, pest and diseases.

d. Distribution of manures and fertilizers.

e. Area expansion Programme.

f. Distribution of tool equipments.

g. Kiwi cultivation.

The basic aim of the department is to supplement nutrition to the common people and to increase employment opportunities to them.

Rural Works Department

Rural Works Department mainly deals with the following sectors :

1. Soil and water conservation,
2. Rural link Roads, and
3. Rural housing.

1. Soil & water conservation : The primary objectives of this sector is to reduce soil erosion and to minimize the run off and sediment load to protect the agricultural land from further deterioration degradation by constructing of terrace and by adopting engineering measure as well as by vegetative measures.

2. Rural link Road : The department is presently constructing rural link roads for connecting the interior villages of the district with the nearest available main road. Wherever road communications are not yet taken up, the porter tracks, mule tracks and wire rope suspension bridges are constructed to inter connect the interior villages of the district into the communication network.

3. Rural Housing : The main purpose of the rural housing programme is to provide accommodation facilities to the economically weaker section of the people of the district by constructing of residential huts and by providing construction materials to them.

The main difficulty faced in the implementation of schemes in various interior parts of the district is the lack of proper communication. Almost all the construction materials is carried from Roing/Tinsukhia which involves huge cost of transportation. Moreover, the interior villages are yet to be connected by road communication, due to which materials are transported by head load in many villages

Public Works Department

The working jurisdiction of Rowing P.W.D Division covers 5 (five) administrative circles viz.,

Roing, Dambuk, Koronu, Hunli and Desali. The various development activities such as construction of Roads, Bridge, Buildings during the last decade are summarized below :

Sl. No.	Name of construction work	Number
1.	Novodaya Vidyalaya Samity School Building	1
2.	Court building	1
3.	Government building	
	a. Type – I	250
	b. Type – II	239
	c. Type – III	40
	d. Type – IV	19
	e. Type – V	3
	f. Type – VI	1
4.	Bachelors Barrack	132
5.	Office Building	20
6.	Inspection Bunglow	13
7.	Godown and Garrage	33
8.	S & I Road	282.83 Kms.
9.	F/C Road	231.52 kms.
10.	Porter Track	111.00 Kms.
11.	Sol	203.42 Kms.
12.	WBM	165.26 Kms.
13.	B/T	141.14 Kms.
14.	Wall	1869 mtrs.
15.	B/Bridge	4
16.	RCC Building	2

Integrated Rural Development

The District Rural Development Agency, Dibang Valley District, Anini was established during 1982-84. The DRDA Anini under its jurisdiction has 82 Gram Panchayats, 6 (six) Anchal Samities and 3(three) CD Blocks.

The DRDA Anini is the overall incharge of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of various centrally sponsored schemes executed through 3 (three) Blocks and 6 (six) Anchal Samities.

Despite of communication bottleneck in the District the DRDA Anini is making all out efforts for successful implementation of all the poverty alleviation programmes sponsored by the government from time to time.

Under IRDP the DRDA Anini has assisted 4197 individual, and 2 groups of beneficiaries through various schemes and trained 39 Rural Youths both males and females under TRYSEM Programme during the period from 1990-91 to December'2000.

With a view to economic subsistence the Government of India has launched a new Programme namely SGSY (SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA) a Programme of self employment by marging IRDP/TRYSEM/SITRA/ DWCRA/GKY w.e.f 1.4.1999. The aim and objectives of SGSY Programme is to assist the families below poverty line by providing self employment for both individual swarezgaries as well as SHG (self help group).

Similarly, by replacing JRY a new Programme called JGSY (JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA) with renewed guidelines by strengthening Panchayat bodies has been launched by the Government w.e.f. 1.4.1997. Another programme called EAS (Employment Assurance Scheme) has been implemented by the DRDA for giving meaningful employment as well as to provide infrastructural facilities to the people in the district. Under JGSY 3.66 Mandays and EAS 10.35 Mandays have been generated during the above period.

Under IAY 778 houses were newly constructed and 190 houses were upgraded during the period from 1990-91 to December 2000.

Recently the Government has launched a new scheme namely SGRY(SAMPOORNA GRAM ROZGAR YOJANA) by marging JGSY and EAS.

The objectives of this new Programme is to provide grainful employment to the below poverty line families. Under this Programme food grains will be provided @ 5 Kgs. Per day per worker alongwith balance amount as cash to ensure notified minimum wages every week and to create infrastructural facilities to the people in the District.

Another Programme namely PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) has been introduced by the Govt. with a view to connect the Rural villages having population of 250 and above 500 by constructing Rural link roads from 2001-2002. For this purpose the Govt. has released a sum of Rs.2,47,00,000/- to under-take execution of the work through concerned departments (PWD and RWD).

Communication bottleneck due to peculier topographical condition of the District and inadequancy of fund allocation by the Govt. are the main problems for successful implementation of the programmes. Infrastructural gap like lack of communication and transportation facilities in the hilly terrain, marketing problems, scattered settlement pattern of population in the hilly areas, lack of power, tarbulant rivers in between villages etc. are the hindering factors for development of rural areas.

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary

Livestock plays an important role in the socio-economic life and development of the people of Arunachal Pradesh. In rural areas, the economic status of a family is assessed with the number of animals especially Mithun that a family possesses. Meat is the favourate food for the people.

In comparison to other parts of the country the potentiality of live-stock rearing is found to be congenial in this region due to heavy rain-fall and abundance of natural green grass all over the state.

The developmental activities have been divided mainly into 3 aspects :

1. Animal health.
2. Livestock development and production
3. Education and training.

The Veterinary Aid Centres at village level and Dispensaries at block level are functioning for effective animal health coverage.

During 1991-2000 a number of veterinary dispensaries, Aid Centres and laboratories have come up.

Existing Veterinary Institutions in the district are as below :

1.	Veterinary Dispensary	6 Nos.
2.	Veterinary Aid Centres	7 Nos.
3.	Cattle Up-grading Centre	7 Nos.
4.	District Diagnostic Lab.	1 No.
5.	Milk Collection and Marketing Centre	1 No.
6.	District Poultry Centre	1 No.
7.	District Pig Breeding Farm	1 No.
8.	Feed Mixing Plant	1 No.
9.	Inter-State Check Gate	1 No.
10.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	1 No.

Dairy Development

The Dibang valley district is dependent on state for almost all commodities with a very limited economic activity of its own. Therefore the scope of Dairy Development is strongly felt for subsidiary income in these area as well as to meet up the increasing demand of milk and milk products of the people. The people of rural area have also realized the importance of milk and its by products. Today cattle is reared not only for meat purpose or traditional barter system, but also for fulfilling the requirement of milk. The cattle and buffalo population in the district is almost 43,068 as per the quinquennial census report of 1997-98.

The animal husbandry and veterinary Department are partially responsible for Diary development in the district. The Government Diary Farm at Roing can meet up only a partial demand of the town. In this sector of the Department milk is collected from themilk Producers of surrounding villages and marketed to the town. The activity of health coverage on animal is taken care by the department of animal husbandry and veterinary. The Department has set up several centres as per requirement of the area.

The Department of animal Husbandry and Veterinary is extending educational Programme to the local people and encouraging them to take up more Diary Schemes on 50% subsidy.

Seeing the increasing demand of milk and each by its byproducts in the area, taking up of dairy farming is found to be commercially viable.

Fishery

The mighty river Dibang originates here from Anini and penetrates through the district along with its tributaries like Dri, Mathum, Embra, Ahum, Ethun, Deopani, Epipani and Sisiri. As such though a hill district, there is no dearth of water resources and highly potential for cold and warm water fisheries. However as there is no fisherman by caste or creed and the people were unaware of the scientific fishfarming, this protein food was obtained directly from its natural resources. The pisiculture system was introduced in a very humble way from 2nd plan onwards with the purpose of motivating the farmers that the harvest could not be reaped at the door steps rather to go for wild catch.

The department of fisheries has taken up some schemes for the development of fisheries in the district. The main objective of the Programme is to produce fish and fishseed through farmers for which a subsidiary oriented Programme for construction of pond/farms and also providing fishery inputs etc. Under this Programme 50 hact of water area has been brought under pisiculture till date. There are three govt. fish seeds farm in the district.

Two major waterlands namely sally lake and Mehao lake are existing in the district .During the year 1975-76 the Salley lake was made by the Fishery department about 4km away from Roing. The lake is endowed with various species of fishes. The mehao lake is a natural lake situated 20km away from Roing. The joint survey conducted by the fishery and forest department during 1995, had found that there were not any species of fishes in the lake. Later on the fishery department had released a pair of common carp and few number of tran seeds which are found to have been surviving well in the lake.

The district has sizeable potentialities and yet to be utilized in sustainable manner. Due to lack of infrastructure facilities like communication, sufficient staff, communication gap between fish farmers and research facilitators etc.

Textile and Cottage Industry

Handloom is primary occupation of the women folk throughout the state. Almost every household can weave very fine cloth from locally grown cotton, fabrics of traditional designs alongwith modern designs. All women have excellent sense of colour fabrics and various designs inherited from their traditional articles. Hence, if given opportunity like training and other facilities and loans, society can develop their skills and earn a good livings.

The forest based industry, cottage industry traditional crafts like carpet making, wood carving, silver and blacksmithy articles are very much prevalent in traditional ways. Handicrafts articles are also practiced by every house and every persons are expert in this field.

The government is helping the people towards development of traditional items by providing some welfare schemes like project package schemes; workshed cum housing schemes, health package schemes; group insurance schemes etc.

The main problem for its development is the lack of commercial assistance by the government, insufficient raw materials, well equipped tools and trained personnels.

Trade and Commerce

Due to difficult topography and poor road communication trade and commerce could not develop up to the expectation level in this district.

Although communication system is not improved in the district yet supply of ration commodities are being maintained by land routes/head loads in the interior locations.

Air sorties to difficult terrain areas is almost discontinued. All essential items & building materials are being transported by head load in these locations.

Chances of development of Trade & commerce entirely depends on improvement of road communication.

Transport and communication

In the matter of communication the district is lagging far behind. Anini, the district head-quarters of Dibang Valley District which remained isolated from the rest of the country in absence of a proper road communication was finally connected by a motorable road stretching over 230 kms. The road was formally inaugurated by his Exellency the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh Sri D.D Thakur, on the 5th Nov. 90. The present road is class V specifications and somehow fit for light vehicle traffic only. Due to difficult terrain, the road is prone to heavy land slides and therefore remained cut off for major part of the year. The road is required to be upgraded to class ix specification.

At present the following routes are connected by regular bus services of Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Department, Co-operative Transport Society and Anchal Samiti:

1.	Roing	-	Sadiya
2.	Roing	-	Hunli
3.	Roing	-	Koronu
4.	Roing	-	Rukmo
5.	Roing	-	Epipani
6.	Roing	-	Tezu
7.	Roing	-	Tinsukhia
8.	Roing	-	Chidu
9.	Dambuk	-	Paglam

N.B Sl.no 6,7 & 9 Routes shown at 6,7 &9 are through winter season

Electricity

1. Potentiality of Hydel/Thermal Power in Arunachal Pradesh
Dibang Valley District (Hydel Power)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of stream	Avg. Head	Capacity	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	C/oTheya Ahfra MMHS At Desali Circle	Theya Ahfra	19.5mtr	1x 30 KW	Completed dg. 2000
2	C/o Angolin MMHS at Etalin Circle	Tah-Ahfra	27.0 mtr	1 x 50 KW	Completed dg. 2001
3	C/o Chini Ahfra MHS at Amuli near Anini	Chini-Ahfra	30.0 mtr	1 x 250 KW	Completed dg. 2001
4	C/o Deopani MHS Ph-II	Deopani	69.0 mtr	2x250 KW	Under Construction

2. The Scheme for Generation Power is stated below :

(a)	Deopani MHS PH – I	Installed Capacity	3 x 250 KW.
(b)	Awapani MHS	Installed Capacity	1 x 250 KW
			2 x 100 KW
			3 x 50 KW
(c)	Theya Ahfra MMHS	Installed Capacity	1 x 30 KW
(d)	Angolin MMHS	Installed Capacity	1 x 50 KW
(e)	Chini Ahfra	Installed Capacity	1 x 250 KW

Future

(a)	Deopani MHS Ph-II	Installed Capacity	2 x 250 KW
(b)	Chini Ahfra MHS Ph-II	Installed Capacity	2 x 250 KW

3. The Scheme for electrification and its Implementation in both Rural and Urban areas its impact on the rural folk.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Village targeted for electrification	Electrification completed upto 3/2002
1999-2000			
1.	Village electrification on Programme P:VE (Normal under Roing & Desali Circle in Dibang Valley District.	5 Nos.	5 Nos
2.	Village electrification Programme P:VE (Normal) in Roing circle in Dibang Valley District	4 Nos.	4 Nos.

Panchayati Raj

With the introduction of Panchayat Raj system in the State, various developmental activities has been initiated and implemented through the Panchayat, Anchal Samities and Gram Panchayat cover the entire population of the District. The powers and functions of the Panchayat Raj are well defined in the Panchayat Regulations.

Local people who were hither to adverse to the administration and its activities have off late realized the importance of the administration. The people have become more politically conscious since Panchayat Raj came into existence and more so after Arunachal Pradesh attained full state-hood with Legislative Assembly of its own. Participation of the people during the earlier elections has been very promising. This certainly indicates their maturity and consciousness

in the political sphere. The Panchayati Raj system was not in operation since 1997 in Arunachal Pradesh.

Tourism

Dibang Valley District has a lot of Potential for development of Tourism but due to lack of any establishment of tourism department in the District, the same could not be executed on earlier occasion.

During the year 2001, an officer of Forest Department was given the responsibility as ex officio District Transport Officer to look after the development of Tourism in the District. After the celebration of first ever Bhrahamaputra Darshan Festival during the year 2001, the Dibang Valley came into lime light and was recognized as a potential Tourist spot.

The places of Tourist interest include, Mayudia, Bhishmaknagar, Salley lake, Meha lake, Hunli J.N.V. Udyan Roing etc. But due to lack of infrastructural facilities these spots are yet to be developed properly to attract the tourists.

No proper publicity was done in the past to make the people aware about these tourist destinations. During Bharmaputra Darshan Festival at Roing some publicity was done by giving advertisement in the news paper to attract the tourists for the festival. But much more is required to be done to recognize the Dibang Valley as a established place of tourist attraction.

Publicity

Publicity has immense scope in a vast and underdeveloped district like Dibang valley where information, education and communication are required for effective implementation of all welfare and developmental programmes in the villages. Be it any new agricultural projects requiring latest know how or health, education or social welfare schemes, adequate sensitization of details of the schemes are essentials for motivating people.

1. In addition to these, Major developmental programmes undertaken both at state and national level required proper dissemination in order to keep the masses abreast of change and development around them.

2. Taking above factors into account, State government has set up a publicity department in the district with the objective of bringing the people closer to the mainstream developmental process. There are four projections unites Anini, Desali, Roing and Dambuk in the district.

In Dibang Valley district the publicity Department regularly renders the following services.

(a) Field publicity consisting of film shows in villages on various welfare and developmental subjects.

(b) Distribution of calenders, diaries and pamphlets on health and developmental themes.

(c) Arrangement of photographic, audio-visual as well as press coverage of major events of the district through liaison with various media agencies like AIR, DD and other agencies.

(d) Both the state as well as central government have taken up certain schemes in the district viz., there are 3 (three) V.L.P.T stations at Dibang valley dist namely :- Roing, Anini and Hunli.

(e) Because of inaccessibility of poor communication facilities and illiteracy of large sections of the masses, proper publicity drive in the district is still a big challenge for the department.

Education

During the last decade from 1991 to 2000 a considerable number of educational institution have come up in Dibang Valley district. As per 2001 census the district has 246 villages out of which 81 villages are having educational facilities.

The role of parents is very encouraging. They are taking part in managing the school affairs. They are partly or wholly aware of the importance of school education of their children.

A district educational training institution has been established at Roing which started functioning w.e.f July'2000 and imparting in service training Programme. There is one ITI under the department of industry which offers Diploma in vocational education. Moreover, there are about 50 Anganwadi centres under ICDS. functioning in the district. Under Adult Education Programme. Total literacy campaign and

past literacy Programme is going to be sanctioned by the government shortly. Recently, Government has introduced Sarbha Shiksha Abhijan (SSA) sponsored by the government of India to enroll cent percent of the children in school by 2003 and provide useful and relevant elementary education for all the children in the age group 5-14 years by 2011. The pre-project activities of the Programme is already being implemented in this district.

Some non Governmental organisations have also come up to share the responsibility of imparting education in the district. These organisations are rendering useful services to community and providing encouraging results.

A lot has been done in this field of education during this decade for rendering educational services to the children of this remote areas of the district in spite of barrier posed by taugh topographical terrains, hostile climate, scattered habitations and poor economic condition of the people . The tables given below reveals the actual position of decadal growth of educational institutions and decadal growth or enrolment of students.

TABLE – I DECADAL GRAWTH OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Category of Institutions	Position of educational Institutions		
	1990-91	2000–01	% of Increase
1	2	3	4
Pre-primary/ Community School	15	37	146.67
Primary Schools	41	36	-
Middle Schools	16	19	18.75
Secondary Schools	03	05	66.67
Hr. Secondary Schools	04	04	
Other Organisation Schools	02	10	400.000

TABLE – II DECADAL GFROWTH OF ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS

	Enrolment	Position	
Sex	1990 – 91	2000 – 01	% of Increase
1	2	3	4
Boys	5199	7225	38.97
Girls	3579	5566	55.52
Total	8778	12791	45.72

Co-Operative

There is immense scope for cooperative for upliftment of socio economic developments of the people of this district. Life style of the people of the villages in particular is still pursued on cooperative spirit and this inherent quality provides an ideal condition for the development of the cooperative covering various socio-economic activities touching upon common interest.

During the last decade main thust was directed towards expansion of consumer's activities, improvement in providing passenger services through transport co-operative covering remote rural areas and establishment of three branches of cooperative bank at Roing, Dambuk and Anini to provide Agricultural credit, establishment of LAMPS (Large Size Multi-Purpose coop. Society) at Anini, Roing and Dambuk one in each, which are catering the need of Agricultural credit in addition to maintenance of public distribution system and daily consumer's needs are the remarkable achievement during the decade.

Major expansion of cooperative activities is handicapped due to absence of proper road communication. For instance the entire Upper Dibang Valley area has to depend upon supply through sorties and land road. Similarly, Middle Dibang Valley area often remains cut off due to bad road condition as specially during monsoon. As for Roing area the One cane and Bamboo Farming and Marketing cooperative society and one Farming cooperative society has been registered in Dibang Valley district.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Natural calamities particularly flood is occurring in every year during monsoon and affecting mainly the people of Dambuk and Paglam area. During the flash flood 2000, people of the area of Paglam, Bizari and Anpum under Dambuk Circle were seriously victimized. They lost everything including their houses. Around 2000 people were affected in the flood of 2000 in Dambuk circle. Ration commodities and other relief were provided to the victims worthing a total of Rs.30.00 lakhs. A lot of flood control works have been taken up by other departments also. A sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs against crop damage cases has also been distributed to the farmers.

One Disaster management committee has already been constituted at Roing and similar Disaster management committee have also been constituted in different circle and sub-divisions namely Hunli, Desali, Koronu, Dambuk and Paglam. A lot of Relief and Rehabilitation works have also been undertaken. Flood protection work have been executed through IFCD, PWD, and other organisations. No Ex-serviceman and Tibetan refugee has been reported from this district. The DLRC Roing is controlling overall relief development work.

A Lot of precautionary measures have been taken through the disaster management committee in the event of any eventuality during natural calamities like flood and earthquake etc. All deptts. have been asked to take necessary precautionary measures accordingly.

Lower Dibang Valley is mainly flood affected area and lot of other precautionary step have also been taken up by the Government to ensure proper relief and rehabilitation of the people.

Crime punishment customary laws and statutory laws

1. Civil, Criminal and village dispute are the nature of crime which are tried by the Civil Court, Criminal Court and village Kebang and Arbitration.

2. The Dy. Commissioner is the Administrative Head of the District who exercises the Executive Power, District Magistrate, Session Judge, Member of MACT to try Civil/criminal courts/MACT etc.

   The Extra Asstt. Commissioner and circle officers are enjoying Executive and judiciary power, conferred to them by the Government either JMFC or JMSC to try criminal offence /MV Act/ 3 BEFR etc.

   As per provision of 19 & 20 of the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945, the village authorities are allowed to try some petty offences like criminal and civil.

3. The customary law differs in Arunachal Pradesh from tribe to tribe i.e indigenous inhabitants of this region.

(v) Census Concepts

Building

A "Building" is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one Component Units, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishment such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, work-shops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that building which have Component Units may be used for contribution of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Permanent houses

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of permanent materials. Materials of wall can be burnt bricks, GI/metal/Asbestos sheets, stone with lime or cement or cement concrete. Roof may be made of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated/galvanized iron or zinc/ other metal or asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone, stone, RBC/RCC or concrete.

Semi-permanent houses

Houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary materials.

Temporary houses

Houses in which both wall and roof are made of materials which have to be replaced frequently. Wall may be made of grass, thatch, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud, plastic/polythene, un-burnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood.

Room

A room should have four walls with a doorway and a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and breath of at least 1½ metres and 2 metres in height. An enclosure which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located, which are not normally used for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room for the purpose of this question.

One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., have been construed to be a room.

In certain parts of the country, particularly in rural areas, the pattern of housing may present some problems. For example, a household may be in occupation of several huts put to different uses such as main residence, sitting room, store and even for sleeping at night. By strict application of the definition each one will be reckoned as a census house, but this does not reflect the real situation. While huts used as sleeping rooms beyond the main residence, should be counted as rooms rather than separate census houses.

If a garage is used by a servant and he lives in it as a separate household, it should be reckoned as a room available to the servant's household. If the servant is considered as a member of the household then the garage room should be reckoned as an additional room of the household.

Census house

A Census House is a building or a part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Village

The basic unit for rural area is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban areas

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area.

a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

b) All other places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously

   i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;

   ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits ; and

   iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

City

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of the village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 201, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites :

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituents towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town : and

(b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted :

(i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths ; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a contiguous spread.

Household

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. A household may consist of related to each other, unrelated or both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member household, two member households or multi member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'

If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it is a household or not is a common kitchen. In a few situations, it may become difficult to apply the definition of household strictly. For example, a person living alone in a census house, whether cooking or not cooking meals, will have to treated as a household. Similarly, if husband and wife or a group of related persons are living together in a census house but not cooking their meals, will also constitute a normal household.

For this purpose of census there are three type of Households i.e., Normal Household, Institutional Household and the Houseless Household.

Institutional household

A group of unrelated persons who live in a institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc.

Houseless household

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places like worship, mandaps, railways platforms etc., are treated as Houseless households.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in Arunachal Pradesh are given below :

Scheduled Castes

"The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) order, 1956", and as inserted by Act 69 of 1986 (part II of Scheduled I) the following Castes are to be treated as Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh for 2001 census.

1 Bansphor
2 Bhuinmali or Mali
3 Brittial-Bania or Bania
4 Dhupi or Dhobi
5 Dugla or Dholi
6 Hira
7 Jalkeot
8 Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
9 Kaibartta or Jaliya
10 Lalbegi
11 Mahara
12 Mehtar or Bhangi
13 Muchi or Rishi
14 Namasudra
15 Patni
16 Sutradhar

Scheduled Tribes

In the Presidential Order of 1956, mentioned above, the following tribes are treated as Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh for 2001 Census.

1 Abor
2 Adi
3 Apatani
4 Dafla
5 Galong
6 Khampti
7 Khowa
8 Mishmi
9 Momba
10 Any Naga tribes
11 Sherdukpen
12 Singpho

Language and Mother tongue

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother of the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have as script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could have been achieved through adult literacy classes ot through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind but can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy rate

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rates.

Educational level

The highest level of education a person has completed.

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in "work" as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e., six months or more during the

last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal Worker

A person who worked for less than six (6) months of the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Non worker

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e., in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census, a person is classified as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct the cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals cereal and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground nuts, topioca etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or graves, etc.. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer

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

Household Industry worker

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/ himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musicians, Dancer, Washerman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry is termed as a 'Other Workers (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artist, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work participation rate

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population.

Population Density

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age

Age is measured in terms of completed number of years.

Sex ratio

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non Census Concepts

Improved drinking water

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System of sewerage

Generally, a sewerage system means a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in those towns.

Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrine from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate (CBR)

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid –year Population}} \text{ x1000}$$

Crude death rate (CDR)

Ratio of the number of live deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid –year Population}} \text{ x 1000}$$

Natural growth rate

Growth rate is obtained as the different between crude birth and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

General fertility rate (GFR)

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

Total Fertility rate (TFR)

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \text{S ASFR}_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49}}{1000}$$

Total marital Fertility rate (TMFR)

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of woman till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \text{S ASMFR}_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49}}{1000}$$

Age specific mortality rate (ASMFR)

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

q1

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)

Number of infant dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a tear per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Early Neo-natal mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Late Neo-natal mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Post Late Neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR)

$$PNMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Pre-natal mortality rate (PMR)

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still birth rate (SBR)

$$SBR = \frac{\text{Number of still birth during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Maternal mortality rate(MMR)

Number of deaths of woman in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any related to pregnancy and child births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to woman in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1,00,000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population)

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4)

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Child woman ratio (5-9)

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 woman in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/ migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational courses that lasted for only few months of a year, she/ he too were considered as a migrant.

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides she/he is not considered as migrant.

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house

for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relative's houses is in a place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of the education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Internal and International migration

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter-state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. This present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded.

Rural-Urban components of migration

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz., rural to rural, rural to urban, Urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic status of urban units

Civic status of town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Committee/Municipal Council, Municipality etc.

Size-class of UA/Town

Size–class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs/ Towns. These Class I UAs/Towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are M7 (5,000,000 and above); M6 (2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5 (1,000,000 to 1,999,999); M4 (500,000 to 999,999); M3 (300,000 to 499,999); M2 (200,000 to 299,999) and M1 (100,000 to 199,999) towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,000 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000 – 19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V and towns with less than 5000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum area

The Slum Areas (improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) area by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or family arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are determined to safety, health or morals.

Mega city

The concept of 'Mega City' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastucture Development in Mega Cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega Cities.

(vii) 2001 Census finding— Population, its distribution

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 57720 comprising 31442 males and

26278 females and constituting 5.3 percent of the state population spread over 13029 Sq.Km. area of the district. Among the circles of the district Roing circle is the most populous circle having a population of 34627 while Mipi circle is the smallest one with a population of 275 in the district. Other circles in order of their population size are (1) Dambuk (2) Anini (3) Koronu (4) Italin (5) Hunli (6) Desali (7) Kronli and (8) Anelih.

Out of the total population of the district 82.5 percent lives in rural areas while 17.5 percent lives in urban areas. The corresponding proportion in rural and urban areas of the state are 79.2 percent and 20.8 percent respectively. The average number of towns per hundred inhabited villages is often considered as an index of urbanization. In this district there are 0.5 percent town for every hundred villages, indicating that the district is one of the less urbanized district in the state. Only one circle of the district has urban population.

Out of total 246 villages in the district 213 are inhabitated. In terms of rural population Roing circle is the most populated circle with 51.5 percent of rural population of the district, while Mipi circle with 0.6 percent of the rural population of the district stands lowest in rural population. In terms of number of villages Roing circle leads with 45 inhabited villages, while Mipi Circle with only 9(Nine) inhabited villages holds the last rank.

Urban population of the district is distributed among 1(One) Urban units and no urban unit has municipal status. The average size of an urban centre in the district worksout to 10,107 persons.

Roing is the only town in the district . The class, status, population in 2001 census growth rate, density, sex ratio, work participation, literacy rate are given below in a tabular form of the town.

Sl. No.	Size	Name	Class	Status	Population in 2001 Census	Growth rate	Density	Sex ratio	Work participation rate			Literacy rate		
									P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	NA	Roing	IV	C.T	10,107	44.9	NA	765	33.3	48.9	13.0	84.5	89.3	78.1

In general the urban population of the district are mixed with Hindu, Buddhist, Mahamadan, Sikh, Jain, Christian and others (some local people belong to “Doney Polo” the local religion). For higher education no separate University is available in the town as well as in the district. The nearest University is located in Dibrugarh (Assam).

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF CIRCLES BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Population 1991 Total	1991 Rural	1991 Urban	Population 2001 Total	2001 Rural	2001 Urban	Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001 Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage urban population 1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mipi	315	315	0	275	275	0	-12.7	-12.7	-	0	0
2	Anini	4,062	4,062	0	4,069	4,069	0	0.2	0.2	-	0	0
3	Etalin	1,066	1,066	0	1,575	1,575	0	47.8	47.8	-	0	0
4	Anelih	738	738	0	564	564	0	-23.6	-23.6	-	0	0
5	Kronli	1,212	1,212	0	789	789	0	-34.9	-34.9	-	0	0
6	Hunli	1,265	1,265	0	1,030	1,030	0	-18.6	-18.6	-	0	0
7	Desali	824	824	0	823	823	0	-0.1	-0.1	-	0	0
8	Roing	25,631	18,655	6,976	34,627	24,520	10,107	35.1	31.4	44.9	27.2	29.2
9	Dambuk	7,955	7,955	0	10,443	10,443	0	31.3	31.3	-	0	0
10	Koronu	-	-	-	3,525	3,525	0	-	-	-	-	0
District Total :		**43,068**	**36,092**	**6,976**	**57,720**	**47,613**	**10,107**	**(+)34.0**	**(+)31.9**	**(+)44.9**	**16.2**	**17.5**

The above table shows the decadal changes in population of Circles by residence. It reveals from the table that at the district level as a whole the increase in percentage of decadal variation (1991-2001) of population is total 34.0, Rural 31.9 and urban 44.9, while go to circle level, it is seen that the highest decrease in population is found in Kronli (-) 34.9 followed by Anelili (-) 23.6, Hunli (-) 18.6 and Mipi (-) 12.7. The highest increase in population is found in Etalin (+) 47.8, Roing (+) 35.1, Dambuk (+) 31.3 and Anini (+) 0.2. The percentage of urban population to total population of the district in 1991 is 16.2 and in 2001 it is 17.5.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population Persons	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200 Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anini-Etalin	66	5,919	3,595	2,324	61 (92.4)	1,420	983
2	Hunli Kronli	75	3,206	1,689	1,517	73 (97.3)	1,191	1,155
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	38,488	20,431	18,057	24 (33.3)	1,268	1,094
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**213**	**47,613**	**25,715**	**21,898**	**158 (74.2)**	**3,879**	**3,232**

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999 Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999 Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Anini-Etalin	4 (6.1)	844	408	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	1 (1.3)	158	134	1 (1.3)	340	228	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	21 (29.2)	3,795	3,488	15 (20.8)	5,991	5,044	12 (16.7)	9,377	8,431
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**26 (12.2)**	**4,797**	**4,030**	**16 (7.5)**	**6,331**	**5,272**	**12 (5.6)**	**9,377**	**8,431**

TABLE 2 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Anini-Etalin	1 (1.5)	1,331	933	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total : 1 (0.5)		**1,331**	**933**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

The table shows the population size range in the inhabited villages. The number and percentages of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges have been worked out at C.D. Block level of the district. It can be seen from the table that majority of the villages (74.2 percent) come under lowest population size range of less than 200. It is further observed that at the district level the number and percentage of inhabited villages have been declined considerably in the high population size ranges and in fact there is no village beyond the population size range of 2000 - 4999. A C.D. Block level analysis also shows the similar trend.

TABLE 3 : NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

Name of town
1
(a) New
(i) Statutory town
1, 2, 3 } Not Available
(ii) Census town
1. Roing
(b) Denotified
(i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns
1, 2, 3 } Not Available
(ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria
1, 2, 3 } Not Available
(iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notified as statutory town in 2001 census
1, 2, 3 } Not Available
(c) Declassified
1, 2, 3 } Not Available
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)
1, 2, 3 } Not Available

Declassified means the census towns of 1991 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

The table gives an idea of new towns added in 2001 census and towns denotified/declassified after 1991 census. It can be seen from the table that no new town have been created in 2001 census and no town has been declassified in the district after 1991 census.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	213	100.0	47,613	100.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**47,613**	**100.0**

Population Density (Rural) of the district : 0

In Census the Density of poopulation works out as population per Sq. Km. In the vast area of 83743 Sq. Km. of Arunachal Pradesh there are altogether 1097968 people accounted for 2001 Census. So, the density of population of the State is very low as compared to national average. The density of India comes around 324 during 2001where as density of Arunachal Pradesh is 13 only. The same is the case with Dibang Valley District where density of population is 14 only. In the absence of cadastral survey the area figure below district level is not available and as such the village level density of population could not be workedout.

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Census Year	State			District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	Data not available					
1911						
1921						
1931						
1941						
1951						
1961	894	894	-	999	999	-
1971	861	881	457	806	806	-
1981	862	881	629	661	661	-
1991	859	880	728	788	810	681
2001	893	914	819	836	852	765

Note : Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males.

The table shows the sex ratio of State and district, 1901 - 2001. In Arunachal Pradesh Census started its operation since 1961. The average sex ratio of the district has always been reported below 900 mark except in 1961. If we look into average State urban sex ratio it is seen that it is absolutely below the moderate sex ratio but one positive point is noticed that urban sex ratio has always been maintained upward trend, starting 457 it has reached to 819 in 2001. The sex ratio of the district(rural) appears to be very ideal (999) during 1961 while it came down to 806 during 1971 and further deteriorated during 1981. However, it started improving from the year 1991 and has gone up to 852 during 2001 Census.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mipi	752	752	-
2	Anini	683	683	-
3	Etalin	543	543	-
4	Anelih	979	979	-
5	Kronli	943	943	-
6	Hunli	773	773	-
7	Desali	974	974	-
8	Roing	843	877	765
9	Dambuk	901	901	-
10	Koronu	882	882	-
	District Total :	**836**	**852**	**765**

This table gives circlewise sex ratio of rural and urban population as calculated during the 2001 Census. It is observed from the table that the sex ratio for total rural area works out to 852 whereas it is 765 for total urban area.

The sex ratio in rural area is highest (979) in Anelih circle whereas in urban area it is highest (765) in Roing Circle. The sex ratio of the district as a whole is 836 females per 1000 males.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Anini-Etalin	646
2	Hunli Kronli	898
3	Roing-Dambuk	884
	District (Rural) Total :	**852**

This table presents data on sex ratio by C.D. Blocks. It can be seen from the table that the highest (898) has been registered against Hunli Kronli C.D. Block among the C.D. Blocks of the district. The average rural sex ratio of the district is 852 only.

TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	35	16.4	2,889	6.1
700-749	13	6.1	4,567	9.6
750-799	14	6.6	4,565	9.6
800-849	20	9.4	5,176	10.9
850-899	21	9.9	9,702	20.4
900-949	17	8.0	7,805	16.4
950-999	9	4.2	6,304	13.2
1000-1099	33	15.5	4,927	10.3
1100+	51	23.9	1,678	3.5
District Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**47,613**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (R) for District : 852

The table No.8 presents data on sex ratio of rural population by ranges.The very high sex ratio recorded in 51 villages which constitute 3.5 percent population of the district and on the contrary the lowest range of sex ratio of less than 700 reveals in35villages consisting of total population 6.1 percent.The total rural sex ratio of the district is 852.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Roing	(CT)	765
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**765**

Roing is the only town of the district where sex ratio works out to 765 only.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR CIRCLES, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mipi	Total	28	18	10	556
		Rural	28	18	10	556
		Urban		0	0	0
2	Anini	Total	665	361	304	842
		Rural	665	361	304	842
		Urban		0	0	0
3	Etalin	Total	214	104	110	1,058
		Rural	214	104	110	1,058
		Urban		0	0	0
4	Anelih	Total	89	50	39	780
		Rural	89	50	39	780
		Urban		0	0	0
5	Kronli	Total	115	60	55	917
		Rural	115	60	55	917
		Urban		0	0	0
6	Hunli	Total	146	77	69	896
		Rural	146	77	69	896
		Urban		0	0	0
7	Desali	Total	164	71	93	1,310
		Rural	164	71	93	1,310
		Urban		0	0	0
8	Roing	Total	5,937	3,040	2,897	953
		Rural	4,496	2,297	2,199	957
		Urban	1,441	743	698	939
9	Dambuk	Total	2,325	1,181	1,144	969
		Rural	2,325	1,181	1,144	969
		Urban		0	0	0
10	Koronu	Total	741	395	346	876
		Rural	741	395	346	876
		Urban		0	0	0
	District Total :	**Total**	**10,424**	**5,357**	**5,067**	**946**
		Rural	**8,983**	**4,614**	**4,369**	**947**
		Urban	**1,441**	**743**	**698**	**939**

It is seen from the above table 10 that the rural sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 is 947, Total 946 and the urban 939. At the circle level the highest sex ratio is seen in Desali circle 1310, followed by Etalin circle 1058 which is above 1000 and the lowest sex ratio is found in Mipi circle 556. The gap is huge in between highest and lowest sex ratio in the age group 0-6 for circles.

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anini-Etalin	907	483	424	878
2	Hunli Kronli	514	258	256	992
3	Roing-Dambuk	7,562	3,873	3,689	952
	District (Rural) Total :	**8,983**	**4,614**	**4,369**	**947**

The table shows the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for C.D. Blocks. Among the C.D. blocks of the district Hunli-Kronli C.D. block has dominated the sex ratio with 992 and Anini - Etalin C.D. block has recorded lowest sex ratio with 878. The total sex ratio of rural area of the district is 947 in the age group 0-6 years.

TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	85	39.9	677	7.5
700-749	2	0.9	118	1.3
750-799	11	5.2	1,098	12.2
800-849	5	2.3	194	2.2
850-899	8	3.8	802	8.9
900-949	13	6.1	1,515	16.9
950-999	4	1.9	1,003	11.2
1000-1099	35	16.4	2,372	26.4
1100+	50	23.5	1,204	13.4
District (Rural) Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**8,983**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District : 947

The table provides the sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 by ranges. It can be seen from the table that as many as 85 villages (39.9 percent) with the total population 677 (7.5 percent) fall within the range of sex ratio less than 700. 1100 + is found in 50 villages (23.5 percent) where total population is 1204 (13.4 percent). The next higher range of sex ratio 1000 - 1099 is observed in 35 villages where percentage distribution of population is 26.4 percent.

TABLE13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS /TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Roing	(C.T.)	1,441	743	698	939
	District(Urban) Total :		**1,441**	**743**	**698**	**939**

Roing is the only town in the district where sex ratio works out to 939.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mipi	Total	275	0	254	0	92.4
		Rural	275	0	254	0	92.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
2	Anini	Total	4,069	19	2,451	0.5	60.2
		Rural	4,069	19	2,451	0.5	60.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
3	Etalin	Total	1,575	40	883	2.5	56.1
		Rural	1,575	40	883	2.5	56.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
4	Anelih	Total	564	0	529	0	93.8
		Rural	564	0	529	0	93.8
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kronli	Total	789	0	710	0	90
		Rural	789	0	710	0	90
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
6	Hunli	Total	1,030	9	725	0.9	70.4
		Rural	1,030	9	725	0.9	70.4
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
7	Desali	Total	823	0	710	0	86.3
		Rural	823	0	710	0	86.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
8	Roing	Total	34,627	235	12,690	0.7	36.6
		Rural	24,520	6	10,020	0	40.9
		Urban	10,107	229	2,670	2.3	26.4
9	Dambuk	Total	10,443	203	6,749	1.9	64.6
		Rural	10,443	203	6,749	1.9	64.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
10	Koronu	Total	3,525	1	1,131	0	32.1
		Rural	3,525	1	1,131	0	32.1
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**Total**	**57,720**	**507**	**26,832**	**0.9**	**46.5**
		Rural	**47,613**	**278**	**24,162**	**0.6**	**50.7**
		Urban	**10,107**	**229**	**2,670**	**2.3**	**26.4**

It is revealed from the above table that the highest percentage of scheduled castes population to total population is seen in Etalin circle 2.5, followed by Dambuk circle 1.9, Hunli circle 0.9 and Anini and Roing circle 0.5, while it is 2.3 in urban area and 0.6 in rural area in the district as a whole.

The highest percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is seen in Anelih circle 93.8 and the lowest is seen in Koronu circle 32.1, while it is 50.7 in rural area and 26.4 in urban area at the district level.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	5,919	59	3,588	1	60.6
2	Hunli Kronli	3,206	9	2,674	0.3	83.4
3	Roing-Dambuk	38,488	210	17,900	0.5	46.5
	District (R) Total :	**47,613**	**278**	**24,162**	**0.6**	**50.7**

This table provides number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in C.D. blocks. It will be seen from the table that the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes population are in fact very insignificant in all the C.D. blocks of the district. The highest (83.4 percent) Scheduled Tribe population has been reported from Hunli-Kronli C.D. block.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	203	95.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	8	3.8	49	17.6
5-10	2	0.9	229	82.4
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**278**	**100.0**

This table shows the distribution of villages by percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population and the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes population in different ranges. It may be observed that out of 213 inhabited villages there is nil Scheduled Castes population in 203 villages. The maximum population of Scheduled Castes fall in the range of 5 - 10 percent in 2 villages only.

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	4	1.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	6	2.8	76	0.3
5-10	4	1.9	149	0.6
11-20	7	3.3	763	3.2
21-30	8	3.8	955	4.0
31-40	9	4.2	1,214	5.0
41-50	12	5.6	3,985	16.5
51-75	20	9.4	5,381	22.3
76 and above	143	67.1	11,639	48.2
District Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**24,162**	**100.0**

This table presents the distribution of villages by percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population and percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in different ranges. It is seen that only 4 villages have 0 Scheduled tribe population. In the percentage range of 76 and above there are 143 villages i.e. 67.1 percent of the total villages where altogether 11,639 (48.2) ST population reside.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Roing (CT)	10,107	229	2,670	2.7	26.4
	District(U) Total :	**10,107**	**229**	**2,670**	**2.7**	**26.4**

Roing is the only town in the district, while percentage of scheduled castes population to total population is 2.7 and the percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population is 26.4 only.

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Anini-Etalin	255	921
2	Hunli Kronli	0	1,011
3	Roing-Dambuk	944	1,020
	District (R) Total :	**695**	**1,003**

C.D. block level sex ratio among SC and ST have been depicted in this table. From the table it can be seen that sex ratio among ST is much higher than among SC population in all the C.D. blocks of the district. In rural areas of the district sex ratio among SC works out to 695 whereas sex ratio among ST works out to 1003.

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS /TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Roing (CT)	722	829
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**722**	**829**

The sex ratio among scheduled castes population of Roing town is 722 while it is 829 among scheduled tribes population.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mipi	Total	91	68	23	184	89	95	36.8	48.9	21.3	27.6
		Rural	91	68	23	184	89	95	36.8	48.9	21.3	27.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Anini	Total	2,077	1,360	717	1,992	1,057	935	61.0	66.2	53.2	13.0
		Rural	2,077	1,360	717	1,992	1,057	935	61.0	66.2	53.2	13.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Etalin	Total	634	472	162	941	549	392	46.6	51.5	36.5	15.0
		Rural	634	472	162	941	549	392	46.6	51.5	36.5	15.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Anelih	Total	189	118	71	375	167	208	39.8	50.2	29.6	20.6
		Rural	189	118	71	375	167	208	39.8	50.2	29.6	20.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kronli	Total	272	177	95	517	229	288	40.4	51.2	29	22.2
		Rural	272	177	95	517	229	288	40.4	51.2	29	22.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Hunli	Total	488	333	155	542	248	294	55.2	66.1	40.8	25.3
		Rural	488	333	155	542	248	294	55.2	66.1	40.8	25.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Desali	Total	305	190	115	518	227	291	46.3	54.9	36.7	18.2
		Rural	305	190	115	518	227	291	46.3	54.9	36.7	18.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Roing	Total	18,147	11,236	6,911	16,480	7,557	8,923	63.0	71.3	53.4	17.9
		Rural	10,820	6,783	4,037	13,700	6,283	7,417	54.0	63.0	43.6	19.4
		Urban	7,327	4,453	2,874	2,780	1,274	1,506	85.0	89.4	78.1	11.3
9	Dambuk	Total	4,279	2,736	1,543	6,164	2,756	3,408	52.7	63.5	40.5	22.9
		Rural	4,279	2,736	1,543	6,164	2,756	3,408	52.7	63.5	40.5	22.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Koronu	Total	1,372	843	529	2,153	1,030	1,123	49.3	57.0	40.5	16.5
		Rural	1,372	843	529	2,153	1,030	1,123	49.3	57.0	40.5	16.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**Total**	**27,854**	**17,533**	**10,321**	**29,866**	**13,909**	**15,957**	**58.9**	**67.2**	**48.7**	**18.6**
		Rural	**20,527**	**13,080**	**7,447**	**27,086**	**12,635**	**14,451**	**53.1**	**62.0**	**42.5**	**19.5**
		Urban	**7,327**	**4,453**	**2,874**	**2,780**	**1,274**	**1,506**	**84.6**	**89.4**	**78.1**	**11.3**

The table provides information on sexwise literacy rate for rural and urban population inhabiting in the circles of the district. The district total literacy rate works out to 58.9 percent. It is 67.2 percent for males and 48.7 percent for females. The total literacy rate of Roing Circle (63.0 percent) is highest among all the circles of the district. The urban literacy rate has been recorded as 84.6 percent with male-female breakup of 89.4 and 78.1 percent respectively.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anini-Etalin	2,802	1,900	902	3,117	1,695	1,422	55.9	61.1	47.5	13.6
2	Hunli Kronli	1,254	818	436	1,952	871	1,081	46.6	57.2	34.6	22.6
3	Roing-Dambuk	16,471	10,362	6,109	22,017	10,069	11,948	53.3	62.6	42.5	20.1
District (Rural) Total :		**20,527**	**13,080**	**7,447**	**27,086**	**12,635**	**14,451**	**53.1**	**62**	**42.5**	**19.5**

C.D. block level literacy rate by sex has been worked out in this table. Among the males the literacy rate is highest 62.6 percent in Roing-Dambuk C.D. block and the highest literacy rate among females is observed in Anini-Etalin C.D. block where it is 47.5 percent. The highest gap (22.6 percent) in between male-female literacy rate is observed in Hunli Kronli C.D. block.

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	12	5.6	101	0.2
1-10	7	3.3	302	0.6
11-20	24	11.3	1,120	2.4
21-30	26	12.2	1,565	3.3
31-40	43	20.2	10,713	22.5
41-50	32	15.0	7,315	15.4
51-60	32	15.0	9,792	20.6
61-70	20	9.4	9,252	19.4
71-80	10	4.7	5,565	11.7
81-90	6	2.8	1,865	3.9
91-99	1	0.5	23	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**213**	**100.0**	**47,613**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District :		**58.9**		

The table shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range. In the highest range of literacy i.e. in the range of 100 no of village has been reported in the district. But in the literacy ranges of 81-90 and 91-99 there are villages 6 and 1 respectively and together they represent about 4 percent of the district population which is very positive note. It is further observed that nearly 64.3% of the villages of the district are in between 31 to 80 range of literacy which gives very positive signal in literacy drive of the district having difficult terrene situation where road communication in most of the areas is still a distant dream.

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Roing (CT)	7,327	4,453	2,874	2,780	1,274	1,506	84.5	89.3	78.1	11.3
District(Urban) Total :		**7,327**	**4,453**	**2,874**	**2,780**	**1,274**	**1,506**	**84.5**	**89.3**	**78.1**	**11.3**

In Roing, the only town of the district the literacy rate works out to 84.5 percent which is quite encouraging. The male literacy of the town is 89.3 percent and female literacy rate is 78.1 percent. The gap in between male-female literacy rate is 11.3.

TABLE 25 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anini-Etalin	19	16	3	40	31	9	34.5	34.8	33.3	1.4
2	Hunli Kronli	5	5	0	4	4	0	62.5	62.5	0	62.5
3	Roing-Dambuk	67	39	28	143	69	74	42.7	50	35.4	14.6
District (Rural) Total :		**91**	**60**	**31**	**187**	**104**	**83**	**41.4**	**45.5**	**35.2**	**10.2**

The table provides C.D. Block wise literates and illiterates by sex among Scheduled castes population of the district. The most striking feature of the table is that the highest percentage (62.5 percent) of male population is found literates in Hunli-Kronli C.D. block whereas literates among female of this C.D. Block is Nil. Roing-Dambuk C.D. Block has registered highest (35.4) percentage of female literates. Hunli-Kronli C.D. Block has recorded highest gap (62.5 percent) in male/female literacy rate. In the rural areas of the district the literates among Scheduled castes population is 41.4 percent.

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	2	20.0	2	0.7
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	3	30.0	58	20.9
41-50	1	10.0	200	71.9
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	1	10.0	9	3.2
71-80	1	10.0	5	1.8
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	20.0	4	1.4
District Total :	**10**	**100.0**	**278**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**41.4**		

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for scheduled castes population it is seen that the maximum 30.0 percent of the villages where Scheduled castes population are available fall under 31-40 range of literacy rate and as much as 20.0 percent villages of this category come under 100.0 percent literacy rate range.

TABLE 27 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Roing (CT)	169	108	61	60	25	35	85.4	90.8	77.2	13.5
Dibang Valley (Urban) :		**169**	**108**	**61**	**60**	**25**	**35**	**85.4**	**90.8**	**77.2**	**13.5**

From the table it is observed that the percentage of literates among Scheduled Castes population in the urban area is as high as 85.4 percent with male-female distribution of 90.8 and 72.2 percent respectively.

TABLE 28 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates									Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Percentage of literates			
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anini-Etalin	1,676	1,003	673	1,912	865	1,047	57.0	65.8	47.5	18.3
2	Hunli Kronli	939	579	360	1,735	751	984	42.1	52.2	32.1	20.1
3	Roing-Dambuk	9,092	5,246	3,846	8,808	3,617	5,191	63.4	74.1	52.9	21.2
District (Rural) Total :		**11,707**	**6,828**	**4,879**	**12,455**	**5,233**	**7,222**	**60.0**	**70.3**	**49.8**	**20.6**

The table shows number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates and illiterates by sex in C.D. Blocks. A C. D. Block wise analysis of this table shows that Roing-Dambuk C.D. Block has highest (63.4 percent) percentage of literates among scheduled Tribes population. The highest literates among males and females are also found in this C.D. Block. In the rural areas of the district percentage of literates among Scheduled tribes population is 60.0 percent whereas among Scheduled Castes population it is 41.4 percent only.

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	13	6.2	103	0.4
1-10	5	2.4	112	0.5
11-20	26	12.4	429	1.8
21-30	26	12.4	1,556	6.4
31-40	33	15.8	880	3.6
41-50	29	13.9	1,344	5.6
51-60	30	14.4	6,853	28.4
61-70	28	13.4	4,912	20.3
71-80	14	6.7	7,084	29.3
81-90	3	1.4	849	3.5
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	1.0	40	0.2
District Total:	**209**	**100.0**	**24,162**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**60**		

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range it is observed that among 209 inhabited villages where Scheduled Tribes population reside only 2 villages have 100.0 percent literacy and 13 villages have reported '0' literacy rate. In the literacy rate range in between 11 to 70 the villages are almost evenly distributed.

TABLE 30 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Roing (CT)	1,979	1,150	829	691	310	381	88.3	93.6	81.8	11.9
Dibang Valley (Urban) :		**1,979**	**1,150**	**829**	**691**	**310**	**381**	**88.3**	**93.6**	**81.8**	**11.9**

From the table it is observed that the percentage of literates among Scheduled Tribes population in the urban area is 88.3 percent with male/female distribution of 93.6 and 81.8 percent respectively.

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mipi	Persons	275	109	39.6	2	0.7	111	40.4	164	59.6
		Males	157	77	49.0	1	0.6	78	49.7	79	50.3
		Females	118	32	27.1	1	0.8	33	28.0	85	72.0
2	Anini	Persons	4,069	1,708	42.0	239	5.9	1,947	47.8	2,122	52.2
		Males	2,417	1,234	51.1	173	7.2	1,407	58.2	1,010	41.8
		Females	1,652	474	28.7	66	4.0	540	32.7	1,112	67.3
3	Etalin	Persons	1,575	1,008	64.0	23	1.5	1,031	65.5	544	34.5
		Males	1,021	782	76.6	14	1.4	796	78.0	225	22.0
		Females	554	226	40.8	9	1.6	235	42.4	319	57.6
4	Anelih	Persons	564	120	21.3	140	24.8	260	46.1	304	53.9
		Males	285	68	23.9	73	25.6	141	49.5	144	50.5
		Females	279	52	18.6	67	24.0	119	42.7	160	57.3
5	Kronli	Persons	789	395	50.1	9	1.1	404	51.2	385	48.8
		Males	406	210	51.7	2	0.5	212	52.2	194	47.8
		Females	383	185	48.3	7	1.8	192	50.1	191	49.9
6	Hunli	Persons	1,030	544	52.8	37	3.6	581	56.4	449	43.6
		Males	581	389	67.0	5	0.9	394	67.8	187	32.2
		Females	449	155	34.5	32	7.1	187	41.6	262	58.4
7	Desali	Persons	823	348	42.3	56	6.8	404	49.1	419	50.9
		Males	417	255	61.2	4	1.0	259	62.1	158	37.9
		Females	406	93	22.9	52	12.8	145	35.7	261	64.3

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Roing	Persons	34,627	12,638	36.5	2256	6.5	14,894	43.0	19,733	57.0
		Males	18,793	8,800	46.8	932	5.0	9,732	51.8	9,061	48.2
		Females	15,834	3,838	24.2	1324	8.4	5,162	32.6	10,672	67.4
9	Dambuk	Persons	10,443	3,790	36.3	706	6.8	4,496	43.1	5,947	56.9
		Males	5,492	2,401	43.7	210	3.8	2,611	47.5	2,881	52.5
		Females	4,951	1,389	28.1	496	10.0	1,885	38.1	3,066	61.9
10	Koronu	Persons	3,525	1,426	40.5	146	4.1	1,572	44.6	1,953	55.4
		Males	1,873	918	49.0	53	2.8	971	51.8	902	48.2
		Females	1,652	508	30.8	93	5.6	601	36.4	1,051	63.6
	District Total :	**Persons**	**57,720**	**22,086**	**38.3**	**3614**	**6.3**	**25,700**	**44.5**	**32,020**	**55.5**
		Males	**31,442**	**15,134**	**48.1**	**1467**	**4.7**	**16,601**	**52.8**	**14,841**	**47.2**
		Females	**26,278**	**6,952**	**26.5**	**2147**	**8.2**	**9,099**	**34.6**	**17,179**	**65.4**

This table provides sexwise distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the district and each circle within the district. The percentage of total workers for the district is 44.5 percent with male-female breakup of 52.8 and 34.6 percent respectively. Among the circles the percentage of total workers is highest (65.5 percent) in Etalin Circle. The percentage of total female workers is highest 50.1 percent in Kronli circle whereas it is lowest in Mipi Circle. Total number of non-workers is 32020 for the district which is 55.5 percent of total population.

TABLE 32 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Anini-Etalin	Persons	5,919	2,825	47.7	264	4.5	3,089	52.2	2,830	47.8
		Males	3,595	2,093	58.2	188	5.2	2,281	63.4	1,314	36.6
		Females	2,324	732	31.5	76	3.3	808	34.8	1,516	65.2
2	Hunli-Kronli	Persons	3,206	1,407	43.9	242	7.5	1,649	51.4	1,557	48.6
		Males	1,689	922	54.6	84	5.0	1,006	59.6	683	40.4
		Females	1,517	485	32	158	10.4	643	42.4	874	57.6
3	Roing-Dambuk	Persons	38,488	14,648	38.1	2,945	7.7	17,593	45.7	20,895	54.3
		Males	20,431	9,433	46.2	1,082	5.3	10,515	51.5	9,916	48.5
		Females	18,057	5,215	28.9	1,863	10.3	7,078	39.2	10,979	60.8
District (R)Total :		**Persons**	**47,613**	**18,880**	**39.7**	**3,451**	**7.2**	**22,331**	**46.9**	**25,282**	**53.1**
		Males	**25,715**	**12,448**	**48.4**	**1,354**	**5.3**	**13,802**	**53.7**	**11,913**	**46.3**
		Females	**21,898**	**6,432**	**29.4**	**2,097**	**9.6**	**8,529**	**38.9**	**13,369**	**61.1**

This table gives C.D. block level data on main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex. Among C.D. blocks of the district Anini-Etalin C.D. block claims highest work participation rate as main workers (47.7 percent) and is total workers (52.2 percent) and correspondingly non-workers are lowest (47.8 percent) in this C.D. block. The female work participation rate is in general low in all the C.D. blocks of the district. Of course female work participation rate as marginal workers are more in comparison to their male counterpart.

TABLE 33 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Roing (CT)	Persons	10,107	3,206	31.7	163	1.6	3,369	33.3	6,738	66.7
		Males	5,727	2,686	46.9	113	2.0	2,799	48.9	2,928	51.1
		Females	4,380	520	11.9	50	1.1	570	13.0	3,810	87.0
District (U) Total :		**Persons**	**10,107**	**3,206**	**31.7**	**163**	**1.6**	**3,369**	**33.3**	**6,738**	**66.7**
		Males	**5,727**	**2,686**	**46.9**	**113**	**2.0**	**2,799**	**48.9**	**2,928**	**51.1**
		Females	**4,380**	**520**	**11.9**	**50**	**1.1**	**570**	**13.0**	**3,810**	**87.0**

Information about number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers of the town are given here. The total workers of the town works out to 33.3 percent whereas in rural areas of the districts the total workers are 46.9 percent.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mipi	Persons	275	111	83	2	0	26
				(40.4)	(74.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(23.4)
		Males	157	78	50	2	0	26
				(49.7)	(64.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(33.3)
		Females	118	33	33	0	0	0
				(28.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
2	Anini	Persons	4,069	1947	579	5	11	1352
				(47.8)	(29.7)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(69.4)
		Males	2,417	1407	255	3	8	1141
				(58.2)	(18.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(81.1)
		Females	1,652	540	324	2	3	211
				(32.7)	(60.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(39.1)
3	Etalin	Persons	1,575	1031	298	3	2	728
				(65.5)	(28.9)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(70.6)
		Males	1,021	796	142	3	2	649
				(78.0)	(17.8)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(81.5)
		Females	554	235	156	0	0	79
				(42.4)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.6)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Anelih	Persons	564	260	194	3	9	54
				(46.1)	(74.6)	(1.2)	(3.5)	(20.8)
		Males	285	141	96	3	2	40
				(49.5)	(68.1)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(28.4)
		Females	279	119	98	0	7	14
				(42.7)	(82.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(11.8)
5	Kronli	Persons	789	404	313	1	5	85
				(51.2)	(77.5)	(0.2)	(1.2)	(21.0)
		Males	406	212	146	1	3	62
				(52.2)	(68.9)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(29.2)
		Females	383	192	167	0	2	23
				(50.1)	(87.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(12.0)
6	Hunli	Persons	1,030	581	310	18	4	249
				(56.4)	(53.4)	(3.1)	(0.7)	(42.9)
		Males	581	394	161	14	0	219
				(67.8)	(40.9)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(55.6)
		Females	449	187	149	4	4	30
				(41.6)	(79.7)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(16.0)
7	Desali	Persons	823	404	273	13	0	118
				(49.1)	(67.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(29.2)
		Males	417	259	141	7	0	111
				(62.1)	(54.4)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(42.9)
		Females	406	145	132	6	0	7
				(35.7)	(91.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.8)
8	Roing	Persons	34,627	14,894	7,475	1,140	153	6,126
				(43.0)	(50.2)	(7.7)	(1.0)	(41.1)
		Males	18,793	9,732	3,987	638	118	4,989
				(51.8)	(41.0)	(6.6)	(1.2)	(51.3)
		Females	15,834	5,162	3,488	502	35	1,137
				(32.6)	(67.6)	(9.7)	(0.7)	(22.0)
9	Dambuk	Persons	10,443	4,496	3,025	532	54	885
				(43.1)	(67.3)	(11.8)	(1.2)	(19.7)
		Males	5,492	2,611	1,548	312	39	712
				(47.5)	(59.3)	(11.9)	(1.5)	(27.3)
		Females	4,951	1,885	1,477	220	15	173
				(38.1)	(78.4)	(11.7)	(0.8)	(9.2)

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CIRCLES, 2001

Serial number	Name of Circle	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Koronu	Persons	3,525	1,572	1,142	129	11	290
				(44.6)	(72.6)	(8.2)	(0.7)	(18.4)
		Males	1,873	971	658	81	6	226
				(51.8)	(67.8)	(8.3)	(0.6)	(23.3)
		Females	1,652	601	484	48	5	64
				(36.4)	(80.5)	(8.0)	(0.8)	(10.6)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**57,720**	**25,700**	**13,692**	**1,846**	**249**	**9,913**
				(44.5)	**(53.3)**	**(7.2)**	**(1.0)**	**(38.6)**
		Males	**31,442**	**16,601**	**7,184**	**1,064**	**178**	**8,175**
				(52.8)	**(43.3)**	**(6.4)**	**(1.1)**	**(49.2)**
		Females	**26,278**	**9,099**	**6,508**	**782**	**71**	**1,738**
				(34.6)	**(71.5)**	**(8.6)**	**(0.8)**	**(19.1)**

Note : Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

The distribution of workers by sex according to four fold industrial categories is highlighted in this table. It is evident from the table that the economic activity of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture which is supported by the fact that the cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute more than 60 percent of total workers.

At circle level we observe that the highest percentage of workers are there in the Etalin circle and maximum numbers agricultural labourers are in the Dambuk circle. The number and percentage of other workers are maximum in Anini Circle.

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Anini-Etalin	Persons	5,919	3,089	960	10	13	2,106
				(52.2)	(31.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(68.2)
		Males	3,595	2,281	447	8	10	1,816
				(63.4)	(19.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(79.6)
		Females	2,324	808	513	2	3	290
				(34.8)	(63.5)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(35.9)
2	Hunli Kronli	Persons	3,206	1649	1,090	35	18	506
				(51.4)	(66.1)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(30.7)
		Males	1,689	1,006	544	25	5	432
				(59.6)	(54.1)	(2.5)	(0.5)	(42.9)
		Females	1,517	643	546	10	13	74
				(42.4)	(84.9)	(1.6)	(2.0)	(11.5)

TABLE 35 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Roing-Dambuk	Persons	38,488	17,593	11,609	1,789	140	4,055
				(45.7)	(66.0)	(10.2)	(0.8)	(23.0)
		Males	20,431	10,515	6,168	1,025	92	3,230
				(51.5)	(58.7)	(9.7)	(0.9)	(30.7)
		Females	18,057	7,078	5,441	764	48	825
				(39.2)	(76.9)	(10.8)	(0.7)	(11.7)
District (Rural) Total :		**Persons**	**47,613**	**22,331**	**13,659**	**1,834**	**171**	**6,667**
				(46.9)	**(61.2)**	**(8.2)**	**(0.8)**	**(29.9)**
		Males	**25,715**	**13,802**	**7,159**	**1,058**	**107**	**5,478**
				(53.7)	**(51.9)**	**(7.7)**	**(0.8)**	**(39.7)**
		Females	**21,898**	**8,529**	**6,500**	**776**	**64**	**1,189**
				(38.9)	**(76.2)**	**(9.1)**	**(0.8)**	**(13.9)**

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

The distribution of total workers by sex according to fourfold industrial categories in C.D. blocks is highlighted in this table. In terms of percentage Hunli Kronli claims highest percentage of cultivators with 66.1 percent and it is very closely followed by Roing Dambuk C.D. Block where it is 66.0 percent. The percentage of agricultural labourers and Industrial workers are very insignificant in all the C.D. Blocks of the district. The position of other workers is little better. The district average of other workers are 29.9 percent.

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS , 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Number (Percentage)				
1	Roing (CT)	Persons	10,107	3369	33	12	78	3246
				(33.3)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(96.3)
		Males	5,727	2799	25	6	71	2697
				(48.9)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(2.5)	(96.4)
		Females	4,380	570	8	6	7	549
				(13.0)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(96.3)
District (Urban) Total :		**Persons**	**10,107**	**3369**	**33**	**12**	**78**	**3246**
				(33.3)	**(1.0)**	**(0.4)**	**(2.3)**	**(96.3)**
		Males	**5,727**	**2799**	**25**	**6**	**71**	**2697**
				(48.9)	**(0.9)**	**(0.2)**	**(2.5)**	**(96.4)**
		Females	**4,380**	**570**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**549**
				(13.0)	**(1.4)**	**(1.1)**	**(1.2)**	**(96.3)**

The table presents data of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity of towns. In the town most of the working force belong to the category of other workers. It is evident from the fact that in the urban sector of the district 96.3 percent of workers categorised as other worker where as 2.3 percent household industry workers and 1.0 percent cultivators.

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	66	12	13	59	2
		(100)	(18.2)	(19.7)	(89.4)	(3.0)
2	Hunli Kronli	75	5	3	53	5
		(100)	(6.7)	(4.0)	(70.7)	(6.7)
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	41	10	63	15
		(100)	(56.9)	(13.9)	(87.5)	(20.8)
	District Total :	**213**	**58**	**26**	**175**	**22**
		(100)	**(27.2)**	**(12.2)**	**(82.2)**	**(10.3)**

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Anini-Etalin	0	0	1	0	1	12
		(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(18.2)
2	Hunli Kronli	0	2	0	0	5	2
		(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(2.7)
3	Roing-Dambuk	5	51	2	0	60	56
		(6.9)	(70.8)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(83.3)	(77.8)
	District Total :	**5**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**66**	**70**
		(2.3)	**(24.9)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(31.0)**	**(32.9)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

The table reveals a brief analysis of various amenities which are available in each C.D. Block of the district. It is seen from the table that 27.2 percent of the inhabited village have the educational facility, 12.2 percent villages have medical facility, Improved drinking water facility is available to 82.2 percent villages. Out of total 213 village 22 villages have post office, 5 villages have telephone and only 3 villages have bank facility. Approach by pucca road and power supply and also transport and communication appeared to be little better.

A C.D. Blockwise analysis shows that educational facility, the facility of post office, availability of telephone, transport communications, Bank, approach by pucca road , power supply are more in Roing - Dambuk C.D. Block in comparison to other two C.D. Block of the district.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available			
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	5,919	3,676	3,524	5,830	2,578
		(100)	(62.1)	(59.5)	(98.5)	(43.6)
2	Hunli Kronli	3,206	882	1,031	2,569	1,109
		(100)	(27.5)	(32.2)	(80.1)	(34.6)
3	Roing-Dambuk	38,699	29,649	11,977	36,703	16,524
		(100)	(76.6)	(30.9)	(94.8)	(42.7)
	District Total :	**47,824**	**34,207**	**16,532**	**45,102**	**20,211**
		(100)	**(71.5)**	**(34.6)**	**(94.3)**	**(42.3)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Type of amenity available					
		Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Anini-Etalin	0	0	2,264	0	314	3,394
		(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.2)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(57.3)
2	Hunli Kronli	0	579	0	0	650	860
		(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.3)	(26.8)
3	Roing-Dambuk	3,808	32,100	1,146	0	35,830	29,705
		(9.8)	(82.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(92.6)	(76.8)
	District Total :	**3,808**	**32,679**	**3,410**	**0**	**36,794**	**33,959**
		(8.0)	**(68.3)**	**(7.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(76.9)**	**(71.0)**

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

A C.D. Blockwise distribution of rural population served by different amenities can be seen from the table. The table reveals that 71.5 percent of the rural population is served by educational institutions while 94.3 percent of rural population have improved drinking water facility. Only 34.6 percent of population have medical facility, post office, facility is available to 42.3 percent of rural population. The availability of improved drinking water facility is quite remarkable, the 94.3 percent of the rural population are served with this facility. 7 to 8 percent of the rural population have the facility of telephone and bank. If we look on to the C.D. Blockwise position it will be seen that Roing - Dambuk C.D. Block has dominated the show. The other two C.D. Block of the district are lacking behind in many respects.

TABLE 39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	56	31	71	158
(b) Middle School	43	48	98	189
(c) Degree College	0	0	213	213
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	34	14	165	213
(b) PHC	40	34	131	205
3. Post Office	42	38	111	191
4. Telephone	25	9	174	208
5. Bus Service	16	14	130	160
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	15	4	194	213
(b) Cooperative Bank	22	6	182	210
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	14	4	195	213

The table shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available, The table reveals the fact that villages where education facilities are not available, but they are mostly available within less than 5 Km. But other amenities like medical, telephone , bus service, banks, agricultural credit societies etc. In these cases these amenities are mostly available beyond the range of 10+ kms.

TABLE 40 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communi-cations	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	13	8	0	1	0	9	0	0	13
	(100.0)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(69.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5 -15	13	7	2	3	0	10	0	0	10
	(100.0)	(53.8)	(15.4)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.9)
16 - 50	38	20	5	8	5	24	2	0	29
	(100.0)	(52.6)	(13.2)	(21.1)	(13.2)	(63.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(76.3)
51+	149	23	19	10	0	10	1	0	14
	(100.0)	(15.4)	(12.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(9.4)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :	**213**	**58**	**26**	**22**	**5**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**66**
	(100.0)	**(27.2)**	**(12.2)**	**(10.3)**	**(2.3)**	**(24.9)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(31.0)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

There is no statutory town in Arunachal Pradesh. All the 17 towns of the state are in the status of census town. The nearest statutory towns are located in the neighboring state Assam. As such, the distance range from the nearest statutory town is mostly beyond 5-51 Kms.

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communi-cations	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	184	35	15	147	7	3	29	1	0	39	48
	(100.0)	(19.0)	(8.2)	(79.9)	(3.8)	(1.6)	(15.8)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(26.1)
500-999	16	11	4	15	6	0	12	0	0	15	11
	(100.0)	(68.8)	(25.0)	(93.8)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.8)	(68.8)
1000-1999	12	11	6	12	8	2	12	1	0	12	10
	(100.0)	(91.7)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(16.7)	(100.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(83.3)
2000-4,999	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5000-9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**213**	**58**	**26**	**175**	**22**	**5**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**66**	**70**
	(100.0)	**(27.2)**	**(12.2)**	**(82.2)**	**(10.3)**	**(2.3)**	**(24.9)**	**(1.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(31.0)**	**(32.9)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

The table shows the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available. This district is thinly populated area where density of population is 14 only and it is evident from the fact that out of total 213 villages of the district 184 villages fall under population range of 1-499. The table further reveals the fact that bigger villages are having higher proportion of different amenities in comparison to smaller village.

TABLE 42 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anini-Etalin	66	0	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	75	0	0	2.6
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	0	0	98.5
	District Total :	**213**	**0**	**0**	**97.8**

The area figure below district level is not available. As such, the information to be incorporated against column 4 to 5 may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Table 43 : There is no statutory towns in the district. So information to be in corporated in the town may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS/COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Table 44 : There is no statutory towns in the district. So information to be in corporated in the town may be treated as NIL.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial Number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Roing(C.T.)	5
	District Total :	**5**

The table reveals that in the urban areas of the district the average number of beds in medical institutions per 1000 population is 5 only.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

There is no slum area in the district.

TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

There is no exported items and manufacturing items in the towns.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	444	442	2	8	8	-	257	255	2
	One room	2,150	2,106	44	42	41	1	1,481	1,461	20
	Two rooms	2,055	1,988	67	213	212	1	1,456	1,433	23
	Three rooms	760	721	39	93	92	1	548	538	10
	3+ rooms	422	401	21	15	15	-	374	362	12
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rented	No exclusive room	63	22	41	1	-	1	12	4	8
	One room	731	537	194	24	16	8	75	55	20
	Two rooms	778	628	150	40	32	8	46	25	21
	Three rooms	256	177	79	24	16	8	6	4	2
	3+ rooms	71	50	21	3	2	1	3	3	-
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Others	No exclusive room	28	15	13	2	1	1	9	7	2
	One room	1,002	702	300	93	87	6	107	67	40
	Two rooms	1,856	1,130	726	109	88	21	281	134	147
	Three rooms	682	375	307	21	18	3	131	63	68
	3+ rooms	128	78	50	7	6	1	40	21	19
	Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	District.Total :	**11,426**	**9,372**	**2,054**	**695**	**634**	**61**	**4,826**	**4,432**	**394**

Living status/condition of households has been reflected in the table.

In rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh the concept of one composite room or multipurpose one room is dominent and figure is high against, "No exclusive room". One remarkable feature of the state is that nobody reside under the tree or open space and it is difficult also in the high altitude area surrounded by forest. Majority of the Households live in their owned house. Rented house in the village area is very few. The entire SC population of Arunachal Pradesh are inmigrants for job purpose and mostly represents employees class. They either stay in the camp or Govt.Quarters. So, their comparison with ST population of Arunachal Pradesh does not carry much significance. Same is the case of other population (Non ST) who are temporary settlers usually stay in the Govt. quarters. Therefore, for socio-economic analysis purpose it is insignificant.

TABLE 49 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ Circle	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mipi	-	-	58	-	-	58	-	-	-
				(100.0)			(100.0)			
2	Anini	144	243	561	144	243	561	-	-	-
		(15.2)	(25.6)	(59.2)	(15.2)	(25.6)	(59.2)			
3	Etalin	38	49	172	38	49	172	-	-	-
		(14.7)	(18.9)	(66.4)	(14.7)	(18.9)	(66.4)			
4	Anelih	-	17	131	-	17	131	-	-	-
		(11.5)	(88.5)			(11.5)	(88.5)			
5	Koronli	2	13	181	2	13	181	-	-	-
		(1.0)	(6.6)	(92.3)	(1.0)	(6.6)	(92.3)			
6	Hunli	84	122	191	84	122	191	-	-	-
		(20.2)	(29.4)	(46.0)	(20.2)	(29.4)	(46.0)			
7	Desali	1	64	153	1	64	153	-	-	-
		(0.5)	(29.4)	(70.2)	(0.5)	(29.4)	(70.2)			
8	Roing	930	1737	3756	381	668	3320	549	1069	436
		(14.5)	(27.0)	(58.5)	(8.7)	(15.3)	(7.0)	(26.7)	(52.0)	(21.2)
9	Dambuk	260	100	1615	260	100	1615	-	-	-
		(13.2)	(5.1)	(81.8)	(13.2)	(5.1)	(81.8)			
10	Koronu	69	92	625	69	92	625	-	-	-
		(8.8)	(11.7)	(79.5)	(8.8)	(11.7)	(79.5)			
	District Total:	**1,528**	**2,437**	**7,443**	**979**	**1,368**	**7,007**	**549**	**1,069**	**436**
		(13.4)	**(21.3)**	**(65.1)**	**(10.4)**	**(14.6)**	**(74.8)**	**(26.7)**	**(52.0)**	**(21.2)**

Data source: Census of India 2001, H series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note:

Permanent : 1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concreate are used for roof.

Semi permanent : 2 Semipermanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials.

Temporary : 3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Percentage distribution of Households living in the permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in the above table shows that in the rural areas 74.8 percent households live in the temporary houses mainly made of bamboo and leaves wreaths. Only 10.4 percent households live in the permanent houses and 14.6 percent in the semi permanent houses. Permanent and semi permanent houses are in fact not available other than circle headquarters. The table further shows that in the urban areas 78.7 percent households live either in the permanent or semi permanent houses. The difference of rural and urban is significant.

TABLE 50 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	13
1	Mipi	Total	58	58	-	13	31	54
				(100.0)		(22.4)	(53.4)	(93.1)
		Rural	58	58	-	13	31	54
				(100.0)		(22.4)	(53.4)	(93.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Anini	Total	948	908	744	308	671	279
				(95.8)	(78.5)	(32.5)	(70.8)	(29.4)
		Rural	948	908	744	308	671	279
				(95.8)	(78.5)	(32.5)	(70.8)	(29.4)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Etalin	Total	259	238	108	46	60	13
				(91.9)	(41.7)	(17.8)	(23.2)	(5.0)
		Rural	259	238	108	46	60	13
				(91.9)	(41.7)	(17.8)	(23.2)	(5.0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Anelih	Total	148	120	-	12	119	-
				(81.1)		(8.1)	(80.4)	
		Rural	148	120	-	12	119	-
				(81.1)		(8.1)	(80.4)	
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Koronli	Total	196	160	-	4	81	82
				(81.6)		(2.0)	(41.3)	(41.8)
		Rural	196	160	-	4	81	82
				(81.6)		(2.0)	(41.3)	(41.8)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hunli	Total	415	337	174	99	137	357
				(81.2)	(41.9)	(23.9)	(33.0)	(86.0)
		Rural	415	337	174	99	137	357
				(81.2)	(41.9)	(23.9)	(33.0)	(86.0)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 50 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	13
7	Desali	Total	218	216	75	47	122	2
				(99.1)	(34.4)	(21.6)	(56.0)	(0.9)
		Rural	218	216	75	47	122	2
				(99.1)	(34.4)	(21.6)	(56.0)	(0.9)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Roing	Total	6,423	5,591	3,885	1,828	3,926	1,647
				(87.0)	(60.5)	(28.5)	(61.1)	(25.6)
		Rural	4,369	3,541	2,026	544	2,130	509
				(81.0)	(46.4)	(12.5)	(48.8)	(11.6)
		Urban	2,054	2,050	1,859	1,284	1,796	1,138
				(99.8)	(90.5)	(62.5)	(87.4)	(55.4)
9	Dambuk	Total	1,975	1,584	446	248	535	405
				(80.2)	(22.6)	(12.6)	(27.1)	(20.5)
		Rural	1,975	1,584	446	248	535	405
				(80.2)	(22.6)	(12.6)	(27.1)	(20.5)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Koronu	Total	786	535	347	100	295	84
				(68.1)	(44.1)	(12.7)	(37.5)	(10.7)
		Rural	786	535	347	100	295	84
				(68.1)	(44.1)	(12.7)	(37.5)	(10.7)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District total:	**Total**	**11,426**	**9,747**	**5,779**	**2,705**	**5,977**	**2,923**
				(85.3)	**(50.6)**	**(23.7)**	**(52.3)**	**(25.6)**
		Rural	**9,372**	**7,697**	**3,920**	**1,421**	**4,181**	**1,785**
				(82.1)	**(41.8)**	**(15.2)**	**(44.6)**	**(19.0)**
		Urban	**2,054**	**2,050**	**1,859**	**1,284**	**1,796**	**1,138**
				(99.8)	**(90.5)**	**(62.5)**	**(87.4)**	**(55.4)**

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'.

However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Note : Percentage is to be given in brackets after the number of households.
Bathroom means bathroom within the house
Toilet means toilet within the house
Drainage means closed and open drainage

The table presents data on improved drinking water source, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage. Broadly speaking Arunachal Pradesh at large is the late starter in the matter of providing all these facilities to households. Of course significant development has taken place in some areas during the last decade. A quick look in to table reveals that Mipi, Anelih and Koronli circles are yet to have electricity. Similarly Anelih circle does not have drainage facility. Only improved drinking water sources appear to be quite satisfactory almost in all the circles.

TABLE 51:NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio- gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mipi	Total	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(100.0)									
		Rural	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(100.0)									
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Anini	Total	948	871	13	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	7
				(92.0)	(1.4)				(6.0)				(0.7)
		Rural	948	871	13	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	7
				(92.0)	(1.4)				(6.0)				(0.7)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Etalin	Total	259	248	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4
				(95.8)					(2.7)				(1.5)
		Rural	259	248	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4
				(95.8)					(2.7)				(1.5)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Anelih	Total	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(100.0)									
		Rural	148	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(100.0)									
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kronli (Arzoo)	Total	196	189	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(96.4)	(3.1)	(0.5)							
		Rural	196	189	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				(96.4)	(3.1)	(0.5)							
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hunli	Total	415	352	10	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	5
				(84.8)	(2.4)				(11.6)				(1.2)
		Rural	415	352	10	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	5
				(84.8)	(2.4)				(11.6)				(1.2)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Desali	Total	218	214	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
				(98.2)	(0.5)								(1.4)
		Rural	218	214	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
				(98.2)	(0.5)								(1.4)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 51:NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electri-city	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio- gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Roing	Total	6,423	3,951	27	-	-	2	2,277	3	128	-	35
				(61.5)	(0.4)			(N)	(35.4)	(N)	(2.0)		(0.5)
		Rural	4,369	3,517	22	-	-	2	770	3	43		12
				(80.5)	(0.5)			(N)	(17.6)	(0.1)	(1.0)		(0.3)
		Urban	2,054	434	5	-	-	-	1,507	-	85	-	23
				(21.1)	(0.2)				(73.4)		(4.1)		(1.1)
	Roing Town	Urban	2,054	434	5	-	-	-	1,507	-	85	-	23
				(21.1)	(0.2)				(73.4)		(4.1)		(1.1)
9	Dambuk	Total	1,975	1,815	4	1	1	-	118	-	25	-	11
				(91.9)	(0.2)	(N)	(0.1)		(6.0)		(1.3)		(0.6)
		Rural	1,975	1,815	4	1	1	-	118	-	25	-	11
				(91.9)	(0.2)	(N)	(0.1)		(6.0)		(1.3)		(0.6)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Koronu	Total	786	727	3	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-
				(92.5)	(0.4)				(7.1)				
		Rural	786	727	3	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-
				(92.5)	(0.4)				(7.1)				
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total:	**Total**	**11,426**	**8,573**	**64**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2,563**	**3**	**153**	**-**	**65**
				(75.0)	**(0.6)**	**(N)**	**(N)**	**(N)**	**(22.4)**	**(N)**	**(1.3)**		**(0.6)**
		Rural	**9,372**	**8,139**	**59**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1,056**	**3**	**68**	**-**	**42**
				(86.8)	**(0.6)**	**(N)**	**(N)**	**(N)**	**(11.3)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.7)**		**(0.4)**
		Urban	**2,054**	**434**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,507**	**-**	**85**	**-**	**23**
				(21.1)	**(0.2)**				**(73.4)**		**(4.1)**		**(1.1)**

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The Table 51 shows the number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking. It is seen from the table that the most of the rural people in the district use firewood for cooking 86.8%. So far as the use of firewood in Circle level is concerned 100.00 percent of people of Mipi and Anelih Circles use firewood followed by Desali Circle, 98.2% Kronli Circle 96.4% of Etalin Circle 95.8% Koronu Circle, 92.5%, Dambuk Circle 92.0%, Anini Circle 92.0% and Hunli Circle 84.8%. The percentage of use of firewood in rural areas of Roing Circle is 80.5% which comes last. Next to firewood the use of LPG is seen in Roing Town 73.4% followed by some rural areas like Hunli Circle 11.6% Koronu Circle 7.1%, Anini Circle 6.0% , Dambuk Circle 6.0%, Etalin Circle 2.7% and in Roing Circle 17.6%. The use of Kerosene in rural areas is negligible while in Roing Town it is seen 4.1% only.The use of other fuel like crop residue, electricity, charcoal, biogas etc. are negligible.

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	Circle	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of households	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mipi	Total	58	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	17
		Rural	58	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	17
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Anini	Total	948	419	444	314	57	2	26	16	393
		Rural	948	419	444	314	57	2	26	16	393
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Etalin	Total	259	-	82	2	-	2	6	2	174
		Rural	259	-	82	2	-	2	6	2	174
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Anelih	Total	148	10	24	-	-	-	2	-	123
		Rural	148	10	24	-	-	-	2	-	123
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kronli (Arzoo)	Total	196	3	57	3	-	1	2	3	136
		Rural	196	3	57	3	-	1	2	3	136
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Hunli	Total	415	7	146	31	28	1	16	14	265
		Rural	415	7	146	31	28	1	16	14	265
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Desali	Total	218	-	110	5	-	-	-	-	108
		Rural	218	-	110	5	-	-	-	-	108
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Roing	Total	6,423	2,840	3,563	2,111	679	2,526	650	168	1,701
		Rural	4,369	1,338	2,378	817	271	1,896	342	105	1,349
		Urban	2,054	1,502	1,185	1,294	408	630	308	63	352
	Roing Town	Urban	2,054	1,502	1,185	1,294	408	630	308	63	352
9	Dambuk	Total	1,975	445	871	161	64	639	97	31	842
		Rural	1,975	445	871	161	64	639	97	31	842
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Koronu	Total	786	147	352	91	1	219	36	9	352
		Rural	786	147	352	91	1	219	36	9	352
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total:	**Total**	**11,426**	**3,880**	**5,690**	**2,718**	**829**	**3,390**	**835**	**243**	**4,111**
		Rural	**9,372**	**2,378**	**4,505**	**1,424**	**421**	**2,760**	**527**	**180**	**3,759**
		Urban	**2,054**	**1,502**	**1,185**	**1,294**	**408**	**630**	**308**	**63**	**352**

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The table 52 shows the number of households availing banking services and having some specified household assets. It is seen from the table that about 25.4% of the households in rural areas of the district are availing banking services while it is more than 73.1% in urban areas of the district. At the Circle level in rural areas Roing Circle is the highest where 1,338 households out of 4,369 are availing banking services followed by Anini Circle 419 out of 948, Dambuk Circle 445 out of 1,975 and Koronu Circle 147 out of 786 households. There is not a single household availing banking services in Etalin and Desali Circle. A very less number of households availing banking services in other circle.

In case of availability of household assets in rural areas of the district 4,505 households are having Radio/Transistors, 2,760 are having bicycle, 1,424 are having television, 527 are having scooter/motor cycle etc., 421 are having telephone and 180 are having cars, jeep etc. In urban areas of the district 1,294 households are having television, 1,185 are having radio/Transistor, 630 are having bicycle, 408 are having telephone, 308 are having scooter/motor cycle etc. and only 63 are having car jeep, van. Out of 9,372 households 3,759 are not having any specified assets in rural areas of the district while in urban areas it is 352 out of 2054 households.

At the circle level in rural areas it is seen that most of the households are having Radio/Transistors, which is followed by television in Anini and Hunli Circle, while it is bicycle in Roing, Dambuk and Koronu Circles.

Major Social & Cultural events

The People

The Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh is inhabited by the two major tribes viz. The Idu Mishmis and the Padams. A small population of Mishing, Digaru Mishmis or Taraons and Galo also constitute the tribal population fabric of the district.

Idu mishmi

Traditionally, the Idu Mishmis believe in animism. They worship several benevolent and malevolent spirits. Nani Inny-Taya and Masello Zino are worshipped by them as creators of mankind and universe as a whole. They revere 'Athu Popu' as a sacred and holy place.

The major festivals of the Idus are ' reh' and 'Keme-ha' They perform with elaborate rituals ordeals and during their festivals they make lots of animal sacrifice.

The Idu Mishmis have no written script. They have dialect which falls under the Tibeto-Burman group of languages.

The Idus are expert craftsman, particularly the Idu women are expert weavers. Their great aesthetic sense is well reflected in the exquisite designs created on cloths, produced on loin loom. The Idu male folk are equally expert in making basketry items of bamboo and cane which are so important in their every day use.

Padam

The padams are the other major group of people in the district, who come under the major tribe - the Adis. Their concentration is in Dambuk and Roing circles. They have no script of their own., They speak their dialect which belongs the Tibeto – Burman group of languages.

Traditionally the padams believe in nature and spirits. They worship Donyi – Polo. Donyi means the sun and Polo means the Moon who are considered as off springs of Sedi-Melo the creator of the universe.

The main festivals of the padams are solung-Etor. Solung-lung, Aran and ;Pime. The festivals are performed with elaborate rituals and sacrifice of animals like Mithun, Pig, Hen etc. The Aran and Pime festivals are connected with agricultural activities. Which is followed by dance, merry making and with community feast.

The Padams practices a well organized system of village council called kebang which is actively participated by the village elders who settle all the disputes of these society judiciously.

Mishing

The Mishing population is small in number and mainly concentrated in the Dambuk circle of the district. They speak Mishing dialect and have no script of their own. Their main festival is 'Ali-aye-ligang'.

Digaru Mishmi or Taraon

The Digaru Mishmi or Taraon population in the district is very few. A few homes of this tribe is

established at Rukmo village in Roing circle of the district. The Digaru Mishmis are one of the three groups of the Mishnis. They speak in their own dialect which is different from the Idu Mishmis. They have no script. Their main festivals is Tamaladu and Practice animism.

Galo

There is a small population of Galos in the district. They speak Galo dialect having no script to write. Their religion is animistic. Their main festival is Mopin which is full of dance and song. They put rice paste on the faces of everybody which looks white as the paste dries up. This festival is associated with agriculture. The Galos come under one of the major tribes of Arunachal – the Adis.

Trends of socio-cultural and religious change

The Dibang Valley district, (both lower and upper) is the abode of basically two main tribal population groups namely the Idu Mishmis and the Adi-Padams. Out of these population groups the concentration of the Idu Mishmis is more and they are spread in the entire district right from lower Dibang Valley to upper Dibang Valley. Further, it is to be noted here that in the upper Dibang Valley there is a full concentration of Idu Mishmis. On the other hand the Adi-Padams are spread over only in Roing and Dambuk circles. In additions to these, there are some other ethnic population groups also which are negligible in number, such as Digaru Mishmi, Milang and Mishings, whose habitation are very thin and found in some small pockets only. Here we shall describe only about Idu Mishmis and Adi-Padams.

There is conventional saying that no society is static. Change is inevitable. From the study of the Idu Mishmi society at present and the study made by the earlier authors during 60's and 70's and so on it reveals that the society has been undergoing a steady transformation in the field of socio-cultural and economical and to some extent in religious aspect. These changes are due to improvement of road communication, transportation, educational and health facilities, improvement of agriculture and horticulture, extension of administration and implementation of various developmental schemes particularly in the field of education, agriculture, health care, industries and also in the power sector during the last decade, which have radically changed the socio economic profile of the people from traditional way of life to modernity.

Gone are the days when people of one area had hardly any contacts with the people of other areas. Now, the way of life of the Idu Mishmis are guided by the different spheres of their life due to frequent contacts with their neighobouring states. Modern forces have been actively moulding their life style. People living in the urban areas are enjoying with modern amenities like water supply, electricity, sanitary latrine, radio, tape recorder, T.V, VCR and some other essential amenities like Telephone and motor car etc. But the people who are still in the interior villages are not much exposed to modern life style. It is also to mention here that the younger generation are more susceptible to change than the older generation. Most of the people are rushing to urban areas in order to have a permanent settlement for better standard of living, in search of govt. jobs, business, for better educational and health facilities and so on. This trend has been observed particularly in Roing, being the urban area in the district , for last one decade. Changes are also observed in dress pattern, food habit and also habitational pattern. Most of the houses in the urban areas are made as SP or R.C.C types. Inspite of having all these physical changes, they still retain their age old tradition, customs, beliefs and practices and still preserve their cultural heritage with great pride and wisdom. Little change is observed in case of religion also. A few of them seem to have inclined towards Christianity. Most of the Idus are taking part in Hindu religious festivals also.

Similarly among the Adi-Padams also a great change has been observed during the last decade in the socio-cultural and religious life of the people. Prior to attainment of independence the people were less influenced by the cultural impact from the other parts of India and were maintaining their age old traditional cultural heritage. But since the attainment of independence the process of social change has been extensive and expenditious. The patterns of life, the means of earning livelihood, inter group relationship have become, more pronounced. The improvement of road communication, extension of administration, transportation improvement of education and health

facilities and various developmental schemes taken by the government specially in the field of education, agriculture, industries, horticulture, and health care during the decades has changed the socio-economic life of the Padams to a great extent.

The traditional dress pattern, food habit utensils and implements of daily use, ornaments used by both males and females have undergone a great transformation. The changes are more pronounced in younger generations than the older generation. In spite of having these changes, they use their traditional dress and ornaments and other customs in every festive occasions and during the performances of religious rites and rituals.

However, the traditional systems with regards to marriages, divorce, inheritance of property, festivals, kinship system, performance of birth and death rituals and other magico-religious beliefs and practices are still being observed as per traditional norms with great zeal and vigour.

But as far as religion is concerned most of the Padams seem to have embraced christianity side by side the traditional religion "Donipoloism" is also in vogue.

Trends of change towards modernization

While studying both the population groups namely the Idu Mishmnis and Padams, it has been found that the societies are changing rapidly due to various factors which have already been mentioned. The most important factor is urbanization which is due to rapid improvement of road communication and transportation. Due to introduction of mass media communication, it has brought a great impact in the day to day life of the people. Secondly, education plays a great role in bringing the change in the society. Roing, being one of the urban area attracts people from all corners of the district who migrate in search of jobs, for business, petty contactors and for various other activities such as for better education etc. In this way intra and inter district migration takes place. Gradual changes have taken place in their day to day life such as food habit, dress pattern, language, habitational patern, house type etc. Most of the people prefer to construct their house as SP of R.C.C. But traditional pile dwelling thatched house is not uncommon alongwith the modern house. Hospital record reveals that the number of indoor and outdoor patient is increasing day by day. People seem to have lost interest in their age old method of magico-religious practice. Under the self employment Programme the people receive help from Government for horticulture bullocks, piggeries, poultry farming, fisheries and knitting machines, SBI, Roing also extends loan for various self employment Programme. Cinema, Radio, T.V. VCR and very recently introduction of computer are popular means of entertainment which help in keeping touch with outside world. Electricity, telecommunication facilities have also brought abrupt changes towards modernity.

Social and cultural affairs

The history of Dibang Valley District which derive its name from mighty Dibang river can be traced back to 1914 when it was a part of the administrative unit called the central and Eastern section of the northeast frontier tract. In 1919 the tract was renamed as sadiya frontier tract, which was bifurcated in 1948. And the area came to be known as Mishmi Hills district for it was largely inhabited by Mishmi tribe. In 1954 it became a part of Lohit frontier division. In 1980, it attained a separate district known as Dibang Valley District.

The population of the District is largely comprised of two major tribal groups viz, the Idu Mishmi and the Adis and a small number population of Mishing, Taroan/Kaman Mishmi and Galo.

Traditionally, Idus are animist. They worshipped Nani Innytaya and masello – Zini who are creators of mankind and universe as a whole. The major festivals of Idu are reh and ke-Meh-ja. Igu (priest) dance is a popular folk dance of Idus.

The Adis belong to various sub-tribes such as padam, minyong, milang & pasi. They worship "Donyi-Polo" Donyi (sun) and Polo (Moon) and belong to mongoloid stock. Their dialects are of tibeto-burman group of languages. The Adis celebrate a number of festivals like solung, ettor, Aran, pime etc of which solung is the popular one. Ponung is the folk dance of Adis.

Mishing form a very small portion of the population of the district. They speak mishing dialect and are animist. Their major festival is "Ali-Aye-

Ligang". The Taroan/Kaman and Galo celebrate Tamladu and Mopin festivals respectively.

Apart from aforesaid festivals the tribal people observe various ceremonies to commemorate marriage, birth & death etc. The importance of such festivals and ceremonies lies irrespective of sex and age where all the sections of villagers participate and ensure community and brotherhood feeling amongst the people.

The department of Arts and culture of the State has crucial role to play. The directorate of Arts and Culture of the state functions as a nodal department for promotion, preservation and development of age old cultural heritage of various tribal group of people of the state. The Directorate of Arts and Culture ensure that in the mist assimilation of various culture of the country. The cultural heritage of the people of the state is preserved and efforts made for their promotion and development. With this aim the Directorate is implementing various schemes through the government and non Government agencies which are as follows.

1. Financial assistance for maintainance of cultural societies in the districts.
2. Construction and maintainance of community hall, mosups, deres, gumpas, lapangs, namghar etc in the state.
3. Organisation of cultural programme in the state capital during VIP's visit/Independence day/Republic day, Statehood day celebration in the state & National level.
4. Cultural festival/Competition.
5. Documentation of folk dance festival/folklore/ fine arts socio economic life of tribes of the state/ documentation of folk literature.
6. Financial assistance for organizing seminars/ conference on arts and culture.

Major changes in the life style of the tribal people is quite apparent which is well manifested in their food habits, dresses, language, religion, living standard etc. The tendency of abandoning traditional culture in favour of dominant culture of the country such as Hinduism and Christianity is on the rise. Mushrooming of churches, mosques, mandir can be seen in every nook & corner of the district. However, majority of the tribal people seem to be the follower of animism.

In order to face the onslaught of dominant culture and to preserve the age old cultural heritage of the tribal people various organisation such as Adi cultural and literary societies, Idu cultural and literary society has come up. These societies are doing yeomen service for the promotion and development of their age old cultural heritage.

Brief description of places of religious historical Archaeological interest in villages and places of tourist interest in the towns in the district

The Lower Dibang Valley District has quite a few archaeological sites which make the district historically, so important. They are Bhismaknagar, Rukmini Nati, Ganesh Mandir, Ita Pukhuri, Padum Pukhuri, Kampona pond, Kanying Nat, Brick well at Devnath village and Ring well at Tambulbari.

Bhismaknagar : Remains of a brick fortress is lying at Bhismaknagar approximately 29 Kms. South–East of Roing. A popular legend tells that Bhismaknagar is the palace of King Bhismak who is figuring in the Mahabharata and Kalika Purana. The legend further tells that Sri Krishna came to this land in rescue of the daughter of King Bhismak, princess Rukmini and married her. It is believed that princess Rukmini belonged to Idu-Mishmi community.

Excavation at Bhismaknagar in 1969-71 exposed a brick built structure of 1860-52 sq.m. having three main halls, two extension rooms and six entrances in all. It has two impressive gate ways made of brick called as Eastern gate and Western gate. The structure is enclosed with a rampart wall meeting at eastern gate and the western gate.

The antiquity of the fort tentatively goes back to 10/12th century. The authorship of the fort definitely goes to the pre-Ahom people may be the Chutiyas who ruled over Sadiya and its adjoining area before the Ahoms came here.

Rukmini Nati : "Rukmini Nati" popularly known as the palace of princess Rukmini is situated 12 Km. north of Roing. The legend, associated with the site tells that "Rukmininati" was the palace of princess Rukmini, the daughter of King Bhismak.

Excavation conducted at the site in 1972-73 revealed structures of two rooms made of bricks upto plinth level. The rooms are measuring 10m x 10m x 12m. The probable antiquity of the site goes back to

10th – 12th century A.D. The Chutiyas could be the author of the structure.

Ita Pukhuri : Some 14 Km. from Roing the Ita Pukhuri tank situated at a village called Ithili. A large number of bricks have been used in the construction of the banks of the tank. The area of the tank is 57m x 57m.

Padum Pukhuri : Padum pukhuri is considered to be an ancient tank situated a few hundred yards away from Ita pukhuri. The tank is called as padum pukhuri becaused during winter months hundreds of lotus bloom here. The area of the pond is 60m x 60m.

Kampona : Kampona tank is situated at Idili village at a distance of 17 Km. from Roing. "Kampone" is Adi dialect means good looking. This is an ancient tank with beautiful clean water. The measurement is 146m x 90m. The villagers believe that five headed snakes live in this tank.

Kanying Nat : Kanying nat is an ancient tank situated at Idili village. In the Adi dialect 'Kanying' means ugly looking. Such naming has been done because the tank was originally peculiar in shape. It was neither, square nor rectangular. It was 'L' shaped. The measurement is 135m x 90m. Bricks have also been used in making this tank.

Brick Well : An ancient brick well is situated at Devnath village 5 Km. from Idili. The circumference of the well is 6 ft. 3 inch. The depth is 8m. 45cm. The bricks used in it is measuring 16 inch x 12 inch, and elongated towards the top with a thickness of 3 inch. Some slabs contains designs of birds, bows and arrows with perforations.

Ring Well : Some 18 Km. from Roing a place called Tambulbari has an ancient ring well. The circumferance of the well is one metre.

Apart from these sites interestingly almost all these sites are more or less connected with ancient kachcha tracks. However, presently this kachcha track is destroyed by cultivation and construction of new roads.

From all these above mentioned sites it can be said that Roing and its adjoining areas were inhabited by people approximately from 10th – 12th cen. A.D. and quite a developed civilization grew in this part since long back.

Lastly it can be said that both tribal population, living side by side together, have undergone a great change in social, cultural, economic and also in the political field during the last decade. With the improvement of communication facilities, transportation, health and hygiene, education and also in other spheres of their life, more changes are still to come in near future.

Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory

The Village Directory and the Town Directory present data on amenities available to the people in each village and town. The village Directory also indicates the land use statistics in respect of each village.

The data included in the village and Town Directory are one of the most important compilation of Census, as the data presented are considered most useful by the scholars, the planners, the Administrators and other data users.

The Village Directory gives for each village particulars about total population and number of households, amenities available such as educational and medical institutions, drinking water supply,Post, Telegraph and Telephone, Communication, Banks, Agricultural credit societies non agricultural credit societies, Cooperative societies, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Approach to village, nearest town and distance,Power supply,News paper/Magazine, Income Expenditure, Important commodities, Land and Land use pattern etc. Village Directory data were collected on the basis of the position as existed to link villages with CD (Community Development) Block during 2001 Census.

The format of village Directory is basically on the pattern canvassed in 1991 Census except modification and addition of a few more columns. In column 9 the facilities on Telephone is newly added to know the present day need of such facilities in villages. Village Directory information for the amenities on Education, Medical, Drinking water, Post Telegraph, Telephone and communication has been furnished in such a manner that in case an amenity is not available within the village a dash(-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges Viz., >5 kms, 5 – 10 kms and 10 + Km. of the nearest, place where the facility is available is given in order to gauge how far the

amenity naturally serve the purpose in the village under reference.

While ascertaining a number of schools in a village under column 6 of the village Directory format the following methods have been adopted.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or secondary schools with middle classes, these are included in the number of Primary and Middle schools respectively. For example, if in a village there are two Primary schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary Schools in the village is given as three and that of Middle Schools as one even though there may be only three educational institutions. So also in case of Secondary Schools. Like wise in case of Medical amenities in column 7 of Village Directory format, if in a Hospital there is Maternity Home and Child Welfare center Family Welfare center and T.B. clinic center etc. all these have been counted separately.

Town Directory Statement

The Town Directory consist of seven statements (Statement I – VII). All these are almost similar to those adopted in 1991. In the Town Directory the data on amenities and other aspects are presented in codes for want of space. The infrastructure of amenities and facilities available in urban area is analyzed by taking the class of town into consideration. The data on municipal finance by civic status in the Statement III in respect of town in Arunachal Pradesh are not available. There is no statutory or non statutory bodies managing the civic administration of the town in Arunachal Pradesh. The roads, buildings and other civic amenities are maintained by the Public Works Department (state) and the Central Public Works Department. There is no slum area in Lohit district. The column for Adult literacy classes/centers in statement –V is introduced in relation to a particular level of education in view of the minimum needs Programme of the Planning Commission.

If there are more than one Medical or Educational institutions of any type the number of such institutions have been indicated within brackets against the respective codes.

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PART A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION I

Village Directory

(a) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are consider as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 25 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows :

Columns 1 & 25 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 & 24 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below :

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i)	AllopathicHospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Sorce	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities :

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11 : Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non-Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i)	Cinema / Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium / Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/ private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes:

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area

not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Desh '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below :

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell (without electricity)	TW
(vi)	Tubewell (with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O
(xii)	Total	T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages C D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IV C D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII A, VII B The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates C D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

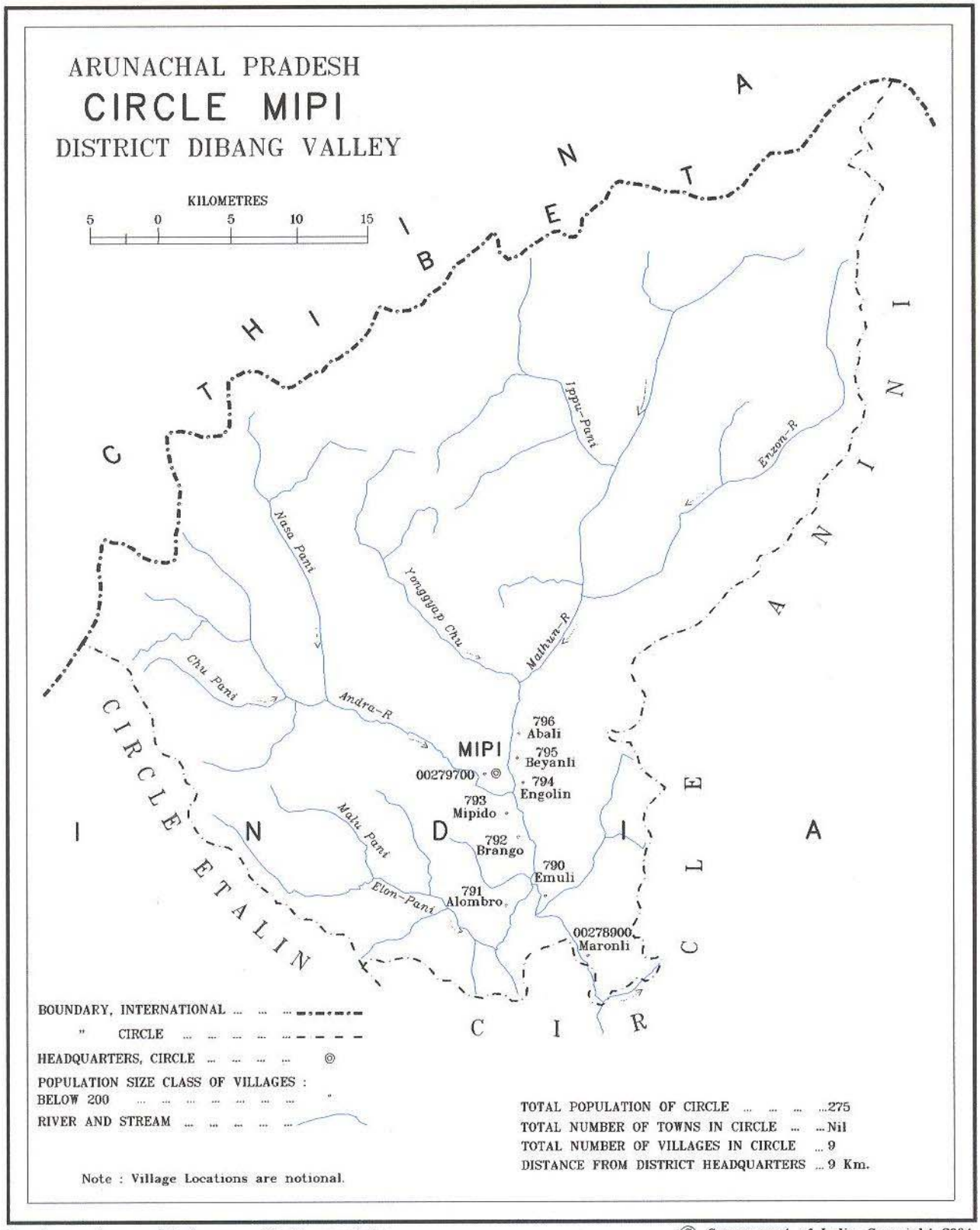
Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

(b) List of villages merged in towns and outgrowths at 2001 Census

Not a single village has been merged in towns and outgrowth at 2001 Census in the district.

C.D. BLOCK WISE PRESENTATION
OF
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

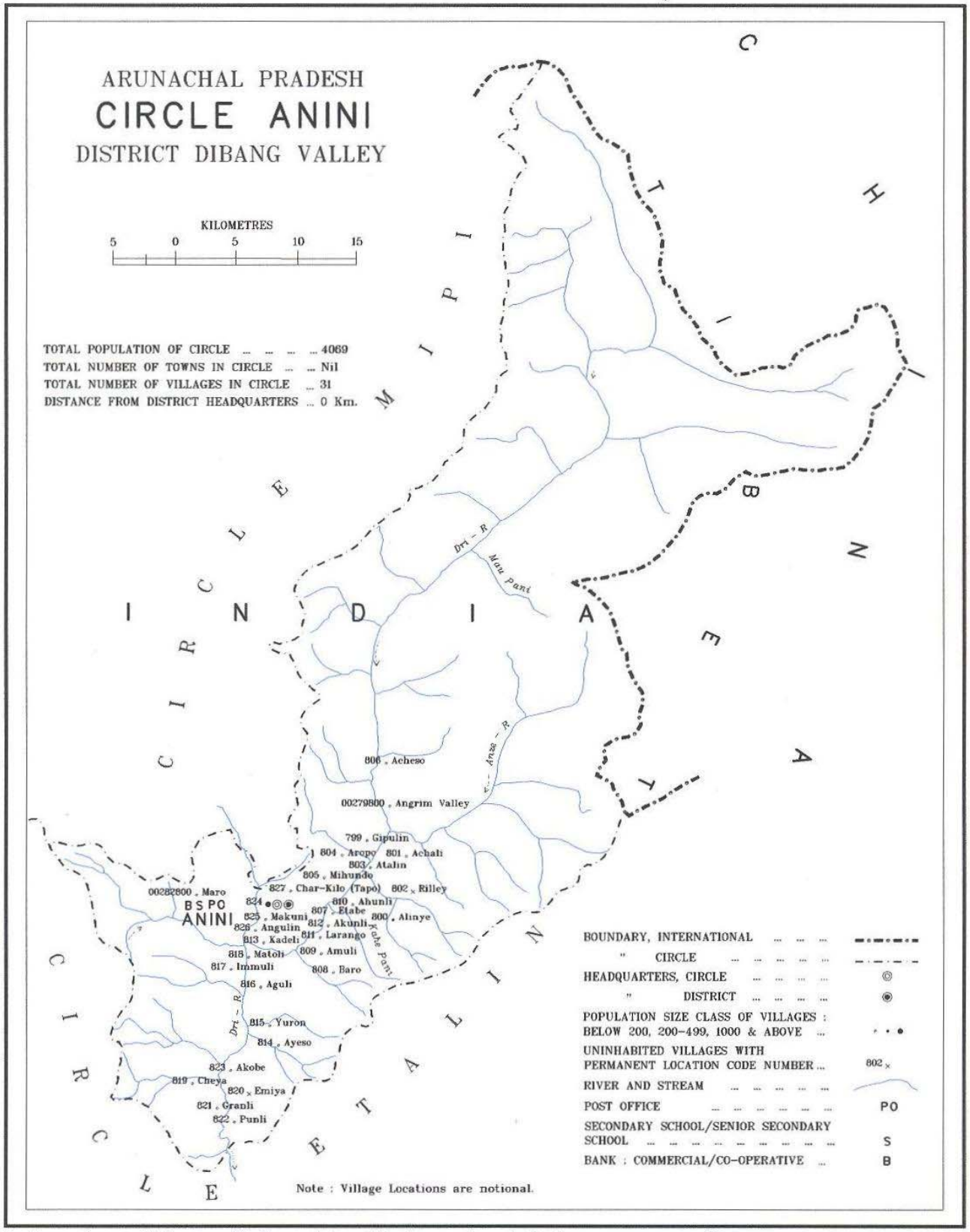
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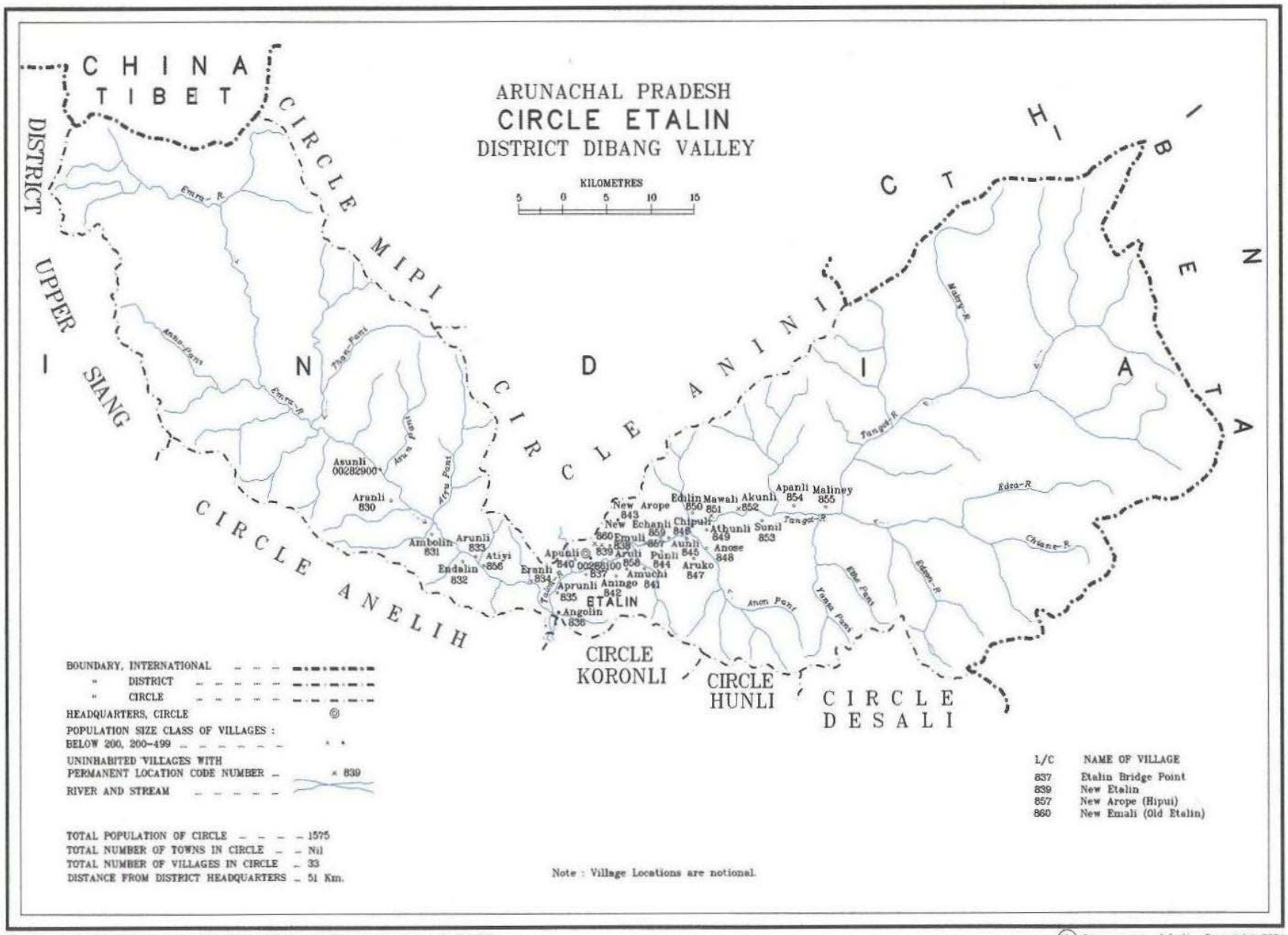
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block: Anini-Etalin		
Name of Circle : Mipi (0001)			
1	Abali	00279600	080030003000300029
2	Alombro	00279100	080080001000100010
3	Beyanli	00279500	080080001000100008
4	Brango	00279200	080080001000100006
5	Emuli	00279000	080080001000100005
6	Engolin	00279400	080080001000100007
7	Maronli	00278900	080080001000100002
8	Mipi H.Q.	00279700	080080001000100012
9	Mipido	00279300	080010001000100018
Name of Circle: Anini (0002)			
10	Achali	00280100	080010001000100005
11	Acheso	00280600	080010001000100010
12	Aguli	00281600	080010001000100023
13	Ahunli	00281000	080010001000100014
14	Akobe	00282300	080010001000100030
15	Akunli	00281200	080010001000100016
16	Alinye	00280000	080010001000100003
17	Amuli	00280900	080010001000100013
18	Angrim Valley	00279800	080010001000100001
19	Angulin	00282600	080010001000100033
20	Anini H.Q.	00282400	080010001000100031
21	Aropo	00280400	080010001000100008
22	Atalin	00280300	080010001000100007
23	Ayeso	00281400	080010001000100021
24	Baro	00280800	080010001000100012
25	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	00282700	080010001000100034
26	Cheya	00281900	080010001000100026
27	Emiya	00282000	080010001000100027
28	Etabe	00280700	080010001000100011
29	Gipulin	00279900	080010001000100002
30	Granli	00282100	080010001000100028
31	Immuli	00281700	080010001000100024
32	Kadeli	00281300	080010001000100020
33	Larango	00281100	080010001000100015
34	Makuni	00282500	080010001000100032
35	Maro	00282800	080080001000100001
36	Matoli	00281800	080010001000100025
37	Mihundo	00280500	080010001000100009

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
38	Punli	00282200	080010001000100029
39	Rilley	00280200	080010001000100006
40	Yuron	00281500	080010001000100022
Name of Circle: Etalin (0003)			
41	Akunli	00285200	080020001000100025
42	Ambolin	00283100	080020001000100003
43	Amuchi	00284100	080020001000100013
44	Angolin	00283600	080020001000100008
45	Aningo	00284200	080020001000100014
46	Anose	00284800	080020001000100021
47	Apanli	00285400	080020001000100027
48	Aprunli	00283500	080020001000100007
49	Apunli	00284000	080020001000100012
50	Aranli	00283000	080020001000100002
51	Aruko	00284700	080020001000100020
52	Aruli	00285800	080020001000100031
53	Arunli	00283300	080020001000100005
54	Asunli	00282900	080020001000100001
55	Athunli	00284900	080020001000100022
56	Atiyi	00285600	080020001000100029
57	Aunli	00284500	080020001000100018
58	Chipuli	00284600	080020001000100030
59	Edilin	00285000	080020001000100023
60	Emuli	00283800	080020001000100010
61	Endalin	00283200	080020001000100004
62	Eranli	00283400	080020001000100006
63	Etalin Bridge Point	00283700	080020001000100009
64	Etalin H.Q.	00286100	080020001000100034
65	Maliney	00285500	080020001000100028
66	Mawali	00285100	080020001000100024
67	New Arope	00284300	
68	New Arope(Hipui)	00285700	080020001000100030
69	New Echanli	00285900	080020001000100032
70	New Emali(Old Etalin)	00286000	
71	New Etalin	00283900	
72	Punli	00284400	080020001000100016
73	Sunil	00285300	080020001000100026

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Anini-Etalin (0001)												
1	Maronli (00278900)	-	29	8	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Emuli (00279000)	-	40	14	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Alombro (00279100)	-	13	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Brango (00279200)	-	107	20	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Mipido (00279300)	-	22	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Engolin (00279400)	-	9	1	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Beyanli (00279500)	-	23	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Abali (00279600)	-	9	2	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Mipi H.Q. (00279700)	-	23	4	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Angrim Valley (00279800)	-	144	28	P M(5-10) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (298)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Maronli	1
MR	Roing (270)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Emuli	2
MR	Roing (300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Alombro	3
MR	Roing (280)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Brango	4
MR	Roing (300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mipido	5
MR	Roing (290)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Engolin	6
MR	Roing (295)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Beyanli	7
MR	Roing (300)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Abali	8
MR	Roing (295)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mipi H.Q.	9
FP	Roing (251)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Angrim Valley	10

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Gipulin (00279900)	-	89	20	P M(< 5) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Alinye (00280000)	-	347	80	P M C(10+)	MCW PHS H(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Achali (00280100)	-	13	5	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Rilley (00280200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
15	Atalin (00280300)	-	13	2	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Aropo (00280400)	-	46	7	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	MCW HC(2) H(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Mihundo (00280500)	-	103	18	P M(< 5) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Acheso (00280600)	-	67	16	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Etabe (00280700)	-	74	20	P M(5-10) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Baro (00280800)	-	39	5	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Amuli (00280900)	-	106	25	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (225)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Gipulin	11
FP	Roing (290)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Alinye	12
FP	Roing (273)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Achali	13
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rilley	14
FP	Roing (260)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Atalin	15
MR FP	Roing (260)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aropo	16
MR FP	Roing (254)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mihundo	17
FP	Roing (245)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Acheso	18
FP	Roing (258)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Etabe	19
FP	Roing (261)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Baro	20
FP	Roing (257)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Amuli	21

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	Ahunli (00281000)	-	10	2	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Larango (00281100)	-	33	8	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Akunli (00281200)	-	2	2	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Kadeli (00281300)	-	46	12	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	MCW H(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Ayeso (00281400)	-	7	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Yuron (00281500)	-	142	10	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Aguli (00281600)	-	34	7	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Immuli (00281700)	-	19	3	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Matoli (00281800)	-	48	11	P M(5-10) C(10+)	MCW H(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Cheya (00281900)	-	29	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Emiya (00282000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (263)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ahunli	22
FP	Roing (276)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Larango	23
FP	Roing (258)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Akunli	24
FP	Roing (256)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kadeli	25
FP	Roing (275)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ayeso	26
MR FP	Roing (226)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Yuron	27
MR FP	Roing (230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aguli	28
FP	Roing (230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Immuli	29
FP	Roing (238)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Matoli	30
FP	Roing (202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Cheya	31
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emiya	32

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33	Granli (00282100)	-	8	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Punli (00282200)	-	121	30	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	MCW H(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Akobe (00282300)	-	69	14	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Anini H.Q. (00282400)	-	2,264	613	P M PUC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	CP CM(10+)	OCS ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	CV(2) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Makuni (00282500)	-	9	3	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Angulin (00282600)	-	129	23	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	MCW H(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Char - Kilo (Tapo) (00282700)	-	51	6	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T O SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Maro (00282800)	-	7	2	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Asunli (00282900)	-	8	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Aranli (00283000)	-	20	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Granli	33
MR FP	Roing (228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Punli	34
MR FP	Roing (234)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Akobe	35
MR FP	Roing (248)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Anini H.Q.	36
MR FP	Roing (252)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Makuni	37
FP	Roing (241)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Angulin	38
MR FP	Roing (239)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	39
FP	Roing (241)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Maro	40
FP	Roing (310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Asunli	41
MR	Roing (185)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aranli	42

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
43	Ambolin (00283100)	-	21	3	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Endalin (00283200)	-	10	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Arunli (00283300)	-	49	13	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Eranli (00283400)	-	10	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Aprunli (00283500)	-	19	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Angolin (00283600)	-	211	29	AC P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
49	Etalin Bridge Point (00283700)	-	188	48	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Emuli (00283800)	-	19	8	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	New Etalin (00283900)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
52	Apunli (00284000)	-	5	4	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Amuchi (00284100)	-	3	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Tinsukia (353)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ambolin	43
FP	Roing (254)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Endalin	44
MR	Roing (178)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Arunli	45
FP	Roing (285)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Eranli	46
MR	Roing (178)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aprunli	47
MR	Roing (195)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Angolin	48
MR	Roing (177)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Etalin Bridge Point	49
MR	Roing (170)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Emuli	50
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Etalin	51
MR	Roing (180)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Apunli	52
MR	Roing (177)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Amuchi	53

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54	Aningo (00284200)	-	9	3	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	New Arope (00284300)	-	380	29	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Punli (00284400)	-	9	3	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
57	Aunli (00284500)	-	23	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Chipuli (00284600)	-	3	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Aruko (00284700)	-	6	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
60	Anose (00284800)	-	8	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	Athunli (00284900)	-	39	9	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Edilin (00285000)	-	6	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Mawali (00285100)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
64	Akunli (00285200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aningo	54
MR	Roing (188)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Arope	55
MR	Roing (180)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Punli	56
MR	Roing (185)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Aunli	57
MR	Roing (185)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Chipuli	58
MR	Roing (192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Aruko	59
MR	Roing (195)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Anose	60
FP	Roing (198)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Athunli	61
FP	Roing (181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Edilin	62
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mawali	63
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akunli	64

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

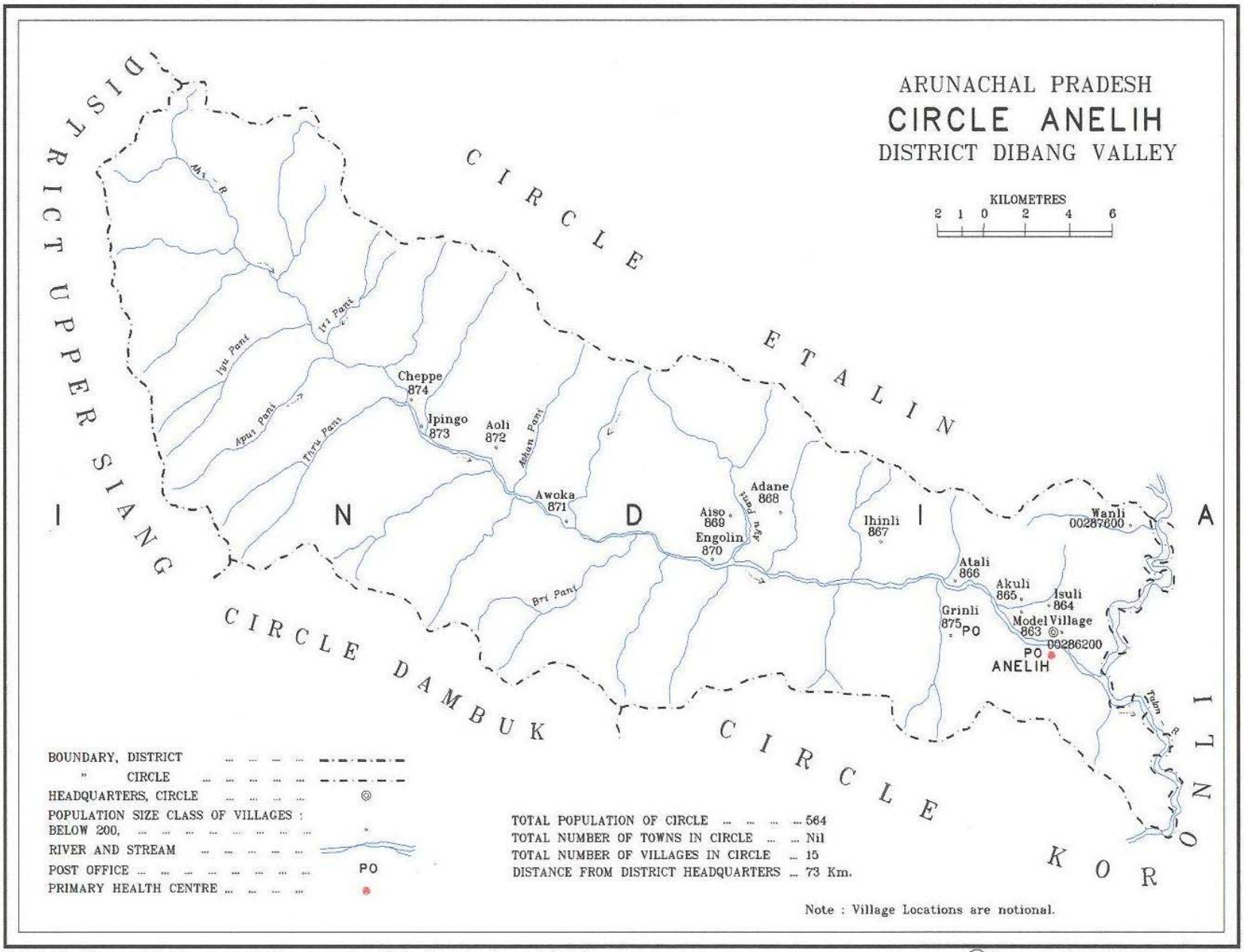
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
65	Sunil (00285300)	-	4	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
66	Apanli (00285400)	-	24	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
67	Maliney (00285500)	-	145	22	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
68	Atiyi (00285600)	-	7	2	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
69	New Arope(Hipui) (00285700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
70	Aruli (00285800)	-	15	4	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
71	New Echanli (00285900)	-	20	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
72	New Emali(Old Etalin) (00286000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
73	Etalin H.Q. (00286100)	-	314	74	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**5919**	**1332**	**P(11) M(4) PUC AC**	**MCW(12) HC(2) PHS**	**T(59) R(5) C S(6)**	**PO(2)**	**CP**	**OCS**	**CV(2)**	

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land		Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Sunil	65
FP	Roing (182)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Apanli	66
FP	Roing (190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Maliney	67
MR	Roing (174)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Atiyi	68
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Arope(Hipui)	69
MR	Roing (189)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Aruli	70
FP	Roing (249)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	New Echanli	71
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Emali(Old Etalin)	72
PR	Roing (189)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Etalin H.Q.	73
PR MR(36) FP(38)		**ED(12)**	**N**	**M**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

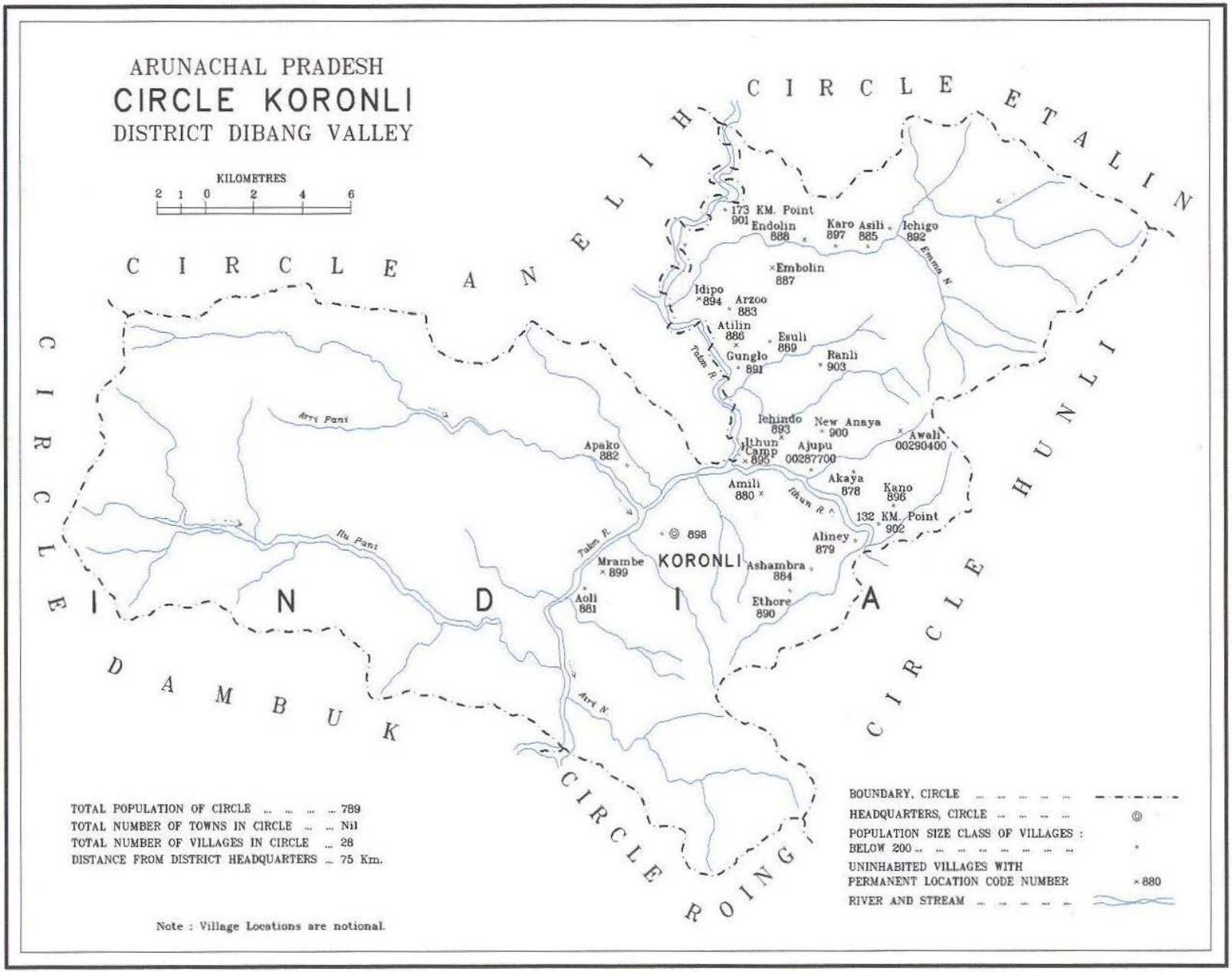
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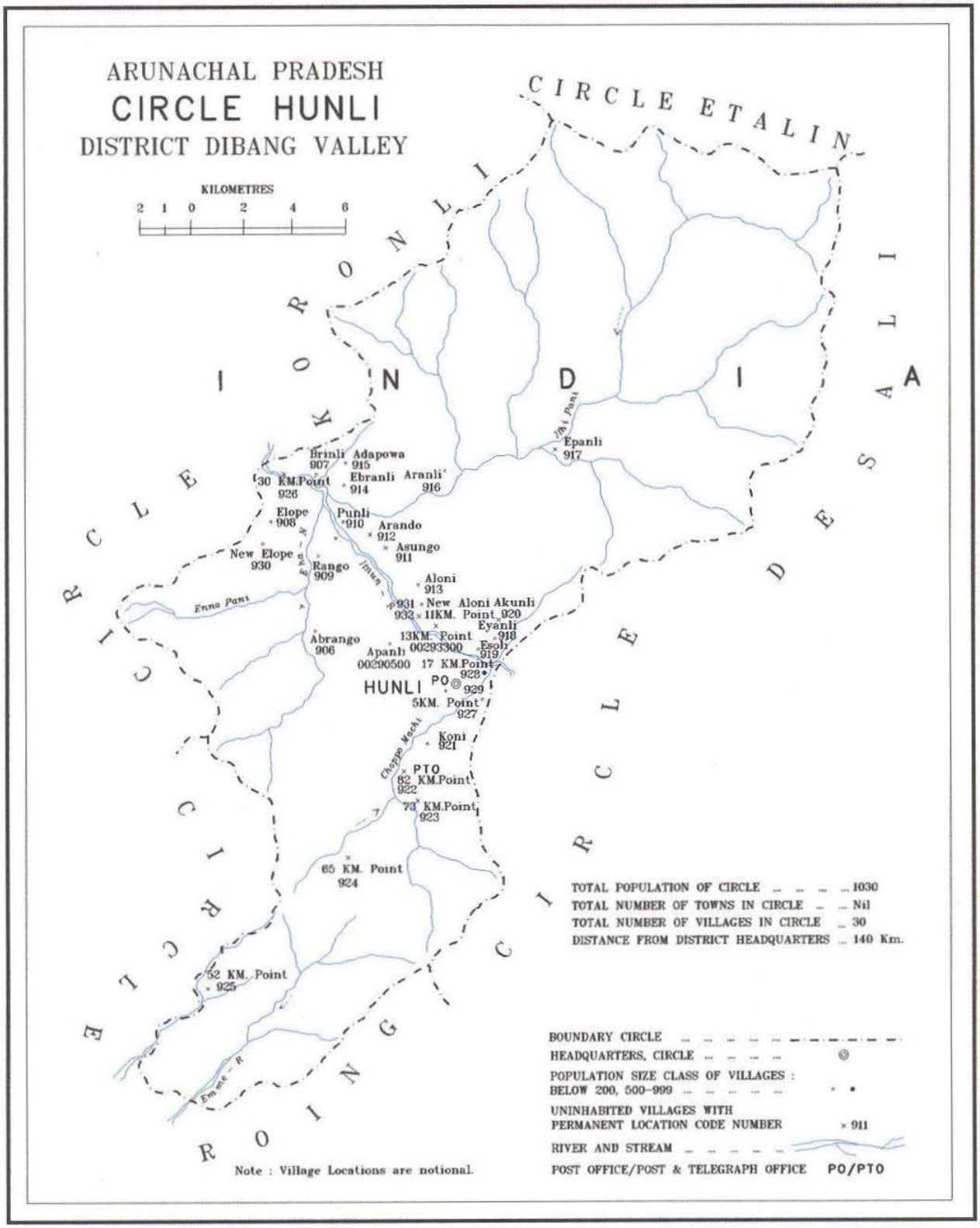


Note : Village Locations are notional.

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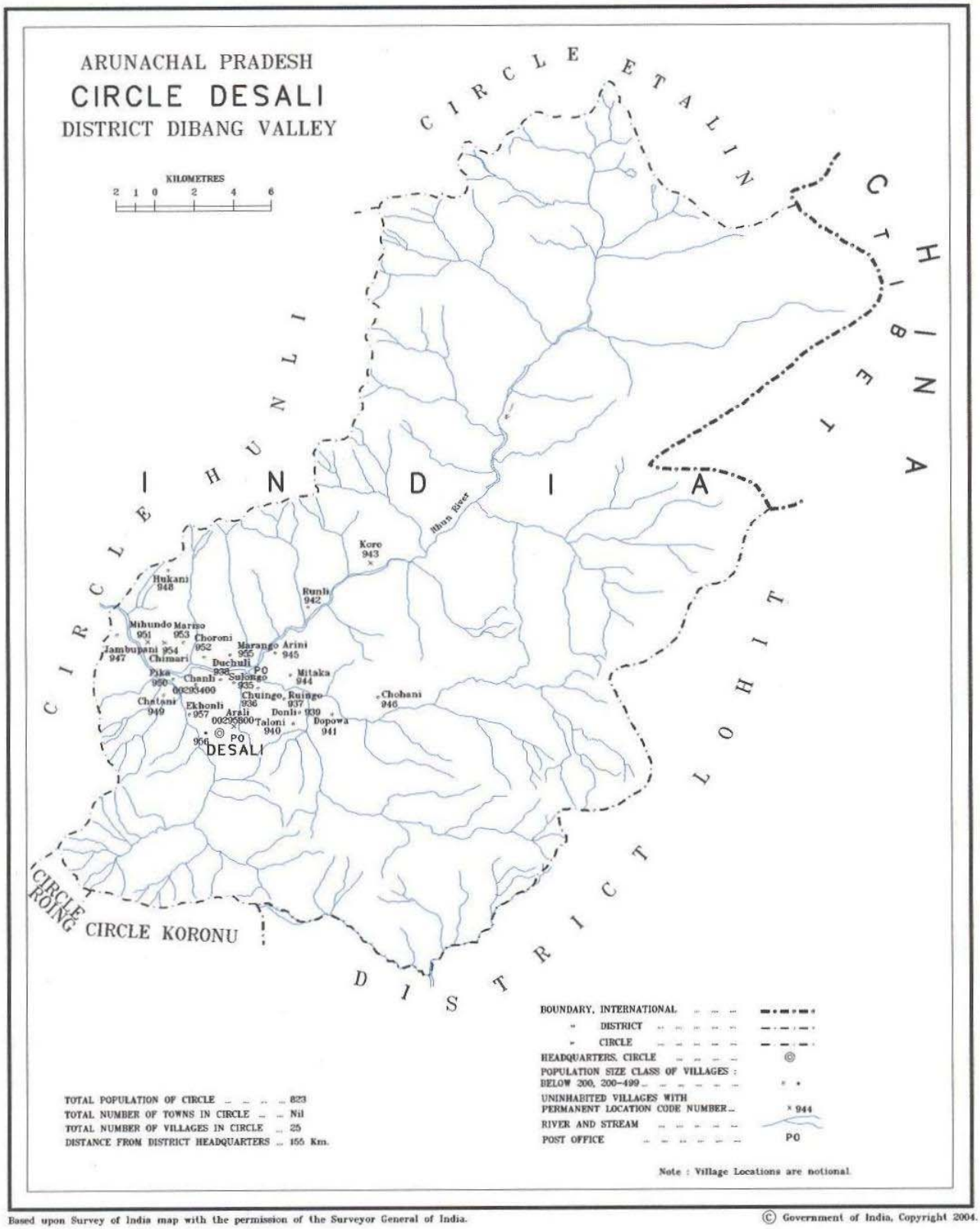
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block: Hunli-Kronli		
Name of Circle : Anelih (0004)			
1	Adane	00286800	080080001000100003
2	Aiso	00286900	080060002000200007
3	Akuli	00286500	080060002000200011
4	Anelih H.Q.	00286200	080060002000200018
5	Aoli	00287200	080060002000200004
6	Atali	00286600	080060002000200010
7	Awoka	00287100	080060002000200005
8	Cheppe	00287400	080060002000200001
9	Engolin	00287000	080080001000100007
10	Grinli	00287500	080060002000200016
11	Ihinli	00286700	080060002000200009
12	Ipingo	00287300	080060002000200002
13	Isuli	00286400	080060002000200013
14	Model Village	00286300	080060002000200012
15	Wanli	00287600	080060002000200015
Name of Circle: Koronli (0005)			
16	132 K.M. Point	00290200	080070002000200019
17	173 K.M. Point	00290100	080070002000200020
18	Ajupu	00287700	080070002000200016
19	Akaya	00287800	080070002000200018
20	Aliney	00287900	080070002000200011
21	Amili	00288000	080070002000200002
22	Aoli	00288100	080070002000200013
23	Apako	00288200	080070002000200001
24	Arzoo	00288300	080070002000200022
25	Ashambra	00288400	080070002000200009
26	Asili	00288500	080070002000200007
27	Atilin	00288600	080070002000200024
28	Awali	00290400	080010001000100004
29	Embolin	00288700	080070002000200021
30	Endolin	00288800	080070002000200008
31	Esuli	00288900	080070002000200026
32	Ethore	00289000	080070002000200010
33	Gunglo	00289100	080070002000200025

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
34	Ichigo	00289200	080070002000200006
35	Ichindo	00289300	080070002000200004
36	Idipo	00289400	080070002000200023
37	Ithun Camp	00289500	080070002000200015
38	Kano	00289600	080070002000200017
39	Karo	00289700	080070002000200005
40	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	00289800	080070002000200027
41	Mrambe	00289900	080070002000200012
42	New Anaya	00290000	080070002000200014
43	Ranli	00290300	080070002000200003
Name of Circle: Hunli (0006)			
44	Abrango	00290600	080090002000200002
45	Adapowa	00291500	080090002000200011
46	Akunli	00292000	080090002000200018
47	Aloni	00291300	080090002000200009
48	Apanli	00290500	080090002000200001
49	Arando	00291200	080090002000200008
50	Aranli	00291600	080090002000200012
51	Asungo	00291100	080090002000200007
52	Brinli	00290700	080090002000200003
53	Ebranli	00291400	080090002000200010
54	82 K.M. Point	00292200	080090002000200023
55	11 K.M. Point	00293200	
56	Elope	00290800	080090002000200004
57	Epanli	00291700	080090002000200013
58	Esoli	00291900	080090002000200017
59	Eyanli	00291800	080090002000200016
60	52 K.M. Point	00292500	080090002000200024
61	5 K.M. Point	00292700	080090002000200027
62	Hunli H.Q.	00292900	080090002000200020
63	Koni	00292100	080090002000200019
64	New Aloni	00293100	
65	New Elope	00293000	080030003000300046
66	Punli	00291000	080090002000200006
67	Rango	00290900	080090002000200005
68	17 K.M. Point	00292800	080090002000200028
69	73 K.M. Point	00292300	080090002000200024

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
70	65 K.M. Point	00292400	080090002000200025
71	30 K.M. Point	00292600	080090002000200027
72	13 K.M. Point	00293300	
Name of Circle : Desali (0007)			
73	Arali	00295800	
74	Arini	00294500	080050002000200012
75	Chanli	00293400	080050002000200001
76	Chatani	00294900	080050002000200016
77	Chimari	00295400	080050002000200021
78	Chohani	00294600	080050002000200013
79	Choroni	00295200	080050002000200019
80	Chuingo	00293600	080050002000200003
81	Desali H.Q.	00295600	080050002000200023
82	Donli	00293900	080050002000200006
83	Dopowa	00294100	080050002000200008
84	Duchuli	00293800	
85	Ekhonli	00295700	080020001000100032
86	Hukani	00294800	080050002000200015
87	Jambupani	00294700	080050002000200014
88	Koro	00294300	080050002000200010
89	Marango	00295500	080050002000200022
90	Mariso	00295300	
91	Mihundo	00295100	080050002000200018
92	Mitaka	00294400	080050002000200011
93	Pika	00295000	080050002000200017
94	Ruingo	00293700	080050002000200004
95	Runli	00294200	080050002000200009
96	Sulongo	00293500	080050002000200002
97	Taloni	00294000	080050002000200007

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Hunli Kronli (0002)												
1	Anelih H.Q. (00286200)	-	171	60	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Model Village (00286300)	-	29	10	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Isuli (00286400)	-	17	3	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Akuli (00286500)	-	30	5	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Atali (00286600)	-	21	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Ihinli (00286700)	-	9	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Adane (00286800)	-	44	9	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Aiso (00286900)	-	10	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Engolin (00287000)	-	26	5	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	C SS-C	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Awoka (00287100)	-	26	7	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	C SS-C	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Anelih H.Q.	1
MR	Roing (176)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Model Village	2
MR	Roing (177)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Isuli	3
MR	Roing (178)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Akuli	4
MR	Roing (184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Atali	5
MR	Roing (192)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ihinli	6
MR	Roing (190)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Adane	7
MR	Roing (214)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Aiso	8
MR	Roing (220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Engolin	9
MR	Roing (237)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Awoka	10

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Aoli (00287200)	-	16	3	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Ipingo (00287300)	-	19	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Cheppe (00287400)	-	51	8	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Grinli (00287500)	-	54	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T C SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Wanli (00287600)	-	41	13	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Ajupu (00287700)	-	12	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Akaya (00287800)	-	24	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Aliney (00287900)	-	42	11	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Amili (00288000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
20	Aoli (00288100)	-	7	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Apako (00288200)	-	12	3	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (247)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Aoli	11
MR	Roing (251)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ipingo	12
MR	Roing (253)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Cheppe	13
MR	Roing (188)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Grinli	14
MR	Roing (181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Wanli	15
FP	Roing (128)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ajupu	16
MR	Roing (126)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Akaya	17
FP	Roing (121)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aliney	18
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Amili	19
FP	Roing (153)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aoli	20
FP	Roing (152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Apako	21

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	Arzoo (00288300)	-	140	39	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Ashambra (00288400)	-	4	1	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Asili (00288500)	-	8	2	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Atilin (00288600)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
26	Embolin (00288700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
27	Endolin (00288800)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
28	Esuli (00288900)	-	3	1	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Ethore (00289000)	-	25	7	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Gunglo (00289100)	-	15	5	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Ichigo (00289200)	-	26	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Ichindo (00289300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
33	Idipo (00289400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
34	Ithun Camp (00289500)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
35	Kano (00289600)	-	26	8	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare): Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (146)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Arzoo	22
FP	Roing (133)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ashambra	23
FP	Roing (175)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Asili	24
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Atilin	25
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Embolin	26
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Endolin	27
FP	Roing (147)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Esuli	28
FP	Roing (135)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ethore	29
FP	Roing (139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Gunglo	30
FP	Roing (173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ichigo	31
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ichindo	32
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Idipo	33
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ithun Camp	34
FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kano	35

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
36	Karo (00289700)	-	21	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo) (00289800)	-	33	9	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Mrambe (00289900)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
39	New Anaya (00290000)	-	150	33	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	173 K.M. Point (00290100)	-	93	30	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	132 K.M. Point (00290200)	-	67	27	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Ranli (00290300)	-	81	17	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Awali (00290400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
44	Apanli (00290500)	-	55	14	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Abrango (00290600)	-	17	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Brinli (00290700)	-	54	18	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land							
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Karo	36
FP	Roing (146)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	37
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mrambe	38
FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Anaya	39
MR	Roing (163)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	173 K.M. Point	40
FP	Roing (119)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	132 K.M. Point	41
FP	Roing (134)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ranli	42
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Awali	43
MR	Roing (94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Apanli	44
FP	Roing (90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Abrango	45
FP	Roing (84)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Brinli	46

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
47	Elope (00290800)	-	18	6	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Rango (00290900)	-	3	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
49	Punli (00291000)	-	14	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Asungo (00291100)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
51	Arando (00291200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
52	Aloni (00291300)	-	20	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Ebranli (00291400)	-	24	9	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Adapowa (00291500)	-	11	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	Aranli (00291600)	-	18	5	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK R SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Epanli (00291700)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
57	Eyanli (00291800)	-	52	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Esoli (00291900)	-	17	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T C SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Akunli (00292000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Elope	47
MR FP	Roing (88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Rango	48
FP	Roing (105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Punli	49
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asungo	50
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arando	51
MR FP	Roing (136)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aloni	52
FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ebranli	53
FP	Roing (120)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Adapowa	54
FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Aranli	55
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Epanli	56
FP	Roing (110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Eyanli	57
FP	Roing (114)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Esoli	58
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akunli	59

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
60	Koni (00292100)	-	2	1	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T C S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	82 K.M. Point (00292200)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
62	73 K.M. Point (00292300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
63	65 K.M. Point (00292400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
64	52 K.M. Point (00292500)	-	11	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK S SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
65	30 K.M. Point (00292600)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
66	5 K.M. Point (00292700)	-	16	5	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
67	17 K.M. Point (00292800)	-	43	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
68	Hunli H.Q. (00292900)	-	568	149	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	MCW PHS H(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TK C S SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
69	New Elope (00293000)	-	47	12	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK S SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
70	New Aloni (00293100)	-	28	10	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
71	11 K.M. Point (00293200)	-	12	3	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
72	13 K.M. Point (00293300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
73	Chanli (00293400)	-	67	11	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare): Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Koni	60
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82 K.M. Point	61
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 K.M. Point	62
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 K.M. Point	63
PR	Roing (52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	52 K.M. Point	64
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 K.M. Point	65
PR MR	Roing (97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	5 K.M. Point	66
PR	Roing (107)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	17 K.M. Point	67
PR MR	Roing (90)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Hunli H.Q.	68
MR FP	Roing (97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Elope	69
MR FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Aloni	70
PR	Roing (111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	11 K.M. Point	71
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 K.M. Point	72
FP	Roing (112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chanli	73

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
74	Sulongo (00293500)	-	24	6	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
75	Chuingo (00293600)	-	29	6	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
76	Ruingo (00293700)	-	27	8	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
77	Duchuli (00293800)	-	16	3	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T C L SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
78	Donli (00293900)	-	72	17	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
79	Taloni (00294000)	-	47	11	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
80	Dopowa (00294100)	-	19	6	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
81	Runli (00294200)	-	16	3	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
82	Koro (00294300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
83	Mitaka (00294400)	-	30	8	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
84	Arini (00294500)	-	12	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sulongo	74
FP	Roing (112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chuingo	75
FP	Roing (112)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ruingo	76
FP	Roing (111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Duchuli	77
FP	Roing (117)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Donli	78
FP	Roing (118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Taloni	79
FP	Roing (134)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dopowa	80
FP	Roing (144)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Runli	81
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koro	82
FP	Roing (124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mitaka	83
FP	Roing (125)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Arini	84

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
85	Chohani (00294600)	-	13	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
86	Jambupani (00294700)	-	22	8	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
87	Hukani (00294800)	-	26	7	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R C SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
88	Chatani (00294900)	-	33	9	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
89	Pika (00295000)	-	16	4	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
90	Mihundo (00295100)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
91	Choroni (00295200)	-	22	5	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
92	Mariso (00295300)	-	17	4	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R C L SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
93	Chimari (00295400)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
94	Marango (00295500)	-	15	4	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R C SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
95	Desali H.Q. (00295600)	-	292	90	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (124)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chohani	85
FP	Roing (105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jambupani	86
FP	Roing (115)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Hukani	87
FP	Roing (105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chatani	88
FP	Roing (105)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pika	89
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mihundo	90
FP	Roing (118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Choroni	91
FP	Roing (118)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mariso	92
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chimari	93
FP	Roing (122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Marango	94
FP	Roing (110)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Desali H.Q.	95

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

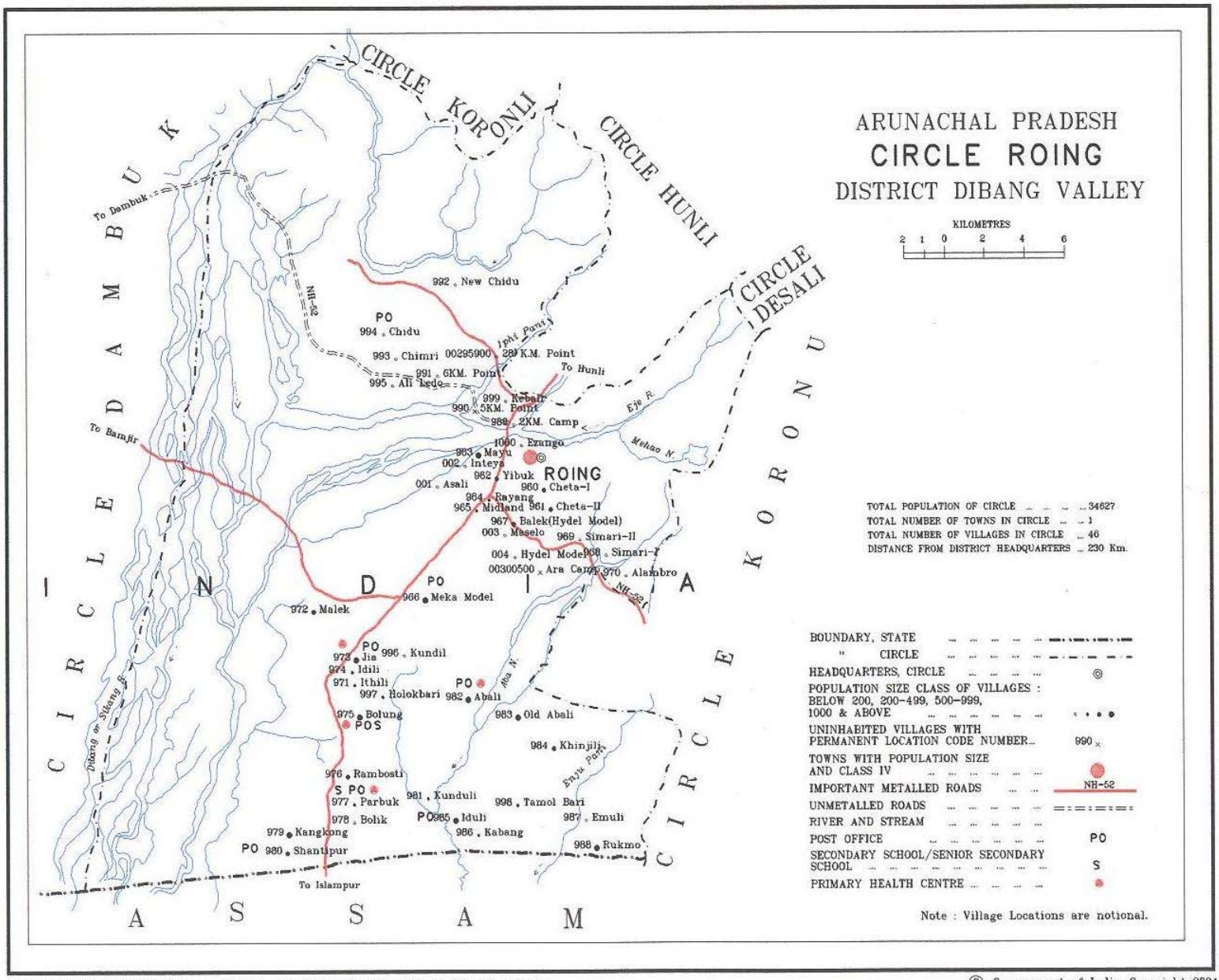
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
96	Ekhonli (00295700)	-	8	2	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
97	Arali (00295800)	-			-------- Uninhabited ----------							
	Block Total	**0.0**	**3206**	**858**	**P(5) M AC**	**PHC(2) PHS**	**T(53) TK(9) R(22) C(23) L(8) S(28)**	**PO(5)**			**CV**	**BS(2)**

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare): Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Cultivable land: Total area under Jhum cultivation	Cultivable land: Period of Rotation	Cultivable land: Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (129)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ekhonli	96
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arali	97
PR(5) **MR(25)** **FP(51)**		**ED(2)**			**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

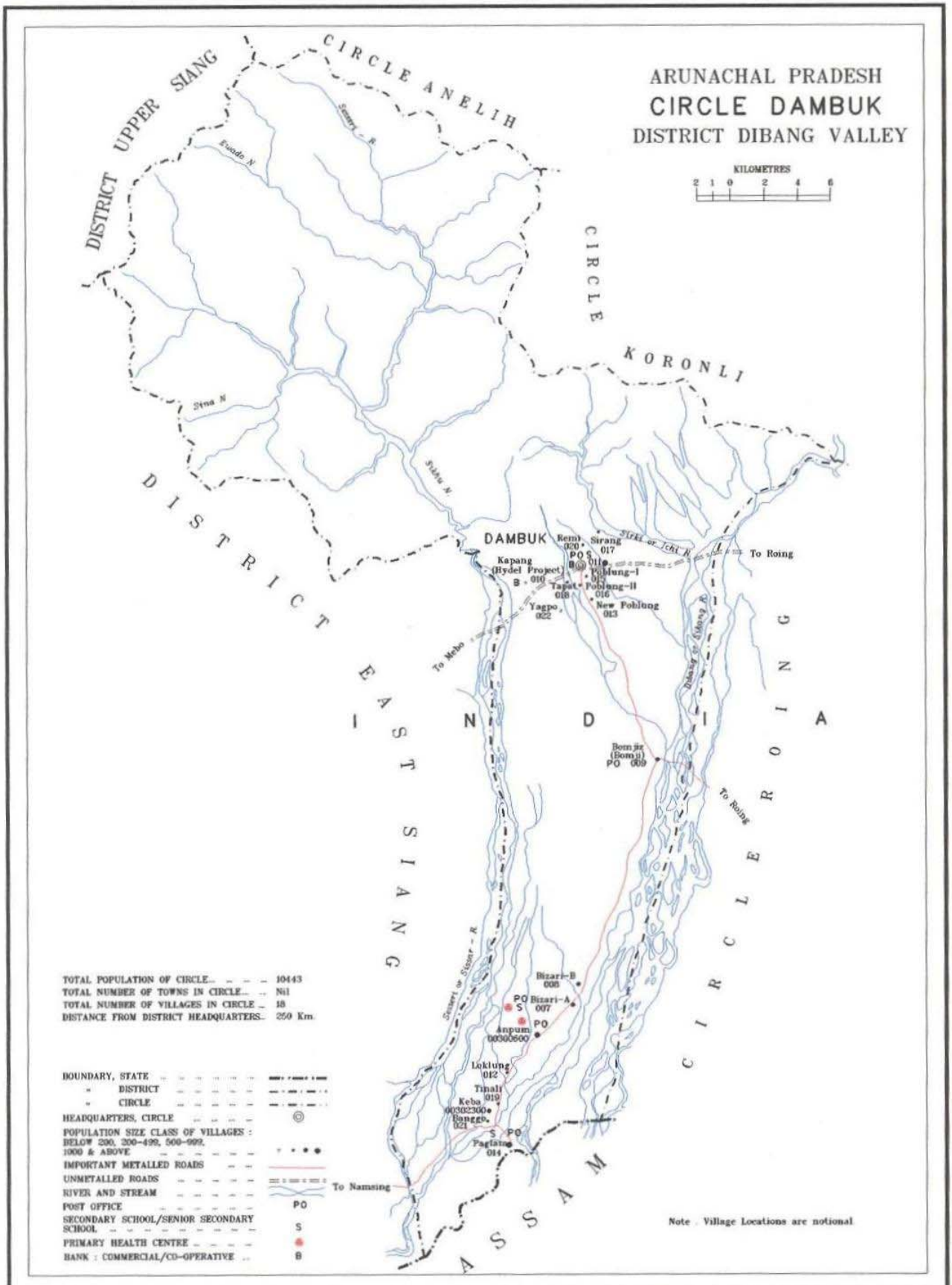
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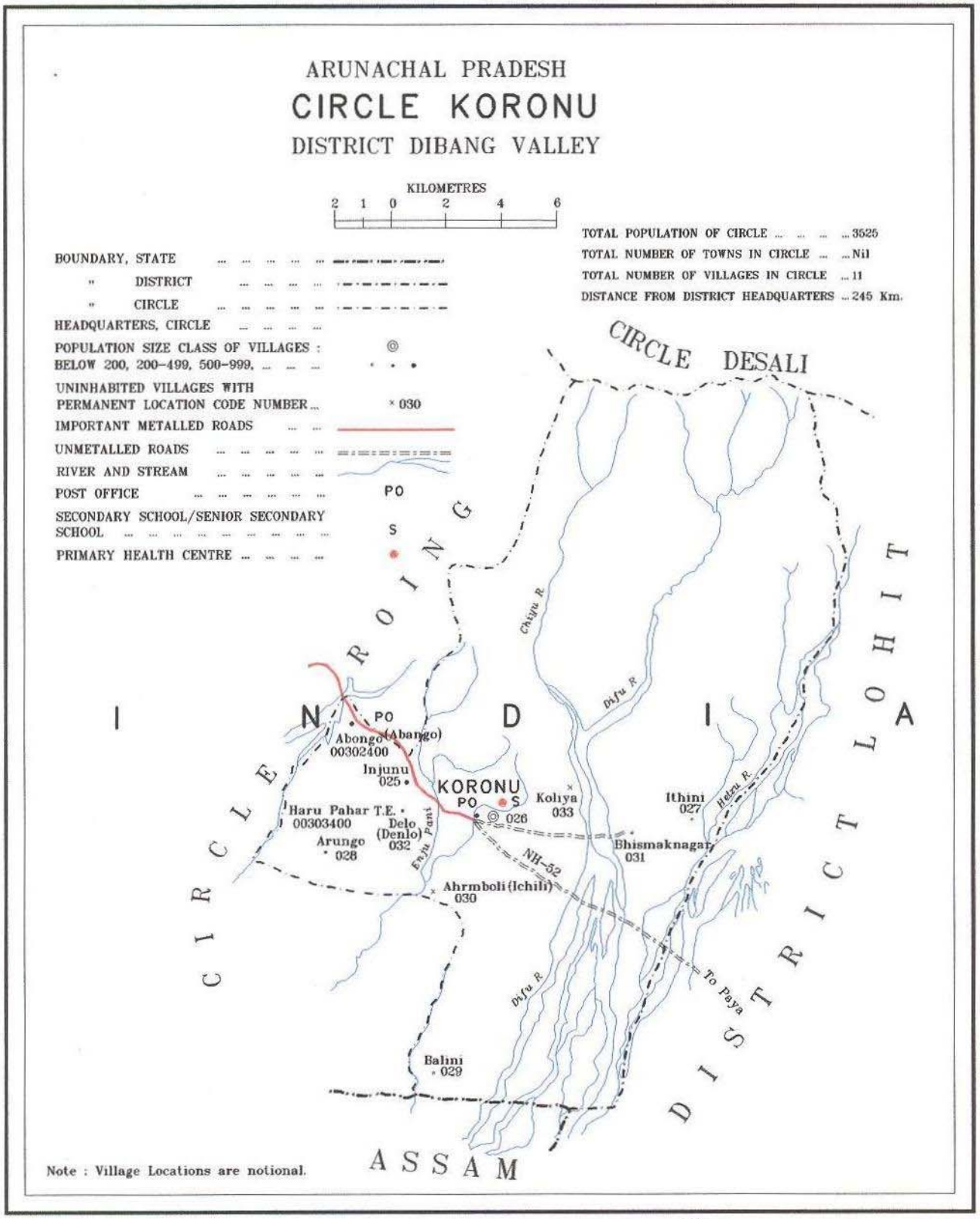
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

CIRCLE KORONU

DISTRICT DIBANG VALLEY



Note : Village Locations are notional.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk		
Name of Circle : Roing (0008)			
1	Abali	00298200	080030003000300029
2	Alambro	00297000	080030003000300012
3	Ali Ledo	00299500	080030003000300047
4	Ara Camp	00300500	
5	Asali	00300100	080050002000200005
6	Balek(Hydel Model)	00296700	080030003000300007
7	Bolik	00297800	080030003000300023
8	Bolung	00297500	080030003000300020
9	Cheta - I	00296000	080030003000300001
10	Cheta - II	00296100	
11	Chidu	00299400	080030003000300045
12	Chimri	00299300	080030003000300044
13	Emuli	00298700	080030003000300035
14	Ezango	00300000	
15	5 K.M. Point	00299000	080030003000300042
16	Holokbari	00299700	080030003000300052
17	Hydel Model	00300400	080030003000300008
18	Idili	00297400	080030003000300019
19	Iduli	00298500	080030003000300033
20	Inteya	00300200	
21	Ithili	00297100	080030003000300018
22	Jia	00297300	080030003000300017
23	Kabang	00298600	080030003000300034
24	Kangkong	00297900	080030003000300024
25	Kebali	00299900	080030003000300055
26	Khinjili	00298400	080030003000300032
27	Kundil	00299600	080030003000300049
28	Kunduli	00298100	080030003000300028
29	Malek	00297200	080030003000300016
30	Maselo	00300300	
31	Mayu	00296300	080030003000300003
32	Meka Model	00296600	080030003000300006

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
33	Midland	00296500	080030003000300005
34	New Chidu	00299200	080030003000300043
35	Old Abali(Abali)	00298300	080030003000300030
36	Parbuk	00297700	080030003000300022
37	Rambosti(Mobang)	00297600	080030003000300021
38	Rayang	00296400	080030003000300004
39	Rukmo	00298800	080030003000300036
40	Shantipur	00298000	080030003000300025
41	Simari - I	00296800	080030003000300009
42	Simari -II(L/Camp)	00296900	080030003000300010
43	6 K.M. Point	00299100	080030003000300041
44	Tamol Bari	00299800	080030003000300053
45	28 K.M. Point	00295900	080090002000200028
46	2 K.M. Camp	00298900	080070002000200019
47	Yibuk	00296200	080030003000300002
Name of Circle: Dambuk (0009)			
48	Anpum	00300600	080040003000300008
49	Banggo	00302100	
50	Bizari - A	00300700	080040003000300007
51	Bizari - B	00300800	
52	Bomjir	00300900	080040003000300006
53	Dambuk H.Q.	00301100	080040003000300012
54	Kapang(Hydel Project)	00301000	080040003000300003
55	Keba	00302300	
56	Loklung	00301200	080040003000300009
57	New Poblung	00301300	080040003000300002
58	Paglam	00301400	080040003000300010
59	Poblung - I	00301500	080040003000300001
60	Poblung - II	00301600	
61	Remi	00302000	
62	Sirang	00301700	080040003000300005
63	Tapat	00301800	080040003000300004
64	Tinali	00301900	080040003000300011
65	Yagpo	00302200	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of Circle: Koronu (0010)			
66	Abongo(Abango)	00302400	080030003000300011
67	Ahrmboli(Ichili)	00303000	080030003000300038
68	Arungo	00302800	080080001000100004
69	Balini	00302900	080030003000300037
70	Bhismaknagar	00303100	080030003000300048
71	Delo(Denlo)	00303200	080030003000300054
72	Haru Pahar T.E.	00303400	080030003000300051
73	Injunu	00302500	080030003000300013
74	Ithini	00302700	080030003000300015
75	Koliya	00303300	
76	Koronu H.Q.	00302600	080030003000300014

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Roing-Dambuk (0003)												
1	28 K.M. Point (00295900)	-	96	27	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Cheta - I (00296000)	-	946	225	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Cheta - Ii (00296100)	-	935	205	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Yibuk (00296200)	-	569	127	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Mayu (00296300)	-	1,440	297	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Rayang (00296400)	-	465	82	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Midland (00296500)	-	429	82	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Meka Model (00296600)	-	1,791	318	P M S PUC AC C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Balek(Hydel Model) (00296700)	-	523	98	P M C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Simari - I (00296800)	-	80	20	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Simari -Ii(L/Camp) (00296900)	-	161	46	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Roing (28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 K.M. Point	1
PR	Roing (1)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Cheta - I	2
PR	Roing (1)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Cheta - Ii	3
PR	Roing (1)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Yibuk	4
PR	Roing (1)	ED EAG EO EA	N M	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Mayu	5
PR	Roing (2)	ED EAG EO EA	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Rayang	6
PR	Roing (2)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Midland	7
PR	Roing (3)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Meka Model	8
PR	Roing (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Balek(Hydel Model)	9
PR	Roing (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Simari - I	10
PR	Roing (12)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Simari - Ii(L/Camp)	11

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	Alambro (00297000)	-	44	7	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Ithili (00297100)	-	290	60	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Malek (00297200)	-	532	108	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Jia (00297300)	-	1,803	351	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Idili (00297400)	-	333	71	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Bolung (00297500)	-	1,736	307	P M S PUC AC C(10+)	MCW PHC H(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Rambosti(Mobang) (00297600)	-	921	143	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
19	Parbuk (00297700)	-	424	72	P M S PUC AC C(10+)	MCW PHC H(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Bolik (00297800)	-	192	33	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Kangkong (00297900)	-	1,191	219	P M C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Shantipur (00298000)	-	547	101	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Kunduli (00298100)	-	226	37	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
FP	Roing (14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Alambro	12
PR	Roing (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ithili	13
PR	Roing (12)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Malek	14
PR	Roing (14)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Jia	15
PR	Roing (16)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Idili	16
PR	Roing (16)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Bolung	17
PR	Roing (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Rambosti(Mobang)	18
PR	Roing (19)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Parbuk	19
PR	Roing (17)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Bolik	20
PR	Roing (21)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kangkong	21
PR	Roing (24)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Shantipur	22
PR	Roing (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kunduli	23

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24	Abali (00298200)	-	1,670	324	P M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Old Abali(Abali) (00298300)	-	1,012	201	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Khinjili (00298400)	-	582	107	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Iduli (00298500)	-	1,320	292	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Kabang (00298600)	-	401	74	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Emuli (00298700)	-	193	46	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Rukmo (00298800)	-	1,628	359	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	2 K.M. Camp (00298900)	-	81	19	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	5 K.M. Point (00299000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
33	6 K.M. Point (00299100)	-	60	15	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	New Chidu (00299200)	-	36	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Chimri (00299300)	-	31	8	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Chidu (00299400)	-	193	42	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare): Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Roing (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Abali	24
PR	Roing (16)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Old Abali(Abali)	25
MR	Roing (18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Khinjili	26
PR	Roing (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Iduli	27
PR	Roing (22)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kabang	28
PR	Roing (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Emuli	29
PR	Roing (26)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Rukmo	30
PR	Roing (2)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	2 K.M. Camp	31
-------- Uninhabited ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 K.M. Point	32
PR	Roing (6)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	6 K.M. Point	33
PR	Roing (28)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	New Chidu	34
PR	Roing (16)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Chimri	35
PR	Roing (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Chidu	36

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37	Ali Ledo (00299500)	-	15	4	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Kundil (00299600)	-	91	15	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	C SS-C	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Holokbari (00299700)	-	439	84	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Tamol Bari (00299800)	-	390	81	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Kebali (00299900)	-	155	44	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Ezango (00300000)	-	72	20	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	CV SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Asali (00300100)	-	139	36	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Inteya (00300200)	-	77	18	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Maselo (00300300)	-	182	46	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Hydel Model (00300400)	-	79	21	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Ara Camp (00300500)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
48	Anpum (00300600)	-	1,146	202	P M AC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T R C SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Roing (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ali Ledo	37
MR	Roing (28)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kundil	38
MR	Roing (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Holokbari	39
MR	Roing (12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Tamol Bari	40
PR	Roing (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Kebali	41
PR	Roing (1)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ezango	42
PR	Roing (2)	ED	N	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Asali	43
PR	Roing (2)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Inteya	44
PR	Roing (3)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Maselo	45
FP	Roing (4)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hydel Model	46
	-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ara Camp	47
PR	Roing (95)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Anpum	48

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
49	Bizari - A (00300700)	-	519	80	P M S C(10+)	DU CWC HC PHC RMP H(< 5) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W TK R C L S O SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Bizari - B (00300800)	-	747	153	AC P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	Bomjir (00300900)	-	780	155	P M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
52	Kapang(Hydel Project) (00301000)	-	59	11	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TK SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Dambuk H.Q. (00301100)	-	1,087	262	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10)	CP CM(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Loklung (00301200)	-	249	47	P AC M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R C SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	New Poblung (00301300)	-	210	45	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Paglam (00301400)	-	1,984	337	P M S C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP R SS-HP	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
57	Poblung - I (00301500)	-	474	74	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Poblung - Ii (00301600)	-	221	34	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(8) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Sirang (00301700)	-	486	116	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(6) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
60	Tapat (00301800)	-	228	35	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP W SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR	Roing (82)	-	-	Ply Board	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bizari - A	49
PR MR	Roing (83)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bizari - B	50
PR	Roing (22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bomjir	51
PR	Roing (39)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kapang(Hydel Project)	52
PR	Roing (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dambuk H.Q.	53
PR	Roing (97)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Loklung	54
PR	Roing (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Poblung	55
PR MR	Tinsukia (110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Paglam	56
FP	Roing (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Poblung - I	57
PR FP	Roing (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Poblung - Ii	58
PR FP	Roing (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sirang	59
MR	Roing (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tapat	60

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
61	Tinali (00301900)	-	476	77	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Remi (00302000)	-	278	42	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(15) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Banggo (00302100)	-	380	65	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW SS-TW	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
64	Yagpo (00302200)	-	191	30	- P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TK SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
65	Keba (00302300)	-	928	120	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP SS-TW	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
66	Abongo(Abango) (00302400)	-	696	157	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
67	Injunu (00302500)	-	982	193	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
68	Koronu H.Q. (00302600)	-	828	194	P M S PUC AC C(10+)	DH PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
69	Ithini (00302700)	-	7	1	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
70	Arungo (00302800)	-	295	69	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
71	Balini (00302900)	-	24	5	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	C SS-C	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
72	Ahrmboli(Ichili) (00303000)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									

Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare): Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR	Roing (65)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tinali	61
PR FP	Roing (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Remi	62
PR	Roing (70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Banggo	63
MR	Roing (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Yagpo	64
PR	Roing (65)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Keba	65
PR	Roing (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Abongo(Abango)	66
PR	Roing (19)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Injunu	67
PR	Roing (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Koronu H.Q.	68
MR	Roing (28)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Ithini	69
MR	Roing (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Arungo	70
MR	Roing (32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Balini	71
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahrmboli(Ichili)	72

Census of India 2001 -

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
73	Bhismaknagar (00303100)	-	104	29	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
74	Delo(Denlo) (00303200)	-	366	81	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
75	Koliya (00303300)	-	-------- Uninhabited ----------									
76	Haru Pahar T.E. (00303400)	-	223	55	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**38488**	**7572**	**P(39) M(19) S(7) PUC(4) AC(8)**	**DU DH MCW(2) CWC HC PHC(6) PHS(4) RMP**	**T(59) W(4) TK(3) HP(5) TW(2) R(5) C(8) L(9) S(2)**	**PO(15) PH(49)**	**CP(2)**		**CV(13) SP BS(51)**	

Village Directory

Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land: Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Cultivable land: Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR	Roing (29)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Bhismaknagar	73
PR	Roing (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Delo(Denlo)	74
		-------- Uninhabited ----------			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koliya	75
PR	Roing (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize	-	Haru Pahar T.E.	76
PR(59) MR(13) FP(6)		**ED(56) EAG(2) EO(2) EA(2)**	**N(15) M**		**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions: Primary school Villages	Primary school Institutions	Middle school Villages	Middle school Institutions	Matriculation / Secondary school Villages	Matriculation / Secondary school Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Anini-Etalin	66	5,919	11	11	4	4	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	75	3,206	5	5	1	1	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	38,488	39	39	19	19	7	7
	District(Rural) :	**213**	**47,613**	**55**	**55**	**24**	**24**	**7**	**7**

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Medical institutions: Hospital Villages	Hospital Institutions	Dispensary Villages	Dispensary Institutions	Primary Health Centre / Health Centre Villages	Primary Health Centre / Health Centre Institutions	Primary Health Sub-centre Villages	Primary Health Sub-centre Institutions	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre Villages	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Anini-Etalin	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	12	12
2	Hunli Kronli	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
3	Roing-Dambuk	0	0	2	2	6	7	4	4	3	3
	District(Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**11**	**6**	**6**	**16**	**16**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C.D. BLOCK LEVEL

Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	54
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	70
4	4	0	0	8	8	0	0	32
5	**5**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**156**

							Drinking water source	
Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities		
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions		Tap	Well
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0	0	0	0	0	0	54	59	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	72	53	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	62	59	4
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**188**	**171**	**4**

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

		Drinking water source (contd.)							
Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Anini-Etalin	0	0	5	6	1	1	6	0
2	Hunli Kronli	9	0	22	28	23	8	38	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	3	2	5	2	8	5	8	0
	District(Rural) :	**12**	**2**	**32**	**36**	**32**	**14**	**52**	**0**

		Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Anini-Etalin	1	1	12	54	0	0	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	0	0	2	73	0	0	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	2	2	56	16	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**3**	**3**	**70**	**143**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

VILLAGE DIRECTORY
AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - C. D. BLOCK LEVEL

Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Transport communications		
Post office	Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
15	0	0	2	0	0	5	51	0	0
22	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**53**	**0**	**0**

		Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine		
Villages	Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	13	1	0	16	1	1
1	**1**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**17**	**2**	**2**

APPENDIX 1A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anini-Etalin	66	55	11	0	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	75	70	5	0	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	33	39	0	0	0
	District Total :	**213**	**158**	**55**	**0**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX 1B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	66	55	7	4	0
2	Hunli Kronli	75	70	4	1	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	72	33	20	19	7
	District Total :	**213**	**158**	**31**	**24**	**7**

APPENDIX 1C - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anini-Etalin	57	0	0	0	0
2	Hunli Kronli	15	0	0	0	0
3	Roing-Dambuk	53	2	1	2	2
	District Total :	**125**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**

APPENDIX II - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

There is no village with 5,000 and above population in the district. So information to be incorporated in this appendix may be treated as NIL.

APPENDIX II - A CENSUS TOWN
CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Sl. No.	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Population	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Roing	41001000	Roing - Dambuk	10,107	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available

APPENDIX - III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWN / NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Data pertaining to appendix III could not be furnished due to non availability of the same.

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C. D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Anini-Etalin		
1	00278900	Maronli
2	00279100	Alombro
3	00279200	Brango
4	00279300	Mipido
5	00279400	Engolin
6	00279500	Beyanli
7	00279600	Abali
8	00280800	Baro
9	00281000	Ahunli
10	00281100	Larango
11	00281200	Akunli
12	00281500	Yuron
13	00281600	Aguli
14	00281700	Immuli
15	00281900	Cheya
16	00282100	Granli
17	00282300	Akobe
18	00282500	Makuni
19	00282700	Char - Kilo (Tapo)
20	00282800	Maro
21	00282900	Asunli
22	00283000	Aranli
23	00283100	Ambolin
24	00283200	Endalin
25	00283300	Arunli
26	00283400	Eranli
27	00283500	Aprunli
28	00283700	Etalin Bridge Point
29	00284100	Amuchi
30	00284200	Aningo
31	00284300	New Arope
32	00284400	Punli
33	00284500	Aunli

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C. D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
34	00284600	Chipuli
35	00284700	Aruko
36	00284800	Anose
37	00284900	Athunli
38	00285000	Edilin
39	00285300	Sunil
40	00285400	Apanli
41	00285500	Maliney
42	00285600	Atiyi
43	00285800	Aruli
44	00285900	New Echanli
Name of CD Block: Hunli Kronli		
45	00286300	Model Village
46	00286400	Isuli
47	00286500	Akuli
48	00286600	Atali
49	00286700	Ihinli
50	00286800	Adane
51	00286900	Aiso
52	00287000	Engolin
53	00287100	Awoka
54	00287200	Aoli
55	00287300	Ipingo
56	00287400	Cheppe
57	00287600	Wanli
58	00287700	Ajupu
59	00287800	Akaya
60	00288100	Aoli
61	00288200	Apako
62	00288300	Arzoo
63	00288400	Ashambra
64	00288500	Asili
65	00288900	Esuli
66	00289000	Ethore
67	00289100	Gunglo

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C. D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
68	00289200	Ichigo
69	00289600	Kano
70	00289700	Karo
71	00289800	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)
72	00290000	New Anaya
73	00290100	173 K.M. Point
74	00290200	132 K.M. Point
75	00290300	Ranli
76	00290500	Apanli
77	00290600	Abrango
78	00290800	Elope
79	00290900	Rango
80	00291000	Punli
81	00291300	Aloni
82	00291400	Ebranli
83	00291500	Adapowa
84	00291600	Aranli
85	00291800	Eyanli
86	00291900	Esoli
87	00292100	Koni
88	00292700	5 K.M. Point
89	00292800	17 K.M. Point
90	00293100	New Aloni
91	00293200	11 K.M. Point
92	00293400	Chanli
93	00293600	Chuingo
94	00293700	Ruingo
95	00293800	Duchuli
96	00293900	Donli
97	00294000	Taloni
98	00294100	Dopowa
99	00294200	Runli
100	00294400	Mitaka
101	00294500	Arini
102	00294600	Chohani

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

C. D. BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
103	00294700	Jambupani
104	00294800	Hukani
105	00294900	Chatani
106	00295000	Pika
107	00295200	Choroni
108	00295300	Mariso
109	00295500	Marango
110	00295700	Ekhonli
Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk		
111	00295900	28 K.M. Point
112	00297000	Alambro
113	00298400	Khinjili
114	00299700	Holokbari
115	00299800	Tamol Bari
116	00302900	Balini

APPENDIX V - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anini-Etalin	73	7	66	62
2	Hunli Kronli	96	21	75	74
3	Roing-Dambuk	77	4	73	68
	District Total :	**246**	**32**	**214**	**204**

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VI - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anini-Etalin	73	7	66	0
2	Hunli Kronli	96	21	75	1
3	Roing-Dambuk	77	4	73	3
	District Total :	**246**	**32**	**214**	**4**

APPENDIX VII A - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Anini-Etalin		
Less than 5		
	00282400	Anini H.Q.
	00280700	Etabe
	00286100	Etalin H.Q.
5-10		
	00284300	New Arope
Name of CD Block: Hunli Kronli		
Less than 5		
	00292900	Hunli H.Q.
Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk		
Less than 5		
	00297600	Rambosti(Mobang)
	00298500	Iduli
	00300800	Bizari - B
	00303400	Haru Pahar T.E.
11-20		
	00301400	Paglam

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Anini-Etalin		
5-10		
	00281500	Yuron
	00279700	Mipi H.Q.
21-30		
	00283600	Angolin
31-40		
	00282700	Char - Kilo (Tapo)
	00282500	Makuni
	00284300	New Arope
41-50		
	00285500	Maliney
	00283300	Arunli
	00282200	Punli
	00282400	Anini H.Q.
51-75		
	00286100	Etalin H.Q.
	00280900	Amuli
	00280600	Acheso
	00283700	Etalin Bridge Point
76 and above		
	00280000	Alinye
	00282600	Angulin
	00283500	Aprunli
	00280700	Etabe
	00279800	Angrim Valley
	00280500	Mihundo
	00278900	Maronli
	00279000	Emuli
	00279100	Alombro
	00279200	Brango
	00279300	Mipido
	00279400	Engolin
76 and above		
	00279500	Beyanli
	00279600	Abali
	00279900	Gipulin
	00280100	Achali
	00280300	Atalin
	00280400	Aropo
	00280800	Baro
	00281000	Ahunli
	00281100	Larango
	00281200	Akunli
	00281300	Kadeli
	00281400	Ayeso
	00281600	Aguli
	00281700	Immuli
	00281800	Matoli
	00281900	Cheya
	00282100	Granli
	00282300	Akobe
	00282800	Maro
	00282900	Asunli
	00283000	Aranli
	00283100	Ambolin
	00283200	Endalin
	00283400	Eranli
	00283800	Emuli
	00284000	Apunli
	00284100	Amuchi
	00284200	Aningo
	00284400	Punli
	00284500	Aunli
	00284600	Chipuli
	00284700	Aruko

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Anini-Etalin		
76 and above		
	00284800	Anose
	00284900	Athunli
	00285000	Edilin
	00285300	Sunil
	00285400	Apanli
	00285600	Atiyi
	00285800	Aruli
	00285900	New Echanli
Name of CD Block: Hunli Kronli		
11-20		
	00292800	17 K.M. Point
51-75		
	00292900	Hunli H.Q.
	00295600	Desali H.Q.
	00294900	Chatani
	00290100	173 K.M. Point
76 and above		
	00286200	Anelih H.Q.
	00288300	Arzoo
	00290300	Ranli
	00294700	Jambupani
	00294600	Chohani
	00290000	New Anaya
	00290200	132 K.M. Point
	00286300	Model Village
	00286400	Isuli
	00286500	Akuli
	00286600	Atali
	00286700	Ihinli
	00286800	Adane
	00286900	Aiso
Name of CD Block: Hunli Kronli		
76 and above		
	00287000	Engolin
	00287100	Awoka
	00287200	Aoli
	00287300	Ipingo
	00287400	Cheppe
	00287500	Grinli
	00287600	Wanli
	00287700	Ajupu
	00287800	Akaya
	00287900	Aliney
	00288100	Aoli
	00288200	Apako
	00288400	Ashambra
	00288500	Asili
	00288900	Esuli
	00289000	Ethore
	00289100	Gunglo
	00289200	Ichigo
	00289600	Kano
	00289700	Karo
	00289800	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)
	00290500	Apanli
	00290600	Abrango
	00290700	Brinli
	00290800	Elope
	00290900	Rango
	00291000	Punli
	00291300	Aloni
	00291400	Ebranli
	00291500	Adapowa
	00291600	Aranli

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Hunli Kronli		
76 and above		
	00287000	Engolin
	00291800	Eyanli
	00291900	Esoli
	00292100	Koni
	00292700	5 K.M. Point
	00293000	New Elope
	00293100	New Aloni
	00293200	11 K.M. Point
	00293400	Chanli
	00293500	Sulongo
	00293600	Chuingo
	00293700	Ruingo
	00293800	Duchuli
	00293900	Donli
	00294000	Taloni
	00294100	Dopowa
	00294200	Runli
	00294400	Mitaka
	00294500	Arini
	00294800	Hukani
	00295000	Pika
	00295200	Choroni
	00295300	Mariso
	00295500	Marango
	00295700	Ekhonli
Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk		
Less than 5		
	00298400	Khinjili
	00298300	Old Abali(Abali)
	00297200	Malek
	00303400	Haru Pahar T.E.
	00298100	Kunduli
Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk		
5-10		
	00298000	Shantipur
	00298800	Rukmo
11-20		
	00297000	Alambro
	00302800	Arungo
	00298600	Kabang
	00298200	Abali
	00302500	Injunu
	00298500	Iduli
21-30		
	00302400	Abongo(Abango)
	00297400	Idili
	00296800	Simari - I
	00295900	28 K.M. Point
	00296900	Simari -Ii(L/Camp)
	00296100	Cheta - Ii
31-40		
	00301100	Dambuk H.Q.
	00301300	New Poblung
	00298700	Emuli
	00300900	Bomjir
	00296000	Cheta - I
	00301900	Tinali
41-50		
	00297100	Ithili
	00297100	Ithili
	00300000	Ezango
	00299300	Chimri
	00301700	Sirang
	00302600	Koronu H.Q.
	00296700	Balek(Hydel Model)
	00296600	Meka Model

APPENDIX VII B - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

Name of the District : Dibang Valley

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village	Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3	1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk			**Name of CD Block: Roing-Dambuk**		
41-50			**76 and above**		
	00296200	Yibuk		00302100	Banggo
	00296300	Mayu		00297300	Jia
51-75				00297600	Rambosti(Mobang)
	00301400	Paglam		00303100	Bhismaknagar
	00301000	Kapang(Hydel Project)		00297800	Bolik
	00297900	Kangkong		00300200	Inteya
	00301200	Loklung		00299600	Kundil
	00300800	Bizari - B		00300600	Anpum
	00302900	Balini		00301800	Tapat
	00299100	6 K.M. Point		00297700	Parbuk
	00300300	Maselo		00299900	Kebali
	00297500	Bolung		00302300	Keba
	00299400	Chidu		00301500	Poblung - I
	00296400	Rayang		00299200	New Chidu
	00300700	Bizari - A		00299500	Ali Ledo
76 and above				00301600	Poblung - Ii
	00303200	Delo(Denlo)		00302000	Remi
	00300100	Asali		00302200	Yagpo
	00296500	Midland		00302700	Ithini

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX VIII - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (C. D. BLOCK WISE)

There is no Gram Panchayat in the district.

APPENDIX IX - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

There is no separate girls school in the district.

The table is optional subject to availability of information

SECTION II

Town Directory

The town directory is presented for each town covering different aspects of urban life. As like 1991 census seven statements have been included for presentation of this data. The data contained in these statements are the area, population in 2001 and past censuses, growth rates, density, sex ratio, physical aspects of towns, communications, municipal finances, civic, medical, educational and other amenities and trade, commerce, industry and banking facilities. It covers all the towns in the district statutorily notified as well as non-municipal towns. All the towns in the district are arranged in alphabetical order.

As in the case of Village Directory, the Town Directory is also a compiled presentation of various amenities and other basic information in respect of the urban areas (Towns) as per various formats adopted for this purpose. The Town Directory includes the following statements.

Statement I	Status and Growth History.
Statement II	Physical Aspects and Location of Towns.
Statement III	Municipal Finance.
Statement IV	Civic and Other Amenities.
Statement V	Medical, Educational,
Statement VI	Trade, Commerce, Industry and banking.
Statement VII	Civic and other amenities in Slums.

Appendix to Town Directory – Towns showing their outgrowth with population could not be compiled as there is no Slum areas/population available anywhere in Arunachal Pradesh and there is no outgrowth areas of any town in the State.

The criteria for any area considered as urban in 2001 Census was initially formulated in 1991 Census which continued to be the same in the Census of 1981, 1991 and 2001 as briefly indicated below :

a) All areas within Municipality Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area/Urban Local Body.

b) Any other place which satisfied all of the following criteria :

   i) A minimum population of 5000.

   ii) At least 75% of the male working population should be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and

   iii) A minimum density of population of 400 persons per square kilometer or 1000 per square kilometer.

In Arunachal during Census of India 2001, 17 Towns were existing and all 17 of them were Notified Towns. In the year 1991 the total number of Notified Towns were 10 as notified by the State Government from time to time.

As in the case of Urban Areas/Units (Towns/ Cities), the concept of Urban Agglomeration (UA) remained unchanged from 1971 Census. In Census an Urban Agglomeration (UA) denotes a continuous urban spread and normally consists of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous well recongnised outgrowths if any, of such towns. No Urban Agglomeration was detected in the district during 2001 Census and hence corresponding information in this regard be taken as nil. A brief note on various abbreviation used in the Town Directory is also given.

A gist of data contain in the Statement I to VI as mentioned below may be of benefit of data users:

Statement-I

It contains details of Class, Name and Civic Status of Town (col. 2), Location Code Number (col. 3), Name of the Police Station (col. 4), Name of the

C.D. Block (col. 5), Area in sq. km. of each Town (col. 6), Number of Households in 2001 Census (col. 7), Population and Growth Rate (in brackets) of the Town at the Census of 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 (col. 8 to col. 22).

Statement-II

This statement gives Physical Aspects and Location of Towns and contains information on Class and Name of Town (col. 2), Rainfall in mm. (col. 3), Temperature in o Celsius (col. 4 and col. 5), Road distance in kilometer from State Hqtrs. (col. 6) and District Hqtrs. (col. 7), Distance between the Town and nearest city with 1 Lakh or more Population (col. 9), 5 Lakh or more Population (col. 10), Railway Station (col. 11) and Bus Facility (col. 12), Column 13 has been left blank as no data is available since no such system is in existence.

Statement-III

It is proposed to contain data in respect of Municipal Finance. As not a single municipality or similar body has been functioning in Arunachal Nil report has been shown in this Statement (col. 4-17).

Statement-IV

This statement incorporated information in respect of Class and Name of the Town, Civic Administration Status (col. 2), 2001 Census Population (col. 3), Scheduled Caste (col. 4), Scheduled Tribe (col. 5), Road Length (col. 6), System of Sewerage (col. 7), Number of Latrines (col. 8-11), Method of Disposal of Night Soil (col. 12), Source of Water Supply (col. 13), System of Storage with Capacity (col. 14) Fire Fighting Service (col. 15), Electrification (col. 16-20).

Statement-V

It contains details of Class and name of the Town (col. 2), Population in 2001 Census (col. 3), Medical Facilities (col. 4 and col. 5), Educational Facilities (col. 6-15), Number of Recreational and Cultural Facilities (col. 16-20).

Statement-VI

In this statement information on Trade Commerce, Industry and Banking have been incorporated. Thus information on Class and Name of the Towns (col. 2), Names of the most important commodities manufactured (col. 6, 7, 8), Number of Banks (col. 9), Number of Credit and other Societies (col. 10 and col. 11) are given.

Statement-VII

It has been provided for incorporation of data on Civic and other amenities in Slums in respect of Class and Name of the Town where the Slum exists (col. 2), Name of Slum (col. 3), whether Notified (col. 4), Number of Households (col. 5), Population (col. 6), Paved Roads (col. 7), System of Sewerage (col. 8), Number of Latrines (col. 9, 10, 11), Community (col. 12), Method of Disposal of Night Soil (col. 13), Drinking Water Supply (col. 14) and Supply of Electricity (col. 15, 16, 17).

(b) Note explaining the abbreviations used in the Town directory

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000)and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(i)	Municipal Corporation Corp.	Corp.
(ii)	Municipal Committee	MC
(iii)	Municipal Council	M Cl

(iv)	City Municipal Council	CMC
(v)	Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi)	Municipal Board	MB
(vii)	Municipality	M
(viii)	Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB
(ix)	Notified Area	NA
(x)	Notified Town	NT
(xi)	Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii)	Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii)	Industrial Notified Area	INA
(xiv)	Industrial Township	ITS
(xv)	Township	TS
(xvi)	Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii)	Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii)	Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
(xix)	Small Town Committee	ST
(xx)	Estate office	EO
(xxi)	Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii)	Census Town	CT

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9 & 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakh and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal. Its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999

Column (1 to 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha/ pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

(i)	Pucca Road	PR
(ii)	Kutcha Road	KR

Column (7) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 12 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

Head Loads	HL
Basket	B
Wheel Barrows	WB
Septic Tank	ST
Pit System	Pt
Sewerage	S
Others	O

Column 13 and 14 : Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 13 :

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tube-well water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 14:

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 13 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town the name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom.

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows:

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS

(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L
(viii)	University	U
(ix)	Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii)	Shorthand	SH
(iii)	Typewriting	Type
(iv)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SHType
(v)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like-Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'.

Column 11 to 14 :

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/ Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i)	Public Library	PL
(ii)	Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 :

Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I
STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households including houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	41001000	Roing Circle	Roing-Dambuk	4.95	2,170	NA	NA	NA

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
		1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,976	10,107 (+44.9)	2,042	NA	787	836

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1999

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			kilometer(s) from		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.
			Maximum	Minimum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	NA	NA	NA	Itanagar (270)	Anini (240)	Roing (0)

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1999

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from: Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	Guwahati (640)	Guwahati (640)	Talap (85)	Roing - Hunli (100)	NA (0)

STATEMENT - III
MUNICIPAL FINANCE, 1998-99

There is no Municipal town in the district

STATEMENT - IV
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES, 1999

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census: Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines: Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	10,107	229	2,670	PR, 5	OSD	2,875	2,875	-	-

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply: Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in	Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections): Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	ST	TK	SR (100000)	Yes	2,796	12	328	-	872

STATEMENT -
MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities: Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Medical facilities: Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Educational facilities: Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	10,107	H, D, FWC, TB(0 Km.) HC-Jia, (15 Kms.) NH-Tinsukia, (120 Kms.)	55	Tezu, 74 Kms.

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....): Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	13	14	15	16
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	2	7	2	Dibrugarh (170)

STATEMENT -
TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported: 1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	IV Roing (C.T.)	-	-	-

STATEMENT - VII
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN SLUMS, 1999

There is no slum area in the town.

V
AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1999

Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior	Secondary/ Matriculation
7	8	9	10	11	12
Dibrugarh (170)	Jorhat (290)	Lahowal(Dibrugarh) 160 Kms.	Dhola (55 Kms)	1	1

Number of recreational and cultural facilities

Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
17	18	19	20
-	1	1	1

VI
AND BANKING, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural credit societies	Number of non-agricultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Wooden furniture	Handloom products	Milk products	2	1	1

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWN SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTH WITH POPULATION.

There is no outgrowth in the town.

Blank

PART B
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality

and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under:

	Name of the Primary Census Abstract	Level of presentation
1.	District Primary Census Abstract	District/CD Block/UA/City/Town
2.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/CD Block/Town
3.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/CD Block/Town
4.	Village Primary Census Abstract	CD Block/Village wise
5.	Urban Primary Census Abstract	Town/Ward level

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**		**11,932**	**57,720**	**31,442**	**26,278**	**10,424**	**5,357**	**5,067**
		Rural		**9,762**	**47,613**	**25,715**	**21,898**	**8,983**	**4,614**	**4,369**
		Urban		**2,170**	**10,107**	**5,727**	**4,380**	**1,441**	**743**	**698**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total		1,332	5,919	3,595	2,324	907	483	424
		Rural		1,332	5,919	3,595	2,324	907	483	424
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total		858	3,206	1,689	1,517	514	258	256
		Rural		858	3,206	1,689	1,517	514	258	256
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total		9,742	48,595	26,158	22,437	9,003	4,616	4,387
		Rural		7,572	38,488	20,431	18,057	7,562	3,873	3,689
		Urban		2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380	1,441	743	698
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban		2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380	1,441	743	698
	URBAN									
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban		2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380	1,441	743	698

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
507	**297**	**210**	**26,832**	**13,521**	**13,311**	**27,854**	**17,533**	**10,321**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
278	**164**	**114**	**24,162**	**12,061**	**12,101**	**20,527**	**13,080**	**7,447**	**Rural**	
229	**133**	**96**	**2,670**	**1,460**	**1,210**	**7,327**	**4,453**	**2,874**	**Urban**	
59	47	12	3,588	1,868	1,720	2,802	1,900	902	Total	Anini-Etalin
59	47	12	3,588	1,868	1,720	2,802	1,900	902	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
9	9	-	2,674	1,330	1,344	1,254	818	436	Total	Hunli Kronli
9	9	-	2,674	1,330	1,344	1,254	818	436	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
439	241	198	20,570	10,323	10,247	23,798	14,815	8,983	Total	Roing-Dambuk
210	108	102	17,900	8,863	9,037	16,471	10,362	6,109	Rural	
229	133	96	2,670	1,460	1,210	7,327	4,453	2,874	Urban	
229	133	96	2,670	1,460	1,210	7,327	4,453	2,874	Urban	Roing (CT)
										URBAN
229	133	96	2,670	1,460	1,210	7,327	4,453	2,874	Urban	Roing (CT)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**29,866**	**13,909**	**15,957**	**25,700**	**16,601**	**9,099**	**22,086**	**15,134**	**6,952**
		Rural	**27,086**	**12,635**	**14,451**	**22,331**	**13,802**	**8,529**	**18,880**	**12,448**	**6,432**
		Urban	**2,780**	**1,274**	**1,506**	**3,369**	**2,799**	**570**	**3,206**	**2,686**	**520**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	3,117	1,695	1,422	3,089	2,281	808	2,825	2,093	732
		Rural	3,117	1,695	1,422	3,089	2,281	808	2,825	2,093	732
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	1,952	871	1,081	1,649	1,006	643	1,407	922	485
		Rural	1,952	871	1,081	1,649	1,006	643	1,407	922	485
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	24,797	11,343	13,454	20,962	13,314	7,648	17,854	12,119	5,735
		Rural	22,017	10,069	11,948	17,593	10,515	7,078	14,648	9,433	5,215
		Urban	2,780	1,274	1,506	3,369	2,799	570	3,206	2,686	520
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	2,780	1,274	1,506	3,369	2,799	570	3,206	2,686	520
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	2,780	1,274	1,506	3,369	2,799	570	3,206	2,686	520

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2
11,400	**6,422**	**4,978**	**1,250**	**835**	**415**	**203**	**159**	**44**	**9,233**	**7,718**	**1,515**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
11,371	**6,399**	**4,972**	**1,240**	**830**	**410**	**131**	**92**	**39**	**6,138**	**5,127**	**1,011**	**Rural**	
29	**23**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**72**	**67**	**5**	**3,095**	**2,591**	**504**	**Urban**	
856	403	453	9	7	2	10	8	2	1,950	1,675	275	Total	Anini-Etalin
856	403	453	9	7	2	10	8	2	1,950	1,675	275	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
873	470	403	27	20	7	13	4	9	494	428	66	Total	Hunli Kronli
873	470	403	27	20	7	13	4	9	494	428	66	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
9,671	5,549	4,122	1,214	808	406	180	147	33	6,789	5,615	1,174	Total	Roing-Dambuk
9,642	5,526	4,116	1,204	803	401	108	80	28	3,694	3,024	670	Rural	
29	23	6	10	5	5	72	67	5	3,095	2,591	504	Urban	
29	23	6	10	5	5	72	67	5	3,095	2,591	504	Urban	Roing (CT)
													URBAN
29	23	6	10	5	5	72	67	5	3,095	2,591	504	Urban	Roing (CT)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**3,614**	**1,467**	**2,147**	**2,292**	**762**	**1,530**	**596**	**229**	**367**
		Rural	**3,451**	**1,354**	**2,097**	**2,288**	**760**	**1,528**	**594**	**228**	**366**
		Urban	**163**	**113**	**50**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	264	188	76	104	44	60	1	1	-
		Rural	264	188	76	104	44	60	1	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	242	84	158	217	74	143	8	5	3
		Rural	242	84	158	217	74	143	8	5	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	3,108	1,195	1,913	1,971	644	1,327	587	223	364
		Rural	2,945	1,082	1,863	1,967	642	1,325	585	222	363
		Urban	163	113	50	4	2	2	2	1	1
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	163	113	50	4	2	2	2	1	1
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	163	113	50	4	2	2	2	1	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers											
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
46	**19**	**27**	**680**	**457**	**223**	**32,020**	**14,841**	**17,179**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**	**10**
40	**15**	**25**	**529**	**351**	**178**	**25,282**	**11,913**	**13,369**	**Rural**		
6	**4**	**2**	**151**	**106**	**45**	**6,738**	**2,928**	**3,810**	**Urban**		
3	2	1	156	141	15	2,830	1,314	1,516	Total	Anini-Etalin	0001
3	2	1	156	141	15	2,830	1,314	1,516	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
5	1	4	12	4	8	1,557	683	874	Total	Hunli Kronli	0002
5	1	4	12	4	8	1,557	683	874	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
38	16	22	512	312	200	27,633	12,844	14,789	Total	Roing-Dambuk	0003
32	12	20	361	206	155	20,895	9,916	10,979	Rural		
6	4	2	151	106	45	6,738	2,928	3,810	Urban		
6	4	2	151	106	45	6,738	2,928	3,810	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000
										URBAN	
6	4	2	151	106	45	6,738	2,928	3,810	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000

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APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 1	501	0	129
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 2	557	4	58
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 3	810	5	152
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 4	570	0	248
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 5	667	3	226
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 6	580	14	179
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 7	895	8	383
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 8	712	39	152
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 9	733	13	261
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 10	218	18	8
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 11	813	10	117
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 12	776	10	134
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 13	453	59	80
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 14	750	35	77
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 15	473	5	220
41001000	Roing (CT)	NA	EB No. 16	599	6	246

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**104**	**507**	**297**	**210**	**89**	**46**	**43**
		Rural	**53**	**278**	**164**	**114**	**58**	**32**	**26**
		Urban	**51**	**229**	**133**	**96**	**31**	**14**	**17**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	10	59	47	12	4	1	3
		Rural	10	59	47	12	4	1	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	3	9	9	-	1	1	-
		Rural	3	9	9	-	1	1	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	91	439	241	198	84	44	40
		Rural	40	210	108	102	53	30	23
		Urban	51	229	133	96	31	14	17
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	51	229	133	96	31	14	17
	URBAN								
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	51	229	133	96	31	14	17

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
260	**168**	**92**	**247**	**129**	**118**	**220**	**169**	**51**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
91	**60**	**31**	**187**	**104**	**83**	**137**	**96**	**41**	**Rural**	
169	**108**	**61**	**60**	**25**	**35**	**83**	**73**	**10**	**Urban**	
19	16	3	40	31	9	38	38	-	Total	Anini-Etalin
19	16	3	40	31	9	38	38	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
5	5	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	Total	Hunli Kronli
5	5	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
236	147	89	203	94	109	174	123	51	Total	Roing-Dambuk
67	39	28	143	69	74	91	50	41	Rural	
169	108	61	60	25	35	83	73	10	Urban	
169	108	61	60	25	35	83	73	10	Urban	Roing (CT)
										URBAN
169	108	61	60	25	35	83	73	10	Urban	Roing (CT)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**179**	**157**	**22**	**48**	**38**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**101**	**89**	**12**	**47**	**37**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**78**	**68**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	133	111	22	48	38	10	-	-	-
		Rural	55	43	12	47	37	10	-	-	-
		Urban	78	68	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	78	68	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	78	68	10	1	1	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
4	**3**	**1**	**127**	**116**	**11**	**41**	**12**	**29**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
1	**1**	**-**	**53**	**51**	**2**	**36**	**7**	**29**	**Rural**	
3	**2**	**1**	**74**	**65**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**-**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	Total	Anini-Etalin
-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	Total	Hunli Kronli
-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
4	3	1	81	70	11	41	12	29	Total	Roing-Dambuk
1	1	-	7	5	2	36	7	29	Rural	
3	2	1	74	65	9	5	5	-	Urban	
3	2	1	74	65	9	5	5	-	Urban	Roing (CT)
										URBAN
3	2	1	74	65	9	5	5	-	Urban	Roing (CT)

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**33**	**5**	**28**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**
		Rural	**33**	**5**	**28**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	33	5	28	-	-	-	1	1	-
		Rural	33	5	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
7	**6**	**1**	**287**	**128**	**159**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**	**10**
3	**2**	**1**	**141**	**68**	**73**	**Rural**		
4	**4**	**-**	**146**	**60**	**86**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	21	9	12	Total	Anini-Etalin	0001
-	-	-	21	9	12	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-	-	-	1	1	-	Total	Hunli Kronli	0002
-	-	-	1	1	-	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
7	6	1	265	118	147	Total	Roing-Dambuk	0003
3	2	1	119	58	61	Rural		
4	4	-	146	60	86	Urban		
4	4	-	146	60	86	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000
							URBAN	
4	4	-	146	60	86	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**5,383**	**26,832**	**13,521**	**13,311**	**5,071**	**2,581**	**2,490**
		Rural	**4,903**	**24,162**	**12,061**	**12,101**	**4,643**	**2,349**	**2,294**
		Urban	**480**	**2,670**	**1,460**	**1,210**	**428**	**232**	**196**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	859	3,588	1,868	1,720	647	344	303
		Rural	859	3,588	1,868	1,720	647	344	303
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	710	2,674	1,330	1,344	444	221	223
		Rural	710	2,674	1,330	1,344	444	221	223
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	3,814	20,570	10,323	10,247	3,980	2,016	1,964
		Rural	3,334	17,900	8,863	9,037	3,552	1,784	1,768
		Urban	480	2,670	1,460	1,210	428	232	196
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	480	2,670	1,460	1,210	428	232	196
	URBAN								
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	480	2,670	1,460	1,210	428	232	196

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
13,686	**7,978**	**5,708**	**13,146**	**5,543**	**7,603**	**10,869**	**5,936**	**4,933**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
11,707	**6,828**	**4,879**	**12,455**	**5,233**	**7,222**	**10,270**	**5,567**	**4,703**	**Rural**	
1,979	**1,150**	**829**	**691**	**310**	**381**	**599**	**369**	**230**	**Urban**	
1,676	1,003	673	1,912	865	1,047	1,580	902	678	Total	Anini-Etalin
1,676	1,003	673	1,912	865	1,047	1,580	902	678	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
939	579	360	1,735	751	984	1,338	728	610	Total	Hunli Kronli
939	579	360	1,735	751	984	1,338	728	610	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11,071	6,396	4,675	9,499	3,927	5,572	7,951	4,306	3,645	Total	Roing-Dambuk
9,092	5,246	3,846	8,808	3,617	5,191	7,352	3,937	3,415	Rural	
1,979	1,150	829	691	310	381	599	369	230	Urban	
1,979	1,150	829	691	310	381	599	369	230	Urban	Roing (CT)
										URBAN
1,979	1,150	829	691	310	381	599	369	230	Urban	Roing (CT)

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**9,111**	**5,262**	**3,849**	**6,516**	**3,424**	**3,092**	**103**	**73**	**30**
		Rural	**8,528**	**4,898**	**3,630**	**6,500**	**3,412**	**3,088**	**99**	**72**	**27**
		Urban	**583**	**364**	**219**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**3**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	1,438	828	610	842	395	447	8	6	2
		Rural	1,438	828	610	842	395	447	8	6	2
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	1,105	649	456	866	464	402	13	10	3
		Rural	1,105	649	456	866	464	402	13	10	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	6,568	3,785	2,783	4,808	2,565	2,243	82	57	25
		Rural	5,985	3,421	2,564	4,792	2,553	2,239	78	56	22
		Urban	583	364	219	16	12	4	4	1	3
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	583	364	219	16	12	4	4	1	3
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	583	364	219	16	12	4	4	1	3

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers						Marginal workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
59	**36**	**23**	**2,433**	**1,729**	**704**	**1,758**	**674**	**1,084**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**
58	**36**	**22**	**1,871**	**1,378**	**493**	**1,742**	**669**	**1,073**	**Rural**	
1	**0**	**1**	**562**	**351**	**211**	**16**	**5**	**11**	**Urban**	
5	3	2	583	424	159	142	74	68	Total	Anini-Etalin
5	3	2	583	424	159	142	74	68	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
11	4	7	215	171	44	233	79	154	Total	Hunli Kronli
11	4	7	215	171	44	233	79	154	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
43	29	14	1,635	1,134	501	1,383	521	862	Total	Roing-Dambuk
42	29	13	1,073	783	290	1,367	516	851	Rural	
1	-	1	562	351	211	16	5	11	Urban	
1	-	1	562	351	211	16	5	11	Urban	Roing (CT)
										URBAN
1	-	1	562	351	211	16	5	11	Urban	Roing (CT)

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
10	**Dibang Valley**	**Total**	**1,430**	**524**	**906**	**109**	**37**	**72**	**21**	**8**	**13**
		Rural	**1,426**	**522**	**904**	**109**	**37**	**72**	**20**	**8**	**12**
		Urban	**4**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
0001	Anini-Etalin	Total	101	43	58	1	1	-	3	2	1
		Rural	101	43	58	1	1	-	3	2	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Hunli Kronli	Total	215	73	142	6	3	3	5	1	4
		Rural	215	73	142	6	3	3	5	1	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Roing-Dambuk	Total	1,114	408	706	102	33	69	13	5	8
		Rural	1,110	406	704	102	33	69	12	5	7
		Urban	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
	URBAN										
41001000	Roing (CT)	Urban	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Other workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
198	**105**	**93**	**15,963**	**7,585**	**8,378**	**Total**	**Dibang Valley**	**10**
187	**102**	**85**	**13,892**	**6,494**	**7,398**	**Rural**		
11	**3**	**8**	**2,071**	**1,091**	**980**	**Urban**		
37	28	9	2,008	966	1,042	Total	Anini-Etalin	0001
37	28	9	2,008	966	1,042	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
7	2	5	1,336	602	734	Total	Hunli Kronli	0002
7	2	5	1,336	602	734	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
154	75	79	12,619	6,017	6,602	Total	Roing-Dambuk	0003
143	72	71	10,548	4,926	5,622	Rural		
11	3	8	2,071	1,091	980	Urban		
11	3	8	2,071	1,091	980	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000
							URBAN	
11	3	8	2,071	1,091	980	Urban	Roing (CT)	41001000

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**		**1,332**	**5,919**	**3,595**	**2,324**	**907**	**483**	**424**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**		**1,332**	**5,919**	**3,595**	**2,324**	**907**	**483**	**424**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Anini-Etalin (Rural)								
00278900	Maronli	-	8	29	16	13	-	-	-
00279000	Emuli	-	14	40	20	20	-	-	-
00279100	Alombro	-	4	13	6	7	-	-	-
00279200	Brango	-	20	107	56	51	19	12	7
00279300	Mipido	-	6	22	15	7	2	2	-
00279400	Engolin	-	1	9	5	4	1	1	-
00279500	Beyanli	-	5	23	12	11	4	2	2
00279600	Abali	-	2	9	5	4	2	1	1
00279700	Mipi H.Q.	-	4	23	22	1	-	-	-
00279800	Angrim Valley	-	28	144	78	66	9	6	3
00279900	Gipulin	-	20	89	42	47	24	10	14
00280000	Alinye	-	80	347	183	164	62	29	33
00280100	Achali	-	5	13	5	8	2	1	1
00280200	Rilley			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00280300	Atalin	-	2	13	9	4	4	4	-
00280400	Aropo	-	7	46	27	19	11	5	6
00280500	Mihundo	-	18	103	56	47	14	6	8
00280600	Acheso	-	16	67	49	18	2	2	-
00280700	Etabe	-	20	74	42	32	10	7	3
00280800	Baro	-	5	39	22	17	3	1	2
00280900	Amuli	-	25	106	58	48	13	5	8
00281000	Ahunli	-	2	10	4	6	4	2	2
00281100	Larango	-	8	33	14	19	2	1	1
00281200	Akunli	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
00281300	Kadeli	-	12	46	24	22	8	5	3
00281400	Ayeso	-	1	7	4	3	2	1	1
00281500	Yuron	-	10	142	138	4	-	-	-
00281600	Aguli	-	7	34	21	13	8	6	2
00281700	Immuli	-	3	19	13	6	1	1	-
00281800	Matoli	-	11	48	22	26	12	6	6
00281900	Cheya	-	5	29	16	13	4	1	3
00282000	Emiya	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00282100	Granli	-	1	8	4	4	3	2	1
00282200	Punli	-	30	121	81	40	24	11	13
00282300	Akobe	-	14	69	32	37	26	15	11
00282400	Anini H.Q.	-	613	2,264	1,331	933	392	218	174
00282500	Makuni	-	3	9	3	6	3	1	2
00282600	Angulin	-	23	129	89	40	17	12	5
00282700	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	-	6	51	45	6	3	2	1
00282800	Maro	-	2	7	3	4	2	1	1
00282900	Asunli	-	2	8	4	4	-	-	-
00283000	Aranli	-	5	20	11	9	4	2	2
00283100	Ambolin	-	3	21	13	8	6	4	2
00283200	Endalin	-	2	10	4	6	3	1	2
00283300	Arunli	-	13	49	26	23	10	4	6
00283400	Eranli	-	2	10	3	7	2	-	2
00283500	Aprunli	-	5	19	9	10	5	2	3
00283600	Angolin	-	29	211	161	50	16	6	10
00283700	Etalin Bridge Point	-	48	188	89	99	52	27	25
00283800	Emuli	-	8	19	7	12	4	3	1
00283900	New Etalin			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00284000	Apunli	-	4	5	3	2	-	-	-
00284100	Amuchi	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
00284200	Aningo	-	3	9	4	5	2	1	1
00284300	New Arope	-	29	380	314	66	23	12	11

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Anini-Etalin

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
59	**47**	**12**	**3,588**	**1,868**	**1,720**	**2,802**	**1,900**	**902**	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**
59	**47**	**12**	**3,588**	**1,868**	**1,720**	**2,802**	**1,900**	**902**	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**
									Anini-Etalin (Rural)
-	-	-	29	16	13	2	1	1	Maronli
-	-	-	40	20	20	10	7	3	Emuli
-	-	-	13	6	7	-	-	-	Alombro
-	-	-	107	56	51	38	25	13	Brango
-	-	-	22	15	7	3	3	-	Mipido
-	-	-	9	5	4	6	3	3	Engolin
-	-	-	23	12	11	9	6	3	Beyanli
-	-	-	9	5	4	2	2	-	Abali
-	-	-	2	1	1	21	21	-	Mipi H.Q.
-	-	-	131	65	66	81	45	36	Angrim Valley
-	-	-	89	42	47	33	18	15	Gipulin
-	-	-	269	132	137	193	117	76	Alinye
-	-	-	13	5	8	3	1	2	Achali
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Rilley
-	-	-	13	9	4	3	3	-	Atalin
-	-	-	46	27	19	26	19	7	Aropo
-	-	-	102	55	47	60	35	25	Mihundo
-	-	-	41	23	18	53	43	10	Acheso
1	1	-	64	36	28	33	24	9	Etabe
-	-	-	39	22	17	21	13	8	Baro
-	-	-	63	36	27	48	37	11	Amuli
-	-	-	10	4	6	2	1	1	Ahunli
-	-	-	33	14	19	14	8	6	Larango
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Akunli
-	-	-	46	24	22	16	9	7	Kadeli
-	-	-	7	4	3	3	2	1	Ayeso
-	-	-	10	6	4	2	1	1	Yuron
-	-	-	34	21	13	12	10	2	Aguli
-	-	-	19	13	6	8	7	1	Immuli
-	-	-	48	22	26	21	9	12	Matoli
-	-	-	29	16	13	9	6	3	Cheya
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Emiya
-	-	-	8	4	4	2	1	1	Granli
-	-	-	57	33	24	38	32	6	Punli
-	-	-	69	32	37	16	8	8	Akobe
18	12	6	1,081	542	539	1,295	844	451	Anini H.Q.
-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	3	Makuni
-	-	-	102	66	36	78	64	14	Angulin
-	-	-	16	10	6	2	2	-	Char - Kilo (Tapo)
-	-	-	7	3	4	1	-	1	Maro
-	-	-	8	4	4	3	3	-	Asunli
-	-	-	20	11	9	6	4	2	Aranli
-	-	-	21	13	8	1	1	-	Ambolin
-	-	-	10	4	6	1	-	1	Endalin
-	-	-	23	11	12	18	15	3	Arunli
-	-	-	10	3	7	3	3	-	Eranli
-	-	-	16	6	10	2	1	1	Aprunli
-	-	-	47	20	27	39	25	14	Angolin
-	-	-	131	58	73	77	39	38	Etalin Bridge Point
-	-	-	19	7	12	2	1	1	Emuli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Etalin
-	-	-	5	3	2	2	2	-	Apunli
-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	Amuchi
-	-	-	9	4	5	-	-	-	Aningo
29	29	-	148	115	33	152	144	8	New Arope

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**	**3,117**	**1,695**	**1,422**	**3,089**	**2,281**	**808**	**2,825**	**2,093**	**732**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**	**3,117**	**1,695**	**1,422**	**3,089**	**2,281**	**808**	**2,825**	**2,093**	**732**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Anini-Etalin (Rural)									
00278900	Maronli	27	15	12	8	8	-	7	7	-
00279000	Emuli	30	13	17	14	13	1	14	13	1
00279100	Alombro	13	6	7	4	4	-	4	4	-
00279200	Brango	69	31	38	37	17	20	36	17	19
00279300	Mipido	19	12	7	10	6	4	10	6	4
00279400	Engolin	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
00279500	Beyanli	14	6	8	9	5	4	9	5	4
00279600	Abali	7	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	2
00279700	Mipi H.Q.	2	1	1	23	22	1	23	22	1
00279800	Angrim Valley	63	33	30	78	44	34	77	44	33
00279900	Gipulin	56	24	32	46	24	22	46	24	22
00280000	Alinye	154	66	88	143	90	53	142	90	52
00280100	Achali	10	4	6	9	4	5	9	4	5
00280200	Rilley	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00280300	Atalin	10	6	4	5	2	3	5	2	3
00280400	Aropo	20	8	12	19	9	10	2	1	1
00280500	Mihundo	43	21	22	52	30	22	12	8	4
00280600	Acheso	14	6	8	48	39	9	47	39	8
00280700	Etabe	41	18	23	45	26	19	9	9	-
00280800	Baro	18	9	9	13	7	6	13	7	6
00280900	Amuli	58	21	37	53	29	24	49	27	22
00281000	Ahunli	8	3	5	4	1	3	-	-	-
00281100	Larango	19	6	13	24	12	12	24	12	12
00281200	Akunli	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
00281300	Kadeli	30	15	15	7	6	1	7	6	1
00281400	Ayeso	4	2	2	5	3	2	4	3	1
00281500	Yuron	140	137	3	142	138	4	53	49	4
00281600	Aguli	22	11	11	6	5	1	6	5	1
00281700	Immuli	11	6	5	5	3	2	5	3	2
00281800	Matoli	27	13	14	6	5	1	6	5	1
00281900	Cheya	20	10	10	14	7	7	14	7	7
00282000	Emiya	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00282100	Granli	6	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	2
00282200	Punli	83	49	34	66	53	13	54	41	13
00282300	Akobe	53	24	29	36	15	21	36	15	21
00282400	Anini H.Q.	969	487	482	998	755	243	969	736	233
00282500	Makuni	5	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	-
00282600	Angulin	51	25	26	68	55	13	68	55	13
00282700	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	49	43	6	44	39	5	44	39	5
00282800	Maro	6	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	2
00282900	Asunli	5	1	4	5	4	1	4	4	-
00283000	Aranli	14	7	7	10	6	4	10	6	4
00283100	Ambolin	20	12	8	11	7	4	6	4	2
00283200	Endalin	9	4	5	6	3	3	5	2	3
00283300	Arunli	31	11	20	29	16	13	25	12	13
00283400	Eranli	7	-	7	4	3	1	3	3	-
00283500	Aprunli	17	8	9	11	5	6	11	5	6
00283600	Angolin	172	136	36	170	146	24	169	145	24
00283700	Etalin Bridge Point	111	50	61	83	49	34	77	46	31
00283800	Emuli	17	6	11	8	2	6	8	2	6
00283900	New Etalin	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00284000	Apunli	3	1	2	5	3	2	5	3	2
00284100	Amuchi	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
00284200	Aningo	9	4	5	6	3	3	6	3	3
00284300	New Arope	228	170	58	336	295	41	336	295	41

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Anini-Etalin

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
856	**403**	**453**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**1,950**	**1,675**	**275**	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**
856	**403**	**453**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**1,950**	**1,675**	**275**	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**
												Anini-Etalin (Rural)
7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maronli
12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Emuli
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alombro
34	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Brango
8	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mipido
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Engolin
9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beyanli
4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abali
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	Mipi H.Q.
54	24	30	1	-	1	1	-	1	21	20	1	Angrim Valley
44	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Gipulin
64	22	42	1	1	-	-	-	-	77	67	10	Alinye
9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Achali
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Rilley
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Atalin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Aropo
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	4	Mihundo
13	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	Acheso
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	Etabe
10	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Baro
16	6	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	32	20	12	Amuli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ahunli
16	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	Larango
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akunli
7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kadeli
4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayeso
9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-	Yuron
6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aguli
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Immuli
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Matoli
13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cheya
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Emiya
3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Granli
27	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	2	Punli
36	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akobe
115	42	73	-	-	-	6	5	1	848	689	159	Anini H.Q.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Makuni
26	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	41	1	Angulin
6	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	36	36	-	Char - Kilo (Tapo)
3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maro
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asunli
10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aranli
6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ambolin
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Endalin
12	4	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	7	5	Arunli
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Eranli
11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aprunli
23	9	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	143	133	10	Angolin
28	15	13	-	-	-	1	1	-	48	30	18	Etalin Bridge Point
8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Emuli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Etalin
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Apunli
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Amuchi
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Aningo
19	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	288	29	New Arope

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**	**264**	**188**	**76**	**104**	**44**	**60**	**1**	**1**	**-**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**	**264**	**188**	**76**	**104**	**44**	**60**	**1**	**1**	**-**
0001	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Anini-Etalin (Rural)									
00278900	Maronli	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00279000	Emuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279100	Alombro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279200	Brango	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00279300	Mipido	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279400	Engolin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279500	Beyanli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279600	Abali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279700	Mipi H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279800	Angrim Valley	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00279900	Gipulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00280000	Alinye	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00280100	Achali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00280200	Rilley	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00280300	Atalin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00280400	Aropo	17	8	9	13	5	8	-	-	-
00280500	Mihundo	40	22	18	31	15	16	1	1	-
00280600	Acheso	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00280700	Etabe	36	17	19	30	11	19	-	-	-
00280800	Baro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00280900	Amuli	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281000	Ahunli	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00281100	Larango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281200	Akunli	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00281300	Kadeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281400	Ayeso	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00281500	Yuron	89	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281600	Aguli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281700	Immuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281800	Matoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00281900	Cheya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282000	Emiya	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00282100	Granli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282200	Punli	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282300	Akobe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282400	Anini H.Q.	29	19	10	4	2	2	-	-	-
00282500	Makuni	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00282600	Angulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282700	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282800	Maro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00282900	Asunli	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00283000	Aranli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00283100	Ambolin	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
00283200	Endalin	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00283300	Arunli	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00283400	Eranli	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00283500	Aprunli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00283600	Angolin	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00283700	Etalin Bridge Point	6	3	3	4	2	2	-	-	-
00283800	Emuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00283900	New Etalin	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00284000	Apunli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284100	Amuchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284200	Aningo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284300	New Arope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Anini-Etalin

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
3	**2**	**1**	**156**	**141**	**15**	**2,830**	**1,314**	**1,516**	**Anini-Etalin (Total)**	**0001**
3	**2**	**1**	**156**	**141**	**15**	**2,830**	**1,314**	**1,516**	**Anini-Etalin (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Anini-Etalin (Urban)**	**0001**
									Anini-Etalin (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	Maronli	00278900
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	19	Emuli	00279000
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	Alombro	00279100
-	-	-	-	-	-	70	39	31	Brango	00279200
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	3	Mipido	00279300
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	Engolin	00279400
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	7	Beyanli	00279500
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Abali	00279600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mipi H.Q.	00279700
-	-	-	1	-	1	66	34	32	Angrim Valley	00279800
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	18	25	Gipulin	00279900
-	-	-	-	-	-	204	93	111	Alinye	00280000
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	Achali	00280100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Rilley	00280200
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	Atalin	00280300
-	-	-	4	3	1	27	18	9	Aropo	00280400
2	1	1	6	5	1	51	26	25	Mihundo	00280500
-	-	-	1	-	1	19	10	9	Acheso	00280600
-	-	-	6	6	-	29	16	13	Etabe	00280700
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15	11	Baro	00280800
-	-	-	4	2	2	53	29	24	Amuli	00280900
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	Ahunli	00281000
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	Larango	00281100
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Akunli	00281200
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	18	21	Kadeli	00281300
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Ayeso	00281400
-	-	-	89	89	-	-	-	-	Yuron	00281500
-	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	12	Aguli	00281600
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10	4	Immuli	00281700
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	17	25	Matoli	00281800
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	6	Cheya	00281900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Emiya	00282000
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Granli	00282100
-	-	-	12	12	-	55	28	27	Punli	00282200
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	17	16	Akobe	00282300
1	1	-	24	16	8	1,266	576	690	Anini H.Q.	00282400
-	-	-	1	1	-	6	1	5	Makuni	00282500
-	-	-	-	-	-	61	34	27	Angulin	00282600
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	Char - Kilo (Tapo)	00282700
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	Maro	00282800
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Asunli	00282900
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	5	Aranli	00283000
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	Ambolin	00283100
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	Endalin	00283200
-	-	-	3	3	-	20	10	10	Arunli	00283300
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	Eranli	00283400
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	Aprunli	00283500
-	-	-	1	1	-	41	15	26	Angolin	00283600
-	-	-	2	1	1	105	40	65	Etalin Bridge Point	00283700
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	Emuli	00283800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Etalin	00283900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apunli	00284000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Amuchi	00284100
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	Aningo	00284200
-	-	-	-	-	-	44	19	25	New Arope	00284300

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00284400	Punli	-	3	9	4	5	2	1	1
00284500	Aunli	-	5	23	9	14	3	1	2
00284600	Chipuli	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-
00284700	Aruko	-	1	6	2	4	1	1	-
00284800	Anose	-	2	8	4	4	3	2	1
00284900	Athunli	-	9	39	15	24	10	2	8
00285000	Edilin	-	2	6	3	3	-	-	-
00285100	Mawali	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00285200	Akunli			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00285300	Sunil	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-
00285400	Apanli	-	4	24	9	15	5	1	4
00285500	Maliney	-	22	145	110	35	12	4	8
00285600	Atiyi	-	2	7	4	3	2	2	-
00285700	New Arope(Hipui)			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00285800	Aruli	-	4	15	9	6	5	4	1
00285900	New Echanli	-	4	20	13	7	9	5	4
00286000	New Emali(Old Etalin)			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00286100	Etalin H.Q.	-	74	314	186	128	35	19	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Anini-Etalin

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	9	4	5	3	3	-	Punli
-	-	-	23	9	14	8	4	4	Aunli
-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	Chipuli
-	-	-	6	2	4	1	1	-	Aruko
-	-	-	8	4	4	-	-	-	Anose
-	-	-	39	15	24	6	4	2	Athunli
-	-	-	6	3	3	1	1	-	Edilin
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mawali
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Akunli
-	-	-	4	2	2	1	1	-	Sunil
-	-	-	24	9	15	2	-	2	Apanli
-	-	-	66	31	35	84	80	4	Maliney
-	-	-	7	4	3	1	-	1	Atiyi
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Arope(Hipui)
-	-	-	15	9	6	4	2	2	Aruli
-	-	-	20	13	7	2	1	1	New Echanli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Emali(Old Etalin)
11	5	6	183	97	86	215	137	78	Etalin H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00284400	Punli	6	1	5	6	3	3	6	3	3
00284500	Aunli	15	5	10	10	6	4	10	6	4
00284600	Chipuli	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
00284700	Aruko	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	4
00284800	Anose	8	4	4	5	2	3	5	2	3
00284900	Athunli	33	11	22	27	12	15	27	12	15
00285000	Edilin	5	2	3	6	3	3	6	3	3
00285100	Mawali	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285200	Akunli	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285300	Sunil	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	2
00285400	Apanli	22	9	13	12	6	6	12	6	6
00285500	Maliney	61	30	31	121	101	20	121	101	20
00285600	Atiyi	6	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	2
00285700	New Arope(Hipui)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285800	Aruli	11	7	4	8	4	4	5	3	2
00285900	New Echanli	18	12	6	11	8	3	11	8	3
00286000	New Emali(Old Etalin)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00286100	Etalin H.Q.	99	49	50	123	101	22	122	100	22

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Anini-Etalin

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Punli
10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aunli
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chipuli
5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aruko
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Anose
26	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Athunli
6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edilin
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mawali
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Akunli
3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Sunil
12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apanli
34	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87	-	Maliney
4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Atiyi
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Arope(Hipui)
5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aruli
11	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Echanli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								New Emali(Old Etalin)
14	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	94	14	Etalin H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00284400	Punli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284500	Aunli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284600	Chipuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284700	Aruko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284800	Anose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00284900	Athunli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285000	Edilin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285100	Mawali	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285200	Akunli	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285300	Sunil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285400	Apanli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285500	Maliney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285600	Atiyi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00285700	New Arope(Hipui)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00285800	Aruli	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00285900	New Echanli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00286000	New Emali(Old Etalin)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00286100	Etalin H.Q.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Anini-Etalin

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	Punli	00284400
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	10	Aunli	00284500
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chipuli	00284600
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Aruko	00284700
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Anose	00284800
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	9	Athunli	00284900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edilin	00285000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mawali	00285100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Akunli	00285200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sunil	00285300
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	9	Apanli	00285400
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	15	Maliney	00285500
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Atiyi	00285600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Arope(Hipui)	00285700
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	Aruli	00285800
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	New Echanli	00285900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						New Emali(Old Etalin)	00286000
-	-	-	1	1	-	191	85	106	Etalin H.Q.	00286100

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**		**858**	**3,206**	**1,689**	**1,517**	**514**	**258**	**256**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**		**858**	**3,206**	**1,689**	**1,517**	**514**	**258**	**256**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunli Kronli (Rural)								
00286200	Anelih H.Q.	-	60	171	89	82	29	19	10
00286300	Model Village	-	10	29	18	11	6	5	1
00286400	Isuli	-	3	17	9	8	3	3	-
00286500	Akuli	-	5	30	13	17	4	3	1
00286600	Atali	-	6	21	11	10	1	-	1
00286700	Ihinli	-	2	9	3	6	-	-	-
00286800	Adane	-	9	44	22	22	5	2	3
00286900	Aiso	-	2	10	7	3	2	1	1
00287000	Engolin	-	5	26	10	16	4	2	2
00287100	Awoka	-	7	26	12	14	3	2	1
00287200	Aoli	-	3	16	8	8	4	3	1
00287300	Ipingo	-	4	19	9	10	3	1	2
00287400	Cheppe	-	8	51	23	28	8	3	5
00287500	Grinli	-	11	54	30	24	4	1	3
00287600	Wanli	-	13	41	21	20	13	5	8
00287700	Ajupu	-	4	12	4	8	2	2	-
00287800	Akaya	-	6	24	13	11	4	2	2
00287900	Aliney	-	11	42	19	23	6	2	4
00288000	Amili	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288100	Aoli	-	1	7	3	4	-	-	-
00288200	Apako	-	3	12	6	6	1	-	1
00288300	Arzoo	-	39	140	75	65	28	10	18
00288400	Ashambra	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
00288500	Asili	-	2	8	3	5	2	-	2
00288600	Atilin	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288700	Embolin	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288800	Endolin	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288900	Esuli	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00289000	Ethore	-	7	25	14	11	-	-	-
00289100	Gunglo	-	5	15	7	8	1	1	-
00289200	Ichigo	-	4	26	20	6	3	2	1
00289300	Ichindo	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289400	Idipo	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289500	Ithun Camp	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289600	Kano	-	8	26	12	14	2	1	1
00289700	Karo	-	5	21	9	12	4	4	-
00289800	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	-	9	33	14	19	6	2	4
00289900	Mrambe	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290000	New Anaya	-	33	150	80	70	15	10	5
00290100	173 K.M. Point	-	30	93	54	39	18	10	8
00290200	132 K.M. Point	-	27	67	33	34	10	7	3
00290300	Ranli	-	17	81	35	46	13	7	6
00290400	Awali			----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290500	Apanli	-	14	55	31	24	9	5	4
00290600	Abrango	-	4	17	8	9	1	1	-
00290700	Brinli	-	18	54	28	26	7	3	4
00290800	Elope	-	6	18	7	11	-	-	-
00290900	Rango	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00291000	Punli	-	6	14	7	7	1	1	-
00291100	Asungo	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291200	Arando	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291300	Aloni	-	6	20	10	10	-	-	-
00291400	Ebranli	-	9	24	14	10	3	2	1
00291500	Adapowa	-	2	11	3	8	-	-	-
00291600	Aranli	-	5	18	8	10	1	1	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Hunli Kronli

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
9	**9**	**-**	**2,674**	**1,330**	**1,344**	**1,254**	**818**	**436**	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**
9	**9**	**-**	**2,674**	**1,330**	**1,344**	**1,254**	**818**	**436**	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**
									Hunli Kronli (Rural)
-	-	-	136	66	70	87	53	34	Anelih H.Q.
-	-	-	29	18	11	10	8	2	Model Village
-	-	-	17	9	8	6	3	3	Isuli
-	-	-	30	13	17	10	4	6	Akuli
-	-	-	21	11	10	3	3	-	Atali
-	-	-	9	3	6	-	-	-	Ihinli
-	-	-	44	22	22	13	8	5	Adane
-	-	-	10	7	3	1	1	-	Aiso
-	-	-	26	10	16	4	4	-	Engolin
-	-	-	26	12	14	5	2	3	Awoka
-	-	-	16	8	8	4	1	3	Aoli
-	-	-	19	9	10	5	3	2	Ipingo
-	-	-	51	23	28	15	10	5	Cheppe
-	-	-	54	30	24	19	11	8	Grinli
-	-	-	41	21	20	7	7	-	Wanli
-	-	-	12	4	8	2	-	2	Ajupu
-	-	-	24	13	11	6	4	2	Akaya
-	-	-	42	19	23	11	10	1	Aliney
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Amili
-	-	-	7	3	4	2	2	-	Aoli
-	-	-	12	6	6	2	2	-	Apako
-	-	-	112	53	59	56	41	15	Arzoo
-	-	-	4	3	1	2	2	-	Ashambra
-	-	-	8	3	5	1	1	-	Asili
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Atilin
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Embolin
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Endolin
-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	Esuli
-	-	-	25	14	11	7	3	4	Ethore
-	-	-	15	7	8	3	2	1	Gunglo
-	-	-	26	20	6	4	4	-	Ichigo
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ichindo
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Idipo
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ithun Camp
-	-	-	26	12	14	4	3	1	Kano
-	-	-	21	9	12	6	1	5	Karo
-	-	-	33	14	19	5	4	1	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mrambe
-	-	-	144	77	67	85	51	34	New Anaya
-	-	-	65	36	29	33	24	9	173 K.M. Point
-	-	-	66	32	34	12	7	5	132 K.M. Point
-	-	-	65	28	37	31	16	15	Ranli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Awali
-	-	-	55	31	24	29	19	10	Apanli
-	-	-	17	8	9	4	4	-	Abrango
-	-	-	54	28	26	21	12	9	Brinli
-	-	-	18	7	11	3	2	1	Elope
-	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	1	Rango
-	-	-	14	7	7	-	-	-	Punli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Asungo
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Arando
-	-	-	20	10	10	7	4	3	Aloni
-	-	-	24	14	10	-	-	-	Ebranli
-	-	-	11	3	8	-	-	-	Adapowa
-	-	-	18	8	10	1	-	1	Aranli

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**	**1,952**	**871**	**1,081**	**1,649**	**1,006**	**643**	**1,407**	**922**	**485**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**	**1,952**	**871**	**1,081**	**1,649**	**1,006**	**643**	**1,407**	**922**	**485**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunli Kronli (Rural)									
00286200	Anelih H.Q.	84	36	48	76	49	27	41	32	9
00286300	Model Village	19	10	9	11	9	2	6	5	1
00286400	Isuli	11	6	5	5	2	3	5	2	3
00286500	Akuli	20	9	11	9	3	6	1	1	-
00286600	Atali	18	8	10	11	6	5	2	1	1
00286700	Ihinli	9	3	6	7	2	5	-	-	-
00286800	Adane	31	14	17	21	11	10	-	-	-
00286900	Aiso	9	6	3	2	2	-	2	2	-
00287000	Engolin	22	6	16	10	4	6	6	3	3
00287100	Awoka	21	10	11	18	8	10	14	7	7
00287200	Aoli	12	7	5	7	3	4	7	3	4
00287300	Ipingo	14	6	8	11	5	6	11	5	6
00287400	Cheppe	36	13	23	24	7	17	24	7	17
00287500	Grinli	35	19	16	29	15	14	1	-	1
00287600	Wanli	34	14	20	19	15	4	-	-	-
00287700	Ajupu	10	4	6	7	2	5	7	2	5
00287800	Akaya	18	9	9	13	6	7	13	6	7
00287900	Aliney	31	9	22	19	8	11	19	8	11
00288000	Amili				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288100	Aoli	5	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	1
00288200	Apako	10	4	6	10	6	4	10	6	4
00288300	Arzoo	84	34	50	80	43	37	80	43	37
00288400	Ashambra	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
00288500	Asili	7	2	5	4	3	1	4	3	1
00288600	Atilin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288700	Embolin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288800	Endolin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288900	Esuli	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
00289000	Ethore	18	11	7	19	11	8	19	11	8
00289100	Gunglo	12	5	7	13	6	7	7	4	3
00289200	Ichigo	22	16	6	8	7	1	8	7	1
00289300	Ichindo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289400	Idipo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289500	Ithun Camp				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289600	Kano	22	9	13	16	8	8	16	8	8
00289700	Karo	15	8	7	10	5	5	10	5	5
00289800	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	28	10	18	18	10	8	18	10	8
00289900	Mrambe				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290000	New Anaya	65	29	36	63	33	30	63	33	30
00290100	173 K.M. Point	60	30	30	36	29	7	35	29	6
00290200	132 K.M. Point	55	26	29	41	16	25	40	16	24
00290300	Ranli	50	19	31	38	13	25	37	13	24
00290400	Awali				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290500	Apanli	26	12	14	30	16	14	22	16	6
00290600	Abrango	13	4	9	14	5	9	5	5	-
00290700	Brinli	33	16	17	39	24	15	39	24	15
00290800	Elope	15	5	10	12	6	6	6	6	-
00290900	Rango	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
00291000	Punli	14	7	7	10	5	5	10	5	5
00291100	Asungo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291200	Arando				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291300	Aloni	13	6	7	14	7	7	14	7	7
00291400	Ebranli	24	14	10	20	12	8	19	11	8
00291500	Adapowa	11	3	8	10	3	7	7	3	4
00291600	Aranli	17	8	9	15	6	9	15	6	9

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Hunli Kronli

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
873	**470**	**403**	**27**	**20**	**7**	**13**	**4**	**9**	**494**	**428**	**66**	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**
873	**470**	**403**	**27**	**20**	**7**	**13**	**4**	**9**	**494**	**428**	**66**	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**
												Hunli Kronli (Rural)
3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	37	29	8	Anelih H.Q.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	Model Village
4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Isuli
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Akuli
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Atali
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ihinli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adane
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aiso
5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Engolin
13	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Awoka
5	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Aoli
11	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ipingo
23	7	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Cheppe
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Grinli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wanli
7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ajupu
12	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Akaya
19	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aliney
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Amili
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aoli
9	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Apako
46	16	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	27	6	Arzoo
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashambra
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Asili
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Atilin
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Embolin
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Endolin
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Esuli
18	10	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Ethore
7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gunglo
7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Ichigo
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Ichindo
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Idipo
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Ithun Camp
15	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kano
9	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Karo
18	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mrambe
50	22	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	New Anaya
15	14	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	14	5	173 K.M. Point
36	14	22	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	132 K.M. Point
26	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	Ranli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Awali
18	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	Apanli
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abrango
36	22	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Brinli
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elope
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rango
10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Punli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Asungo
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Arando
14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aloni
19	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ebranli
7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Adapowa
15	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aranli

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**	**242**	**84**	**158**	**217**	**74**	**143**	**8**	**5**	**3**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**	**242**	**84**	**158**	**217**	**74**	**143**	**8**	**5**	**3**
0002	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hunli Kronli (Rural)									
00286200	Anelih H.Q.	35	17	18	32	15	17	1	1	-
00286300	Model Village	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	-
00286400	Isuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00286500	Akuli	8	2	6	8	2	6	-	-	-
00286600	Atali	9	5	4	9	5	4	-	-	-
00286700	Ihinli	7	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	-
00286800	Adane	21	11	10	16	10	6	-	-	-
00286900	Aiso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287000	Engolin	4	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-
00287100	Awoka	4	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-
00287200	Aoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287300	Ipingo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287400	Cheppe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287500	Grinli	28	15	13	27	15	12	-	-	-
00287600	Wanli	19	15	4	19	15	4	-	-	-
00287700	Ajupu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287800	Akaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00287900	Aliney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288000	Amili				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288100	Aoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288200	Apako	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288300	Arzoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288400	Ashambra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288500	Asili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00288600	Atilin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288700	Embolin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288800	Endolin				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00288900	Esuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289000	Ethore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289100	Gunglo	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00289200	Ichigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289300	Ichindo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289400	Idipo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289500	Ithun Camp				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00289600	Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289700	Karo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289800	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00289900	Mrambe				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290000	New Anaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00290100	173 K.M. Point	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00290200	132 K.M. Point	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00290300	Ranli	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00290400	Awali				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00290500	Apanli	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-
00290600	Abrango	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-
00290700	Brinli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00290800	Elope	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
00290900	Rango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00291000	Punli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00291100	Asungo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291200	Arando				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291300	Aloni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00291400	Ebranli	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00291500	Adapowa	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00291600	Aranli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Hunli Kronli

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
5	**1**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**8**	**1,557**	**683**	**874**	**Hunli Kronli (Total)**	**0002**
5	**1**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**8**	**1,557**	**683**	**874**	**Hunli Kronli (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Hunli Kronli (Urban)**	**0002**
									Hunli Kronli (Rural)	
-	-	-	2	1	1	95	40	55	Anelih H.Q.	00286200
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	9	Model Village	00286300
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	5	Isuli	00286400
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	11	Akuli	00286500
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	5	Atali	00286600
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Ihinli	00286700
5	1	4	-	-	-	23	11	12	Adane	00286800
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	Aiso	00286900
-	-	-	1	-	1	16	6	10	Engolin	00287000
-	-	-	2	1	1	8	4	4	Awoka	00287100
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	4	Aoli	00287200
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	Ipingo	00287300
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	11	Cheppe	00287400
-	-	-	1	-	1	25	15	10	Grinli	00287500
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	16	Wanli	00287600
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	Ajupu	00287700
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	Akaya	00287800
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	11	12	Aliney	00287900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Amili	00288000
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	Aoli	00288100
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Apako	00288200
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	32	28	Arzoo	00288300
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Ashambra	00288400
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	Asili	00288500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Atilin	00288600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Embolin	00288700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Endolin	00288800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Esuli	00288900
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	Ethore	00289000
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Gunglo	00289100
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	5	Ichigo	00289200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ichindo	00289300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Idipo	00289400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ithun Camp	00289500
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	Kano	00289600
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	7	Karo	00289700
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	11	Koronli(H.Q.Arzoo)	00289800
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mrambe	00289900
-	-	-	-	-	-	87	47	40	New Anaya	00290000
-	-	-	1	-	1	57	25	32	173 K.M. Point	00290100
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	17	9	132 K.M. Point	00290200
-	-	-	1	-	1	43	22	21	Ranli	00290300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Awali	00290400
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	10	Apanli	00290500
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Abrango	00290600
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	11	Brinli	00290700
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	Elope	00290800
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Rango	00290900
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	Punli	00291000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Asungo	00291100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Arando	00291200
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	Aloni	00291300
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	Ebranli	00291400
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Adapowa	00291500
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Aranli	00291600

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00291700	Epanli	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00291800	Eyanli	-	11	52	25	27	16	8	8
00291900	Esoli	-	6	17	10	7	5	4	1
00292000	Akunli	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00292100	Koni	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00292200	82 K.M. Point	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00292300	73 K.M. Point	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00292400	65 K.M. Point	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00292500	52 K.M. Point	-	2	11	6	5	2	-	2
00292600	30 K.M. Point	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00292700	5 K.M. Point	-	5	16	8	8	2	1	1
00292800	17 K.M. Point	-	11	43	25	18	8	5	3
00292900	Hunli H.Q.	-	149	568	340	228	75	39	36
00293000	New Elope	-	12	47	27	20	7	4	3
00293100	New Aloni	-	10	28	15	13	5	2	3
00293200	11 K.M. Point	-	3	12	6	6	4	1	3
00293300	13 K.M. Point	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00293400	Chanli	-	11	67	38	29	18	12	6
00293500	Sulongo	-	6	24	14	10	4	3	1
00293600	Chuingo	-	6	29	16	13	7	4	3
00293700	Ruingo	-	8	27	14	13	6	5	1
00293800	Duchuli	-	3	16	6	10	6	2	4
00293900	Donli	-	17	72	29	43	17	4	13
00294000	Taloni	-	11	47	21	26	11	3	8
00294100	Dopowa	-	6	19	10	9	1	-	1
00294200	Runli	-	3	16	6	10	2	-	2
00294300	Koro				----------Un-inhabited----------				
00294400	Mitaka	-	8	30	15	15	5	2	3
00294500	Arini	-	2	12	4	8	4	2	2
00294600	Chohani	-	2	13	3	10	3	1	2
00294700	Jambupani	-	8	22	13	9	2	1	1
00294800	Hukani	-	7	26	13	13	2	1	1
00294900	Chatani	-	9	33	16	17	5	3	2
00295000	Pika	-	4	16	7	9	3	-	3
00295100	Mihundo	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00295200	Choroni	-	5	22	13	9	8	6	2
00295300	Mariso	-	4	17	8	9	1	-	1
00295400	Chimari	-			----------Un-inhabited----------				
00295500	Marango	-	4	15	9	6	3	1	2
00295600	Desali H.Q.	-	90	292	158	134	55	21	34
00295700	Ekhonli	-	2	8	4	4	1	-	1
00295800	Arali				----------Un-inhabited----------				

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Hunli Kronli

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Epanli
-	-	-	52	25	27	15	10	5	Eyanli
-	-	-	17	10	7	3	3	-	Esoli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Akunli
-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	Koni
			----------Un-inhabited----------						82 K.M. Point
			----------Un-inhabited----------						73 K.M. Point
			----------Un-inhabited----------						65 K.M. Point
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	52 K.M. Point
			----------Un-inhabited----------						30 K.M. Point
-	-	-	16	8	8	4	2	2	5 K.M. Point
-	-	-	8	5	3	17	11	6	17 K.M. Point
9	9	-	309	161	148	355	244	111	Hunli H.Q.
-	-	-	47	27	20	13	10	3	New Elope
-	-	-	28	15	13	2	2	-	New Aloni
-	-	-	12	6	6	4	3	1	11 K.M. Point
			----------Un-inhabited----------						13 K.M. Point
-	-	-	67	38	29	27	17	10	Chanli
-	-	-	24	14	10	10	7	3	Sulongo
-	-	-	29	16	13	8	4	4	Chuingo
-	-	-	27	14	13	12	6	6	Ruingo
-	-	-	16	6	10	3	2	1	Duchuli
-	-	-	72	29	43	13	9	4	Donli
-	-	-	47	21	26	15	8	7	Taloni
-	-	-	19	10	9	5	3	2	Dopowa
-	-	-	16	6	10	5	3	2	Runli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Koro
-	-	-	30	15	15	4	2	2	Mitaka
-	-	-	12	4	8	3	1	2	Arini
-	-	-	12	2	10	1	-	1	Chohani
-	-	-	19	10	9	8	7	1	Jambupani
-	-	-	26	13	13	10	7	3	Hukani
-	-	-	23	8	15	7	6	1	Chatani
-	-	-	16	7	9	6	6	-	Pika
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mihundo
-	-	-	22	13	9	3	2	1	Choroni
-	-	-	17	8	9	5	2	3	Mariso
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chimari
-	-	-	15	9	6	4	4	-	Marango
-	-	-	193	90	103	154	92	62	Desali H.Q.
-	-	-	8	4	4	2	2	-	Ekhonli
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Arali

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00291700	Epanli				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00291800	Eyanli	37	15	22	22	11	11	22	11	11
00291900	Esoli	14	7	7	9	4	5	9	4	5
00292000	Akunli				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00292100	Koni	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
00292200	82 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00292300	73 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00292400	65 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00292500	52 K.M. Point	3	-	3	3	3	-	3	3	-
00292600	30 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00292700	5 K.M. Point	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6
00292800	17 K.M. Point	26	14	12	31	19	12	31	19	12
00292900	Hunli H.Q.	213	96	117	284	232	52	274	228	46
00293000	New Elope	34	17	17	27	17	10	27	17	10
00293100	New Aloni	26	13	13	19	11	8	19	11	8
00293200	11 K.M. Point	8	3	5	7	5	2	7	5	2
00293300	13 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00293400	Chanli	40	21	19	28	16	12	17	16	1
00293500	Sulongo	14	7	7	11	5	6	7	5	2
00293600	Chuingo	21	12	9	11	7	4	7	7	-
00293700	Ruingo	15	8	7	10	5	5	7	5	2
00293800	Duchuli	13	4	9	7	4	3	4	4	-
00293900	Donli	59	20	39	38	18	20	37	18	19
00294000	Taloni	32	13	19	24	12	12	23	12	11
00294100	Dopowa	14	7	7	12	6	6	10	6	4
00294200	Runli	11	3	8	5	5	-	5	5	-
00294300	Koro				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00294400	Mitaka	26	13	13	12	12	-	12	12	-
00294500	Arini	9	3	6	4	2	2	4	2	2
00294600	Chohani	12	3	9	3	2	1	3	2	1
00294700	Jambupani	14	6	8	18	12	6	14	12	2
00294800	Hukani	16	6	10	17	10	7	17	10	7
00294900	Chatani	26	10	16	19	10	9	17	9	8
00295000	Pika	10	1	9	9	4	5	6	4	2
00295100	Mihundo				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00295200	Choroni	19	11	8	9	5	4	9	5	4
00295300	Mariso	12	6	6	11	6	5	11	6	5
00295400	Chimari				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00295500	Marango	11	5	6	10	6	4	5	4	1
00295600	Desali H.Q.	138	66	72	141	109	32	128	108	20
00295700	Ekhonli	6	2	4	5	3	2	5	3	2
00295800	Arali				----------Un-inhabited----------					

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Hunli Kronli

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Epanli
21	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Eyanli
9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Esoli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Akunli
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koni
				----------Un-inhabited----------								82 K.M. Point
				----------Un-inhabited----------								73 K.M. Point
				----------Un-inhabited----------								65 K.M. Point
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	52 K.M. Point
				----------Un-inhabited----------								30 K.M. Point
12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 K.M. Point
5	3	2	7	3	4	3	-	3	16	13	3	17 K.M. Point
50	27	23	6	6	-	-	-	-	218	195	23	Hunli H.Q.
26	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	New Elope
18	10	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Aloni
3	2	1	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11 K.M. Point
				----------Un-inhabited----------								13 K.M. Point
14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Chanli
5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Sulongo
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Chuingo
5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Ruingo
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Duchuli
37	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Donli
23	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taloni
10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dopowa
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Runli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Koro
12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mitaka
4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arini
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chohani
8	6	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Jambupani
15	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Hukani
9	3	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	6	-	Chatani
6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pika
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mihundo
9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Choroni
10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Mariso
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Chimari
5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marango
27	15	12	2	1	1	-	-	-	99	92	7	Desali H.Q.
5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ekhonli
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Arali

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00291700	Epanli	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00291800	Eyanli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00291900	Esoli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00292000	Akunli	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00292100	Koni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00292200	82 K.M. Point	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00292300	73 K.M. Point	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00292400	65 K.M. Point	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00292500	52 K.M. Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00292600	30 K.M. Point	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00292700	5 K.M. Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00292800	17 K.M. Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00292900	Hunli H.Q.	10	4	6	6	2	4	-	-	-
00293000	New Elope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00293100	New Aloni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00293200	11 K.M. Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00293300	13 K.M. Point	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00293400	Chanli	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-
00293500	Sulongo	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
00293600	Chuingo	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
00293700	Ruingo	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00293800	Duchuli	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00293900	Donli	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00294000	Taloni	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00294100	Dopowa	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00294200	Runli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00294300	Koro	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00294400	Mitaka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00294500	Arini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00294600	Chohani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00294700	Jambupani	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1
00294800	Hukani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00294900	Chatani	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
00295000	Pika	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00295100	Mihundo	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00295200	Choroni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00295300	Mariso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00295400	Chimari	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00295500	Marango	5	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-
00295600	Desali H.Q.	13	1	12	10	-	10	3	1	2
00295700	Ekhonli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00295800	Arali	----------Un-inhabited----------								

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Hunli Kronli

of marginal workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Epanli	00291700
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	16	Eyanli	00291800
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	Esoli	00291900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Akunli	00292000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Koni	00292100
			----------Un-inhabited----------						82 K.M. Point	00292200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						73 K.M. Point	00292300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						65 K.M. Point	00292400
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	5	52 K.M. Point	00292500
			----------Un-inhabited----------						30 K.M. Point	00292600
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	5 K.M. Point	00292700
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	17 K.M. Point	00292800
-	-	-	4	2	2	284	108	176	Hunli H.Q.	00292900
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	10	New Elope	00293000
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	New Aloni	00293100
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	11 K.M. Point	00293200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						13 K.M. Point	00293300
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	22	17	Chanli	00293400
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	4	Sulongo	00293500
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	9	Chuingo	00293600
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	8	Ruingo	00293700
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	7	Duchuli	00293800
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	11	23	Donli	00293900
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	14	Taloni	00294000
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	3	Dopowa	00294100
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	10	Runli	00294200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Koro	00294300
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	15	Mitaka	00294400
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	6	Arini	00294500
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	9	Chohani	00294600
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	Jambupani	00294700
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	6	Hukani	00294800
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	8	Chatani	00294900
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	Pika	00295000
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mihundo	00295100
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	5	Choroni	00295200
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	Mariso	00295300
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Chimari	00295400
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Marango	00295500
-	-	-	-	-	-	151	49	102	Desali H.Q.	00295600
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	Ekhonli	00295700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Arali	00295800

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**		**9,742**	**48,595**	**26,158**	**22,437**	**9,003**	**4,616**	**4,387**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**		**7,572**	**38,488**	**20,431**	**18,057**	**7,562**	**3,873**	**3,689**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**		**2,170**	**10,107**	**5,727**	**4,380**	**1,441**	**743**	**698**
	Roing-Dambuk (Rural)								
00295900	28 K.M. Point	-	27	96	48	48	23	11	12
00296000	Cheta - I	-	225	946	539	407	166	85	81
00296100	Cheta - II	-	205	935	548	387	148	72	76
00296200	Yibuk	-	127	569	307	262	96	48	48
00296300	Mayu	-	297	1,440	761	679	233	115	118
00296400	Rayang	-	82	465	241	224	89	40	49
00296500	Midland	-	82	429	219	210	47	20	27
00296600	Meka Model	-	318	1,791	961	830	336	170	166
00296700	Balek(Hydel Model)	-	98	523	301	222	123	67	56
00296800	Simari - I	-	20	80	43	37	15	7	8
00296900	Simari -II(L/Camp)	-	46	161	86	75	29	13	16
00297000	Alambro	-	7	44	22	22	10	6	4
00297100	Ithili	-	60	290	151	139	52	27	25
00297200	Malek	-	108	532	304	228	92	53	39
00297300	Jia	-	351	1,803	923	880	331	163	168
00297400	Idili	-	71	333	195	138	68	38	30
00297500	Bolung	-	307	1,736	866	870	287	138	149
00297600	Rambosti(Mobang)	-	143	921	467	454	149	83	66
00297700	Parbuk	-	72	424	210	214	64	33	31
00297800	Bolik	-	33	192	108	84	26	13	13
00297900	Kangkong	-	219	1,191	600	591	230	120	110
00298000	Shantipur	-	101	547	298	249	85	48	37
00298100	Kunduli	-	37	226	111	115	35	21	14
00298200	Abali	-	324	1,670	870	800	315	157	158
00298300	Old Abali(Abali)	-	201	1,012	551	461	178	85	93
00298400	Khinjili	-	107	582	320	262	86	46	40
00298500	Iduli	-	292	1,320	713	607	277	135	142
00298600	Kabang	-	74	401	208	193	106	51	55
00298700	Emuli	-	46	193	105	88	40	19	21
00298800	Rukmo	-	359	1,628	893	735	346	183	163
00298900	2 K.M. Camp	-	19	81	53	28	12	8	4
00299000	5 K.M. Point	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00299100	6 K.M. Point	-	15	60	33	27	16	10	6
00299200	New Chidu	-	11	36	21	15	2	1	1
00299300	Chimri	-	8	31	15	16	12	6	6
00299400	Chidu	-	42	193	94	99	37	19	18
00299500	Ali Ledo	-	4	15	9	6	7	4	3
00299600	Kundil	-	15	91	48	43	17	9	8
00299700	Holokbari	-	84	439	236	203	85	48	37
00299800	Tamol Bari	-	81	390	209	181	72	44	28
00299900	Kebali	-	44	155	77	78	28	15	13
00300000	Ezango	-	20	72	45	27	9	7	2
00300100	Asali	-	36	139	70	69	38	17	21
00300200	Inteya	-	18	77	41	36	21	10	11
00300300	Maselo	-	46	182	105	77	45	24	21
00300400	Hydel Model	-	21	79	41	38	13	8	5
00300500	Ara Camp	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00300600	Anpum	-	202	1,146	593	553	248	126	122
00300700	Bizari - A	-	80	519	252	267	124	60	64
00300800	Bizari - B	-	153	747	420	327	126	65	61
00300900	Bomjir	-	155	780	435	345	176	94	82
00301000	Kapang(Hydel Project)	-	11	59	49	10	6	5	1
00301100	Dambuk H.Q.	-	262	1,087	608	479	176	98	78
00301200	Loklung	-	47	249	132	117	48	22	26
00301300	New Poblung	-	45	210	111	99	64	36	28

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Roing-Dambuk

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
439	**241**	**198**	**20,570**	**10,323**	**10,247**	**23,798**	**14,815**	**8,983**	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**
210	**108**	**102**	**17,900**	**8,863**	**9,037**	**16,471**	**10,362**	**6,109**	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**
229	**133**	**96**	**2,670**	**1,460**	**1,210**	**7,327**	**4,453**	**2,874**	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**
									Roing-Dambuk (Rural)
-	-	-	23	12	11	25	19	6	28 K.M. Point
-	-	-	349	161	188	403	270	133	Cheta - I
-	-	-	278	137	141	551	350	201	Cheta - II
-	-	-	278	138	140	332	196	136	Yibuk
-	-	-	707	338	369	895	536	359	Mayu
-	-	-	346	174	172	302	176	126	Rayang
-	-	-	338	161	177	308	171	137	Midland
-	-	-	858	435	423	560	367	193	Meka Model
-	-	-	249	137	112	196	131	65	Balek(Hydel Model)
-	-	-	18	7	11	33	21	12	Simari - I
-	-	-	45	22	23	75	51	24	Simari -II(L/Camp)
-	-	-	5	3	2	18	12	6	Alambro
-	-	-	116	55	61	139	90	49	Ithili
-	-	-	19	10	9	84	63	21	Malek
-	-	-	1,549	770	779	1,023	596	427	Jia
-	-	-	73	35	38	108	71	37	Idili
-	-	-	1,162	545	617	1,041	570	471	Bolung
1	-	1	802	400	402	561	313	248	Rambosti(Mobang)
-	-	-	417	206	211	253	139	114	Parbuk
-	-	-	170	94	76	134	79	55	Bolik
-	-	-	607	284	323	661	375	286	Kangkong
-	-	-	32	18	14	255	163	92	Shantipur
-	-	-	10	6	4	79	52	27	Kunduli
-	-	-	252	111	141	534	375	159	Abali
-	-	-	32	17	15	283	223	60	Old Abali(Abali)
-	-	-	5	3	2	178	135	43	Khinjili
5	3	2	251	124	127	439	312	127	Iduli
-	-	-	53	23	30	90	59	31	Kabang
-	-	-	65	28	37	77	52	25	Emuli
-	-	-	105	54	51	464	340	124	Rukmo
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	14	9	2 K.M. Camp
			----------Un-inhabited----------						5 K.M. Point
-	-	-	38	21	17	13	8	5	6 K.M. Point
-	-	-	36	21	15	15	9	6	New Chidu
-	-	-	14	8	6	4	3	1	Chimri
-	-	-	135	62	73	90	53	37	Chidu
-	-	-	15	9	6	1	1	-	Ali Ledo
-	-	-	86	45	41	49	30	19	Kundil
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	77	27	Holokbari
-	-	-	-	-	-	109	71	38	Tamol Bari
-	-	-	153	75	78	65	41	24	Kebali
-	-	-	32	20	12	44	31	13	Ezango
-	-	-	108	50	58	37	29	8	Asali
-	-	-	69	36	33	31	24	7	Inteya
-	-	-	118	62	56	80	59	21	Maselo
-	-	-	2	1	1	54	26	28	Hydel Model
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ara Camp
-	-	-	1,098	566	532	523	349	174	Anpum
-	-	-	388	186	202	223	124	99	Bizari - A
3	1	2	401	216	185	343	227	116	Bizari - B
-	-	-	267	131	136	318	211	107	Bomjir
-	-	-	30	20	10	38	34	4	Kapang(Hydel Project)
-	-	-	328	173	155	752	452	300	Dambuk H.Q.
-	-	-	130	58	72	103	70	33	Loklung
-	-	-	67	39	28	44	29	15	New Poblung

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**	**24,797**	**11,343**	**13,454**	**20,962**	**13,314**	**7,648**	**17,854**	**12,119**	**5,735**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**	**22,017**	**10,069**	**11,948**	**17,593**	**10,515**	**7,078**	**14,648**	**9,433**	**5,215**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**	**2,780**	**1,274**	**1,506**	**3,369**	**2,799**	**570**	**3,206**	**2,686**	**520**
	Roing-Dambuk (Rural)									
00295900	28 K.M. Point	71	29	42	58	33	25	53	30	23
00296000	Cheta - I	543	269	274	358	274	84	298	237	61
00296100	Cheta - II	384	198	186	324	294	30	322	294	28
00296200	Yibuk	237	111	126	207	159	48	190	147	43
00296300	Mayu	545	225	320	462	360	102	365	310	55
00296400	Rayang	163	65	98	169	109	60	168	108	60
00296500	Midland	121	48	73	137	96	41	134	95	39
00296600	Meka Model	1,231	594	637	897	503	394	719	401	318
00296700	Balek(Hydel Model)	327	170	157	260	148	112	116	108	8
00296800	Simari - I	47	22	25	40	24	16	22	17	5
00296900	Simari -II(L/Camp)	86	35	51	89	51	38	49	42	7
00297000	Alambro	26	10	16	25	15	10	8	7	1
00297100	Ithili	151	61	90	140	79	61	109	76	33
00297200	Malek	448	241	207	302	171	131	292	165	127
00297300	Jia	780	327	453	833	454	379	651	402	249
00297400	Idili	225	124	101	192	119	73	155	99	56
00297500	Bolung	695	296	399	1,004	513	491	770	411	359
00297600	Rambosti(Mobang)	360	154	206	187	168	19	83	70	13
00297700	Parbuk	171	71	100	240	123	117	189	94	95
00297800	Bolik	58	29	29	103	58	45	75	41	34
00297900	Kangkong	530	225	305	484	294	190	294	242	52
00298000	Shantipur	292	135	157	267	148	119	165	122	43
00298100	Kunduli	147	59	88	129	66	63	112	65	47
00298200	Abali	1,136	495	641	817	473	344	625	444	181
00298300	Old Abali(Abali)	729	328	401	643	353	290	589	324	265
00298400	Khinjili	404	185	219	351	195	156	298	180	118
00298500	Iduli	881	401	480	711	413	298	672	394	278
00298600	Kabang	311	149	162	196	103	93	188	100	88
00298700	Emuli	116	53	63	90	51	39	90	51	39
00298800	Rukmo	1,164	553	611	956	548	408	834	522	312
00298900	2 K.M. Camp	58	39	19	48	31	17	41	28	13
00299000	5 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00299100	6 K.M. Point	47	25	22	27	12	15	19	11	8
00299200	New Chidu	21	12	9	12	11	1	12	11	1
00299300	Chimri	27	12	15	8	7	1	8	7	1
00299400	Chidu	103	41	62	49	43	6	48	42	6
00299500	Ali Ledo	14	8	6	6	3	3	6	3	3
00299600	Kundil	42	18	24	53	31	22	53	31	22
00299700	Holokbari	335	159	176	186	115	71	186	115	71
00299800	Tamol Bari	281	138	143	172	110	62	172	110	62
00299900	Kebali	90	36	54	72	32	40	72	32	40
00300000	Ezango	28	14	14	31	24	7	30	23	7
00300100	Asali	102	41	61	58	31	27	53	29	24
00300200	Inteya	46	17	29	36	20	16	33	18	15
00300300	Maselo	102	46	56	56	41	15	43	35	8
00300400	Hydel Model	25	15	10	40	27	13	21	21	-
00300500	Ara Camp				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00300600	Anpum	623	244	379	585	299	286	498	263	235
00300700	Bizari - A	296	128	168	178	97	81	70	54	16
00300800	Bizari - B	404	193	211	332	199	133	213	184	29
00300900	Bomjir	462	224	238	354	225	129	340	219	121
00301000	Kapang(Hydel Project)	21	15	6	48	40	8	47	39	8
00301100	Dambuk H.Q.	335	156	179	380	300	80	346	283	63
00301200	Loklung	146	62	84	146	79	67	112	67	45
00301300	New Poblung	166	82	84	103	52	51	103	52	51

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Roing-Dambuk

Industrial category of main workers													
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
9,671	**5,549**	**4,122**	**1,214**	**808**	**406**	**180**	**147**	**33**	**6,789**	**5,615**	**1,174**	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**
9,642	**5,526**	**4,116**	**1,204**	**803**	**401**	**108**	**80**	**28**	**3,694**	**3,024**	**670**	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**
29	**23**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**72**	**67**	**5**	**3,095**	**2,591**	**504**	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**
												Roing-Dambuk (Rural)
12	7	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	39	22	17	28 K.M. Point
46	20	26	13	13	-	-	-	-	239	204	35	Cheta - I
43	30	13	3	2	1	-	-	-	276	262	14	Cheta - II
41	23	18	3	3	-	3	3	-	143	118	25	Yibuk
45	40	5	2	2	-	7	4	3	311	264	47	Mayu
84	42	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	83	66	17	Rayang
44	21	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	89	73	16	Midland
385	192	193	181	95	86	6	4	2	147	110	37	Meka Model
75	67	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	Balek(Hydel Model)
12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	2	Simari - I
35	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	3	Simari -II(L/Camp)
8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alambro
89	58	31	1	1	-	4	4	-	15	13	2	Ithili
270	150	120	2	2	-	9	4	5	11	9	2	Malek
500	270	230	25	21	4	2	-	2	124	111	13	Jia
95	53	42	9	6	3	2	2	-	49	38	11	Idili
517	242	275	131	73	58	2	1	1	120	95	25	Bolung
1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	81	69	12	Rambosti(Mobang)
157	74	83	4	3	1	-	-	-	28	17	11	Parbuk
51	22	29	3	3	-	-	-	-	21	16	5	Bolik
84	78	6	127	99	28	7	7	-	76	58	18	Kangkong
2	2	-	129	90	39	2	1	1	32	29	3	Shantipur
109	62	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Kunduli
556	386	170	3	2	1	2	2	-	64	54	10	Abali
516	273	243	-	-	-	7	6	1	66	45	21	Old Abali(Abali)
276	161	115	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	18	3	Khinjili
378	196	182	2	2	-	3	2	1	289	194	95	Iduli
181	96	85	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	2	Kabang
82	44	38	3	3	-	2	2	-	3	2	1	Emuli
769	470	299	8	6	2	-	-	-	57	46	11	Rukmo
-	-	-	11	8	3	-	-	-	30	20	10	2 K.M. Camp
				----------Un-inhabited----------								5 K.M. Point
15	8	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	6 K.M. Point
12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	New Chidu
5	5	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chimri
33	29	4	5	4	1	-	-	-	10	9	1	Chidu
6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ali Ledo
52	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kundil
180	109	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Holokbari
161	99	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	Tamol Bari
66	27	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	Kebali
6	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	22	19	3	Ezango
36	15	21	7	6	1	-	-	-	10	8	2	Asali
23	12	11	5	4	1	-	-	-	5	2	3	Inteya
14	10	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	27	23	4	Maselo
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	Hydel Model
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Ara Camp
431	218	213	30	19	11	3	1	2	34	25	9	Anpum
42	26	16	-	-	-	1	1	-	27	27	-	Bizari - A
82	65	17	46	43	3	3	2	1	82	74	8	Bizari - B
85	43	42	210	135	75	2	2	-	43	39	4	Bomjir
16	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	Kapang(Hydel Project)
29	13	16	15	9	6	14	12	2	288	249	39	Dambuk H.Q.
61	29	32	20	12	8	-	-	-	31	26	5	Loklung
30	14	16	72	37	35	1	1	-	-	-	-	New Poblung

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**	**3,108**	**1,195**	**1,913**	**1,971**	**644**	**1,327**	**587**	**223**	**364**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**	**2,945**	**1,082**	**1,863**	**1,967**	**642**	**1,325**	**585**	**222**	**363**
0003	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**	**163**	**113**	**50**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	Roing-Dambuk (Rural)									
00295900	28 K.M. Point	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
00296000	Cheta - I	60	37	23	17	8	9	20	15	5
00296100	Cheta - II	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00296200	Yibuk	17	12	5	3	2	1	-	-	-
00296300	Mayu	97	50	47	27	10	17	8	6	2
00296400	Rayang	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00296500	Midland	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00296600	Meka Model	178	102	76	72	40	32	89	50	39
00296700	Balek(Hydel Model)	144	40	104	139	35	104	2	2	-
00296800	Simari - I	18	7	11	18	7	11	-	-	-
00296900	Simari -II(L/Camp)	40	9	31	36	5	31	-	-	-
00297000	Alambro	17	8	9	15	6	9	2	2	-
00297100	Ithili	31	3	28	28	2	26	2	1	1
00297200	Malek	10	6	4	2	-	2	7	5	2
00297300	Jia	182	52	130	166	42	124	5	3	2
00297400	Idili	37	20	17	5	2	3	-	-	-
00297500	Bolung	234	102	132	209	90	119	23	11	12
00297600	Rambosti(Mobang)	104	98	6	101	95	6	1	1	-
00297700	Parbuk	51	29	22	19	10	9	-	-	-
00297800	Bolik	28	17	11	6	3	3	-	-	-
00297900	Kangkong	190	52	138	47	9	38	142	42	100
00298000	Shantipur	102	26	76	2	1	1	97	24	73
00298100	Kunduli	17	1	16	17	1	16	-	-	-
00298200	Abali	192	29	163	177	26	151	10	-	10
00298300	Old Abali(Abali)	54	29	25	44	27	17	-	-	-
00298400	Khinjili	53	15	38	50	13	37	-	-	-
00298500	Iduli	39	19	20	1	-	1	14	6	8
00298600	Kabang	8	3	5	8	3	5	-	-	-
00298700	Emuli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00298800	Rukmo	122	26	96	122	26	96	-	-	-
00298900	2 K.M. Camp	7	3	4	-	-	-	3	1	2
00299000	5 K.M. Point				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00299100	6 K.M. Point	8	1	7	4	1	3	4	-	4
00299200	New Chidu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299300	Chimri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299400	Chidu	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
00299500	Ali Ledo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299600	Kundil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299700	Holokbari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299800	Tamol Bari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00299900	Kebali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00300000	Ezango	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
00300100	Asali	5	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
00300200	Inteya	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00300300	Maselo	13	6	7	8	3	5	-	-	-
00300400	Hydel Model	19	6	13	16	4	12	-	-	-
00300500	Ara Camp				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00300600	Anpum	87	36	51	78	33	45	8	3	5
00300700	Bizari - A	108	43	65	108	43	65	-	-	-
00300800	Bizari - B	119	15	104	68	7	61	42	6	36
00300900	Bomjir	14	6	8	4	1	3	10	5	5
00301000	Kapang(Hydel Project)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00301100	Dambuk H.Q.	34	17	17	13	4	9	5	1	4
00301200	Loklung	34	12	22	17	5	12	17	7	10
00301300	New Poblung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Roing-Dambuk

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
38	**16**	**22**	**512**	**312**	**200**	**27,633**	**12,844**	**14,789**	**Roing-Dambuk (Total)**	**0003**
32	**12**	**20**	**361**	**206**	**155**	**20,895**	**9,916**	**10,979**	**Roing-Dambuk (Rural)**	**0003**
6	**4**	**2**	**151**	**106**	**45**	**6,738**	**2,928**	**3,810**	**Roing-Dambuk (Urban)**	**0003**
									Roing-Dambuk (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	15	23	28 K.M. Point	00295900
1	-	1	22	14	8	588	265	323	Cheta - I	00296000
-	-	-	-	-	-	611	254	357	Cheta - II	00296100
-	-	-	14	10	4	362	148	214	Yibuk	00296200
10	1	9	52	33	19	978	401	577	Mayu	00296300
-	-	-	1	1	-	296	132	164	Rayang	00296400
-	-	-	-	-	-	292	123	169	Midland	00296500
2	2	-	15	10	5	894	458	436	Meka Model	00296600
-	-	-	3	3	-	263	153	110	Balek(Hydel Model)	00296700
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	19	21	Simari - I	00296800
-	-	-	4	4	-	72	35	37	Simari -II(L/Camp)	00296900
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	12	Alambro	00297000
-	-	-	1	-	1	150	72	78	Ithili	00297100
-	-	-	1	1	-	230	133	97	Malek	00297200
-	-	-	11	7	4	970	469	501	Jia	00297300
-	-	-	32	18	14	141	76	65	Idili	00297400
1	1	-	1	-	1	732	353	379	Bolung	00297500
-	-	-	2	2	-	734	299	435	Rambosti(Mobang)	00297600
1	-	1	31	19	12	184	87	97	Parbuk	00297700
-	-	-	22	14	8	89	50	39	Bolik	00297800
1	1	-	-	-	-	707	306	401	Kangkong	00297900
-	-	-	3	1	2	280	150	130	Shantipur	00298000
-	-	-	-	-	-	97	45	52	Kunduli	00298100
-	-	-	5	3	2	853	397	456	Abali	00298200
-	-	-	10	2	8	369	198	171	Old Abali(Abali)	00298300
-	-	-	3	2	1	231	125	106	Khinjili	00298400
1	-	1	23	13	10	609	300	309	Iduli	00298500
-	-	-	-	-	-	205	105	100	Kabang	00298600
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	54	49	Emuli	00298700
-	-	-	-	-	-	672	345	327	Rukmo	00298800
-	-	-	4	2	2	33	22	11	2 K.M. Camp	00298900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						5 K.M. Point	00299000
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	21	12	6 K.M. Point	00299100
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	14	New Chidu	00299200
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	15	Chimri	00299300
-	-	-	-	-	-	144	51	93	Chidu	00299400
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	Ali Ledo	00299500
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	17	21	Kundil	00299600
-	-	-	-	-	-	253	121	132	Holokbari	00299700
-	-	-	-	-	-	218	99	119	Tamol Bari	00299800
-	-	-	-	-	-	83	45	38	Kebali	00299900
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	21	20	Ezango	00300000
-	-	-	4	2	2	81	39	42	Asali	00300100
-	-	-	1	1	-	41	21	20	Inteya	00300200
-	-	-	5	3	2	126	64	62	Maselo	00300300
-	-	-	3	2	1	39	14	25	Hydel Model	00300400
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ara Camp	00300500
-	-	-	1	-	1	561	294	267	Anpum	00300600
-	-	-	-	-	-	341	155	186	Bizari - A	00300700
1	-	1	8	2	6	415	221	194	Bizari - B	00300800
-	-	-	-	-	-	426	210	216	Bomjir	00300900
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2	Kapang(Hydel Project)	00301000
2	2	-	14	10	4	707	308	399	Dambuk H.Q.	00301100
-	-	-	-	-	-	103	53	50	Loklung	00301200
-	-	-	-	-	-	107	59	48	New Poblung	00301300

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00301400	Paglam	-	337	1,984	1,038	946	555	288	267
00301500	Poblung - I	-	74	474	249	225	74	38	36
00301600	Poblung - II	-	34	221	101	120	44	23	21
00301700	Sirang	-	116	486	249	237	98	41	57
00301800	Tapat	-	35	228	111	117	40	21	19
00301900	Tinali	-	77	476	256	220	138	68	70
00302000	Remi	-	42	278	133	145	49	22	27
00302100	Banggo	-	65	380	190	190	69	31	38
00302200	Yagpo	-	30	191	91	100	37	16	21
00302300	Keba	-	120	928	474	454	253	127	126
00302400	Abongo(Abango)	-	157	696	369	327	143	75	68
00302500	Injunu	-	193	982	524	458	222	131	91
00302600	Koronu H.Q.	-	194	828	433	395	162	76	86
00302700	Ithini	-	1	7	4	3	-	-	-
00302800	Arungo	-	69	295	163	132	58	33	25
00302900	Balini	-	5	24	11	13	4	1	3
00303000	Ahrmboli(Ichili)	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00303100	Bhismaknagar	-	29	104	49	55	14	9	5
00303200	Delo(Denlo)	-	81	366	185	181	91	49	42
00303300	Koliya	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00303400	Haru Pahar T.E.	-	55	223	135	88	47	21	26
41001000	Roing (CT)		2,170	10,107	5,727	4,380	1,441	743	698

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Roing-Dambuk

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
200	103	97	1,004	520	484	628	416	212	Paglam
-	-	-	473	248	225	225	146	79	Poblung - I
-	-	-	221	101	120	115	68	47	Poblung - II
-	-	-	226	109	117	144	90	54	Sirang
-	-	-	223	109	114	110	66	44	Tapat
-	-	-	183	101	82	105	72	33	Tinali
-	-	-	278	133	145	160	91	69	Remi
-	-	-	323	161	162	147	91	56	Banggo
-	-	-	191	91	100	93	52	41	Yagpo
-	-	-	918	469	449	208	148	60	Keba
-	-	-	143	64	79	286	176	110	Abongo(Abango)
-	-	-	158	73	85	361	232	129	Injunu
-	-	-	394	176	218	384	226	158	Koronu H.Q.
-	-	-	7	4	3	5	3	2	Ithini
-	-	-	36	18	18	55	40	15	Arungo
-	-	-	14	6	8	7	3	4	Balini
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ahrmboli(Ichili)
-	-	-	92	41	51	47	25	22	Bhismaknagar
-	-	-	279	128	151	162	91	71	Delo(Denlo)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Koliya
1	1	-	8	4	4	65	47	18	Haru Pahar T.E.
229	133	96	2,670	1,460	1,210	7,327	4,453	2,874	Roing (CT)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00301400	Paglam	1,356	622	734	754	463	291	481	394	87
00301500	Poblung - I	249	103	146	185	99	86	169	95	74
00301600	Poblung - II	106	33	73	86	39	47	74	36	38
00301700	Sirang	342	159	183	235	145	90	235	145	90
00301800	Tapat	118	45	73	101	52	49	99	51	48
00301900	Tinali	371	184	187	202	105	97	202	105	97
00302000	Remi	118	42	76	133	63	70	133	63	70
00302100	Banggo	233	99	134	188	95	93	188	95	93
00302200	Yagpo	98	39	59	85	39	46	80	36	44
00302300	Keba	720	326	394	401	220	181	400	220	180
00302400	Abongo(Abango)	410	193	217	215	178	37	215	178	37
00302500	Injunu	621	292	329	420	231	189	420	231	189
00302600	Koronu H.Q.	444	207	237	406	251	155	403	250	153
00302700	Ithini	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
00302800	Arungo	240	123	117	162	90	72	90	62	28
00302900	Balini	17	8	9	17	8	9	17	8	9
00303000	Ahrmboli(Ichili)				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00303100	Bhismaknagar	57	24	33	53	28	25	53	28	25
00303200	Delo(Denlo)	204	94	110	174	99	75	123	87	36
00303300	Koliya				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00303400	Haru Pahar T.E.	158	88	70	123	85	38	103	73	30
41001000	Roing (CT)	2,780	1,274	1,506	3,369	2,799	570	3,206	2,686	520

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Roing-Dambuk

Industrial category of main workers												
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Village
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
393	315	78	4	3	1	8	7	1	76	69	7	Paglam
139	71	68	14	12	2	-	-	-	16	12	4	Poblung - I
59	27	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	6	Poblung - II
78	47	31	17	12	5	6	6	-	134	80	54	Sirang
85	40	45	3	2	1	1	-	1	10	9	1	Tapat
200	104	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Tinali
113	48	65	2	2	-	-	-	-	18	13	5	Remi
176	83	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	Banggo
72	31	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	Yagpo
380	209	171	2	-	2	5	3	2	13	8	5	Keba
190	154	36	1	1	-	-	-	-	24	23	1	Abongo(Abango)
378	198	180	12	10	2	-	-	-	30	23	7	Injunu
290	155	135	26	20	6	-	-	-	87	75	12	Koronu H.Q.
2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ithini
58	35	23	22	19	3	4	3	1	6	5	1	Arungo
12	6	6	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Balini
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Ahrmboli(Ichili)
45	20	25	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	Bhismaknagar
100	68	32	2	1	1	-	-	-	21	18	3	Delo(Denlo)
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Koliya
24	11	13	4	2	2	2	-	2	73	60	13	Haru Pahar T.E.
29	23	6	10	5	5	72	67	5	3,095	2,591	504	Roing (CT)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D Block -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category: Cultivators			Industrial category: Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00301400	Paglam	273	69	204	246	58	188	4	1	3
00301500	Poblung - I	16	4	12	4	-	4	10	2	8
00301600	Poblung - II	12	3	9	12	3	9	-	-	-
00301700	Sirang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00301800	Tapat	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00301900	Tinali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302000	Remi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302100	Banggo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302200	Yagpo	5	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
00302300	Keba	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302400	Abongo(Abango)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302500	Injunu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302600	Koronu H.Q.	3	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	-
00302700	Ithini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00302800	Arungo	72	28	44	16	3	13	49	20	29
00302900	Balini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00303000	Ahrmboli(Ichili)	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00303100	Bhismaknagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00303200	Delo(Denlo)	51	12	39	23	5	18	3	2	1
00303300	Koliya	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00303400	Haru Pahar T.E.	20	12	8	2	2	-	2	1	1
41001000	Roing (CT)	163	113	50	4	2	2	2	1	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT
Roing-Dambuk

of marginal workers

Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Village	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
3	-	3	20	10	10	1,230	575	655	Paglam	00301400
1	1	-	1	1	-	289	150	139	Poblung - I	00301500
-	-	-	-	-	-	135	62	73	Poblung - II	00301600
-	-	-	-	-	-	251	104	147	Sirang	00301700
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	59	68	Tapat	00301800
-	-	-	-	-	-	274	151	123	Tinali	00301900
-	-	-	-	-	-	145	70	75	Remi	00302000
-	-	-	-	-	-	192	95	97	Banggo	00302100
3	1	2	-	-	-	106	52	54	Yagpo	00302200
-	-	-	1	-	1	527	254	273	Keba	00302300
-	-	-	-	-	-	481	191	290	Abongo(Abango)	00302400
-	-	-	-	-	-	562	293	269	Injunu	00302500
-	-	-	-	-	-	422	182	240	Koronu H.Q.	00302600
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Ithini	00302700
5	3	2	2	2	-	133	73	60	Arungo	00302800
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	Balini	00302900
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Ahrmboli(Ichili)	00303000
-	-	-	-	-	-	51	21	30	Bhismaknagar	00303100
-	-	-	25	5	20	192	86	106	Delo(Denlo)	00303200
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Koliya	00303300
-	-	-	16	9	7	100	50	50	Haru Pahar T.E.	00303400
6	4	2	151	106	45	6,738	2,928	3,810	Roing (CT)	41001000

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41001000	**Roing (CT)**		**2,170**	**10,107**	**5,727**	**4,380**	**1,441**	**743**	**698**

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
229	**133**	**96**	**2,670**	**1,460**	**1,210**	**7,327**	**4,453**	**2,874**	**Roing (CT)**

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
41001000	**Roing (CT)**	**2,780**	**1,274**	**1,506**	**3,369**	**2,799**	**570**	**3,206**	**2,686**	**520**

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
29	**23**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**5**	**72**	**67**	**5**	**3,095**	**2,591**	**504**	**Roing (CT)**

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
41001000	**Roing (CT)**	**163**	**113**	**50**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers										
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers			Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
6	**4**	**2**	**151**	**106**	**45**	**6,738**	**2,928**	**3,810**	**Roing (CT)**	**41001000**

ANNEXURE - I

C. D. BLOCK/CIRCLE WISE VILLAGE

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	Name of Circle	Number of villages
1	2	3	4
1.	Anini – Etalin (0001)	1. Mipi	9
		2. Anini	31
		3. Etalin	33
		Total	**73**
2.	Hunli – Kronli (0002)	1. Anelih	15
		2. Kronli	28
		3. Hunli	30
		4. Desali	25
		Total	**98**
3.	Roing – Dambuk (0003)	1. Roing	46
		2. Dambuk	18
		3. Koronu	11
		Total	75
		Grand Total	**246**

In Annexure – I, number of Gram – Panchayats available in the district is to be furnished but in view of non functioning of the Panchayati Raj System in the state, the same could not be furnished; and in place of that, the number of C.D. blocks, circles and villages have been shown in this Annexure.

There is no change in the number of C.D. Blocks between 1991 and 2001 Censuses. But one new circle namely "Koronu" circle has been created including which the total number of circles in the district have gone up to 10(ten) instead of 9(nine) as in 1991 census: Similarly the number of villages in the district have also increased to 246 in 2001 from 238 in 1991 and thereby showing an increase of villages as 3.36 percent.

ANNEXURE – II

NOTE ON FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND MIGRATION, 1991 CENSUS

Fertility levels

Fertility is the most important aspect in the field of population studies. In 1991 Census, two main questions were asked, one to all the ever-married women and second to all currently married women only. Questions on fertility related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year was also asked. The first three questions were asked to all ever married women and the last question related to currently married women. The measure of fertility worked out are based on the F-series tables of 1991 Census of Arunachal Pradesh. The following definitions are used in this series :

Age specific Fertility rate (ASFR) :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

Age specific Marital Fertility rate (ASMFR) :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General Fertility Rate (GFR) :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women in the age-group 15-49.

General Marital Fertility Rates (GMFR) :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women in the age-group 15-49.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :

Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period.

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) :

Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman, had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period.

Child Woman Ratio :

Number of children in age-group 0-4 per 100 women in the age-group 15-49.

AGE-SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY LEVELS, 1991

	Arunachal Pradesh			Dibang Valley District		
Agegroup	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	0.496	0.521	0.401	-	-	-
20-24	0.430	0.452	0.306	-	-	-
25-29	0.386	0.410	0.253	-	-	-
30-34	0.338	0.364	0.175	-	-	-
35-39	0.342	0.366	0.175	-	-	-
40-44	0.338	0.355	0.154	-	-	-
45-49	0.357	0.370	0.184	-	-	-

OTHER FERTILITY MEASURES

	Arunachal Pradesh		Dibang Valley District	
Fertility measures	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5
General Fertility Rate	173	182	153	179
General Marital Fertility Rate	226	236	213	228
Total Fertility Rate	5.70	6.44	5.30	5.53
Total Marital Fertility Rate	7.40	8.58	6.70	7.32
Crude Birth Rate	40.03	40.03	33.27	32.07
Number of children ever born Per woman in the age-group15 – 49	-	2.85	-	-
Mean age at marriage	-	-	-	-
Child woman ratio	-	659	-	-

Mortality Indicators :

The mortality indicators as received from the Office of the Registrar General India, is given below for Arunachal and Dibang Valley as published in occasional papers No. 1 of 1997 by Registrar General India, New Delhi.

INDICATORS OF CHILD MORTALITY, 1991 AND 1981

		Arunachal Pradesh				Dibang Valley District			
		q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1991	P	91	101	112	139	61	84	92	141
	M	111	105	114	140	56	83	101	136
	F	103	96	111	137	65	85	83	145
1981	P	126	152	181	220	89	111	169	198
	M	141	164	192	227	111	112	173	209
	F	111	139	169	213	59	109	164	193

Movement of People :

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two are mortality and fertility. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

Internal and international migration : The migrational movements are of three types :

(i) Migration within the state itself with its components –

(a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intradistrict migration)

(b) Migration from one district of the state to another district of the state (interdistrict migration)

(ii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (Inter-state migration)

and

(iii) Migration from one country to another country.

The first two types of migration are internal migration while the last one is called international migration.

Why the people migrate :

The reasons for migration were categorised as (1) employment (2) business (3) education (4) family move (5) marriage (6) natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. (7) others. The reasons of migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence.

Impact of migration :

The growth of population of a particular place depends upon the factors such as fertility, mortality and migration. The knowledge of trend in migration helps in future planning of a particular place.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh			Dibang Valley District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Migrants born within the State of enumeration	209,454 (51.6)	95,109 (44.8)	114,345 (59.2)	11,538 (38.3)	5,699 (33.5)	5,839 (44.5)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	157,043 (38.7)	68,112 (32.1)	88,931 (46.0)	8,293 (27.5)	3,934 (23.1)	4,359 (33.2)
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State	52,411 (12.9)	26,997 (12.7)	25,414 (13.2)	3,245 (10.8)	1,765 (10.4)	1,480 (11.3)
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	170,626 (42.1)	102,161 (48.1)	68,465 (35.4)	15,652 (51.9)	9,524 (56.0)	6,128 (46.7)
(C) Migrants born in otherCountries	25,468 (6.3)	14,966 (7.1)	10,502 (5.4)	2,947 (9.8)	1,795 (10.5)	1,152 (8.8)
Total Migrants	**405,548 (100.00)**	**212,236 (100.00)**	**193,312 (100.00)**	**30,137 (100.00)**	**17,018 (100.00)**	**13,119 (100.00)**

INTERSTATE MIGRATIONS TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH COMPARED WITH DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh		Dibang Valley District	
	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	99,921	58.6	10,058	64.2
Bihar	23,383	13.7	2,179	13.9
Uttar Pradesh	11,986	7.0	666	4.3
West Bengal	10,129	5.9	589	3.8
Orissa	3,493	2.1	135	0.9
Kerala	3,284	1.9	193	1.2
Jharkhand	3,229	1.9	745	4.8
Rajasthan	1,919	1.1	170	1.1
Meghalaya	1,586	0.9	100	0.6
Manipur	1,454	0.9	339	2.2
Uttaranchal	1,408	0.8	30	0.2
Other States	8,834	5.2	448	2.8
Total	**170,626**	**100.00**	**15,652**	**100.00**

ANNEXURE - III

Data Not Available

ANNEXURE - IV
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh			Dibang Valley District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	**405,548 (100.00)**	**212,236 (100.00)**	**193,312 (100.00)**	**30,137 (100.00)**	**17,018 (100.00)**	**13,119 (100.00)**
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	157,043 (38.7)	68,112 (32.1)	88,931 (46.0)	8,293 (27.5)	3,934 (23.1)	4,359 (33.2)
Born in other districts of the State	52,411 (12.9)	26,997 (12.7)	25,414 (13.2)	3,245 (10.8)	1,765 (10.4)	1,480 (11.3)
Born in the State	209,454 (51.6)	95,109 (44.8)	114,345 (59.2)	11,538 (38.3)	5,699 (33.5)	5,839 (44.5)
Born in other States	170,626 (42.1)	102,161 (48.1)	68,465 (35.4)	15,652 (51.9)	9,524 (56.0)	6,128 (46.7)
Born in other countries	25,468 (6.3)	14,966 (7.1)	10,502 (5.4)	2,947 (9.8)	1,795 (10.5)	1,152 (8.8)

It is seen from the above Annexure that 38.3 percent of the population of Dibang Valley district were born within the State as against 51.6 percent for the State as a whole. 10.8 percent of the district population were born in other districts of the State as against 12.9 percent of the population at State level and this may prove that inter district migration in this district is on the lower side. In case of inter State migration Dibang Valley district has shown a higher percentage of 51.9 as against 42.1 percent in case of the State. So far international migration is concerned, the district has registered a percentage of 9.8 percent which is higher than the State percentage of 6.3.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH FOR 1991 AND 2001

Birth Place	Dibang Valley District	
Total Migrants	1991 (100%)	2001 (100%)
1	2	3
Born in the district of Enumeration	30.4	27.5
Born in other district of the State	12.2	10.8
Born in the State	42.6	38.3
Born in other state	46.8	51.9
Born in other countries	10.6	9.8

While comparing the particular distribution of migrants by place of birth between 1991 and 2001 Census in respect of Dibang Valley district, it is seen that the migrants born in the State is 38.3% in 2001 as against 42.6% in 1991 of which 27.5% and 30.4% respectively in 2001 and 1991 recorded against migrants born in the district of Enumeration and 10.8% and 12.2% in 2001 and 1991 respectively against migrants born in other districts of the State. As regards migrants born in other States are 51.9% and 46.8% in 2001 and 1991 respectively. Whereas it is 9.8% and 10.6% in respect of migrants born in other Countries.

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT/CIRCLE AS PER 2001 CENSUS

District/ Circle	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dibang Valley	**Persons**	**57,720**	**31,700**	**2,532**	**6,134**	**44**	**2,878**	**9**	**13,992**	**431**
	Males	**31,442**	**18,055**	**1,461**	**3,116**	**39**	**1,542**	**7**	**7,010**	**212**
	Females	**26,278**	**13,645**	**1,071**	**3,018**	**5**	**1,336**	**2**	**6,982**	**219**
Mipi Circle	Persons	275	19	0	2	0	0	0	171	83
	Males	157	19	0	2	0	0	0	94	42
	Females	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	41
Anini Circle	Persons	4,069	1,926	77	61	15	77	0	1,669	244
	Males	2,417	1,297	55	41	15	45	0	851	113
	Females	1,652	629	22	20	0	32	0	818	131
Etalin Circle	Persons	1,575	1,072	49	26	2	69	0	345	12
	Males	1,021	758	29	25	2	40	0	162	5
	Females	554	314	20	1	0	29	0	183	7
Anelih Circle	Persons	564	539	0	0	0	0	0	23	2
	Males	285	273	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
	Females	279	266	0	0	0	0	0	11	2

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT/CIRCLE AS PER 2001 CENSUS

District/ Circle	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kronli Circle	Persons	789	83	0	8	2	14	0	673	9
	Males	406	53	0	8	1	8	0	330	6
	Females	383	30	0	0	1	6	0	343	3
Hunli Circle	Persons	1,030	334	1	24	1	7	1	662	0
	Males	581	224	1	16	1	5	1	333	0
	Females	449	110	0	8	0	2	0	329	0
Desali Circle	Persons	823	146	1	2	0	0	0	673	1
	Males	417	96	1	0	0	0	0	320	0
	Females	406	50	0	2	0	0	0	353	1
Roing Circle	Persons	34,627	18,281	1,916	4,830	20	2,666	7	6,851	56
	Males	18,793	10,308	1,108	2,441	16	1,416	6	3,463	35
	Females	15,834	7,973	808	2,389	4	1,250	1	3,388	21
Dambuk Circle	Persons	10,443	6,523	454	1,143	4	24	1	2,276	18
	Males	5,492	3,509	246	564	4	13	0	1,149	7
	Females	4,951	3,014	208	579	0	11	1	1,127	11
Koronu Circle	Persons	3,525	2,777	34	38	0	21	0	649	6
	Males	1,873	1,518	21	19	0	15	0	296	4
	Females	1,652	1,259	13	19	0	6	0	353	2

It may be seen from the Annexure-V that Hindu religion constitute 54.9 percent (31700 persons) of the total population of the district, followed by other religions and persuasions 24.2 percent (13992 persons), Christian 10.6 percent (6,134 persons), Buddhist 5.0 percent (2878 persons), Muslims 4.4 percent (2532 persons), religion not stated 0.7 percent (431 persons), Sikh 0.1 percent (44 persons) and Jain 0.0 percent (9 persons). Out of 10 Circles in the district, Roing Circle is the biggest circle with a population of 34,627 persons (60.0 percent) and the smallest being Mipi circle with 275 persons (0.5 percent). From the above Annexure it will also be seen that the followers of Hindu religion is found to be majority in 6 circles (i.e. Anini, Etalin, Anelih, Roing, Dambuk and Koronu) and the followers of other religions and persuasions is found to be in majority in 4 circles (i.e. Mipi, Hunli, Kronli and Desali) in the district

COMPARISON OF MAIN RELIGIONS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

1991			2001		
Hindu	_	65.4	Hindu	_	54.9
Other religions & Persuasions	_	17.4	Other religion & Persuasions	_	24.2
Christian	_	8.3	Christian	_	10.6
Buddhist	_	5.3	Buddhist	_	5.0
Muslim	_	2.0	Muslims	_	4.4
Religion not stated	_	1.5	Religion not stated	_	0.8
Sikhs	_	0.1	Sikh	_	0.1
Jains	_	(N)	Jains	_	(N)

While drawing a comparison of main religions of Dibang Valley district between 1991 and 2001, it is seen that Hindu and Other religions and persuasions constitute majority of population and placed number one and two in 1991 and 2001, followed by Christians, Buddhist, Muslim and religion not stated both in 1991 and 2001. In 1991 and 2001 Sikhs and Jains population were found very less in the district and their percentage is negligible.

ANNEXURE - VI
MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Marital status	Total population			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All marital status	57,720	31,442	26,278	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Never married	33,037	18,640	14,397	57.2	59.3	54.8
2 Married	22,820	12,297	10,523	39.5	39.1	40.0
3 Widowed	1,535	378	1,157	2.7	1.2	4.4
4 Divorced or separated	328	127	201	0.6	0.4	0.8
5 Unspecified status	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

From the above Annexure VI it is seen that out of 57,720 population of the district 33,037 or 57.2 percent of population have reported as never married as against the 56.4 percent at State level. 22,820 or 39.5 percent population are married, 1,535 or 2.7 percent are widowed, 328 or 0.6 percent are divorced or separated.

COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

			1991	2001
	All Marital Status	–	100%	100%
1	Never married	_	55.4	57.2
2	Married	_	41.6	39.5
3	Widowed	_	2.7	2.7
4	Divorced or Separated	_	0.3	0.6
5	Unspecified status	_	(N)	0.0

It is seen from the Annexure that the percentage of marital status of population in respect of Dibang Valley district stands at Never Married 55.4%, Married 41.6%, Widowed 2.7% , Divorced or separated 0.3% and unspecified status is negligible in 1991. On the other hand during 2001 this serial stand good. But with a little insignificant variation which is Never Married 57.2%, Married 39.5%, Widowed 2.7%, Divorced or separated 0.6% only in the district.

ANNEXURE - VII
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT, 2001 CENSUS

Age group	Total population			Illiterate			Literate			Educational level Literate without any formal schooling including educational level unclassifiable		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	57,720	31,442	26,278	29,866	13,909	15,957	27,854	17,533	10,321	399	247	152
0 - 6	10,424	5,357	5,067	10,424	5,357	5,067	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	12,763	6,575	6,188	4,323	1,995	2,328	8,440	4,580	3,860	52	30	22
15 - 19	6,135	3,389	2,746	1,535	702	833	4,600	2,687	1,913	38	27	11
20 - 24	4,656	2,530	2,126	1,535	668	867	3,121	1,862	1,259	43	24	19
25 - 29	4,856	2,567	2,289	1,800	705	1,095	3,056	1,862	1,194	48	24	24
30 - 34	4,032	2,168	1,864	1,711	656	1,055	2,321	1,512	809	36	21	15
35 - 39	4,307	2,391	1,916	1,987	745	1,242	2,320	1,646	674	50	37	13
40 - 44	2,947	1,839	1,108	1,465	640	825	1,482	1,199	283	25	13	12
45 - 49	2,311	1,478	833	1,269	585	684	1,042	893	149	36	24	12
50 - 54	1,729	1,129	600	1,077	551	526	652	578	74	22	13	9
55 - 59	1,184	720	464	805	387	418	379	333	46	11	5	6
60 - 64	940	532	408	761	373	388	179	159	20	14	11	3
65 - 69	528	281	247	425	188	237	103	93	10	5	4	1
70 - 74	413	221	192	351	172	179	62	49	13	6	4	2
75 - 79	197	103	94	168	77	91	29	26	3	4	3	1
80 +	251	128	123	207	93	114	44	35	9	1	0	1
Age not stated	47	34	13	23	15	8	24	19	5	8	7	1

Age Group	Below Primary			Primary			Middle			Matriculation/Secondary		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All ages	8,928	5,301	3,627	7,395	4,539	2,856	4,581	2,899	1,682	3,570	2,352	1,218
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	5,401	2,925	2,476	2,351	1,261	1,090	636	364	272	0	0	0
15 - 19	744	444	300	1,333	790	543	1,203	666	537	1,095	641	454
20 - 24	526	317	209	776	456	320	658	369	289	611	365	246
25 - 29	483	297	186	768	424	344	627	384	243	538	338	200
30 - 34	352	218	134	563	349	214	479	323	156	399	266	133
35 - 39	424	281	143	569	373	196	438	327	111	355	253	102
40 - 44	293	223	70	365	293	72	215	175	40	221	175	46
45 - 49	251	210	41	276	239	37	133	116	17	159	139	20
50 - 54	173	148	25	186	171	15	85	78	7	95	88	7
55 - 59	116	94	22	87	79	8	54	50	4	58	53	5
60 - 64	65	60	5	55	49	6	19	16	3	15	12	3
65 - 69	40	34	6	28	27	1	16	14	2	12	12	0
70 - 74	22	18	4	18	13	5	7	6	1	5	4	1
75 - 79	15	14	1	5	4	1	3	3	0	2	2	0
80 +	17	14	3	12	9	3	8	8	0	3	3	0
Age not stated	6	4	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1

ANNEXURE - VII

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT, 2001 CENSUS

Age Group	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university/ Senior secondary			Non-technical diploma certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above			Unclassified		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
All ages	1,430	977	453	3	3	0	208	190	18	1,339	1,024	315	1	1	0
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	175	109	66	0	0	0	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24	321	205	116	0	0	0	51	43	8	135	83	52	0	0	0
25 - 29	282	177	105	0	0	0	24	22	2	286	196	90	0	0	0
30 - 34	213	139	74	0	0	0	32	28	4	247	168	79	0	0	0
35 - 39	194	134	60	1	1	0	32	31	1	256	208	48	1	1	0
40 - 44	111	96	15	0	0	0	36	35	1	216	189	27	0	0	0
45 - 49	58	48	10	1	1	0	10	10	0	118	106	12	0	0	0
50 - 54	35	29	6	1	1	0	8	8	0	47	42	5	0	0	0
55 - 59	27	26	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	23	23	0	0	0	0
60 - 64	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
65 - 69	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
70 - 74	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Age not stated	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0

From the Annexure-VII above, the percentage of literates excluding (0-6 years) population works out to be 58.9 percent as against 67.2 percent for males, 48.7 percent for females. The percentage for the state as a whole stands at 54.3 percent.

According to level of education the percentage of literates out of total population (excluding 0-6 years pop.) have been worked out as follows. Literates without educational level is 0.8 percent, below Primary 18.9 percent, Primary 15.6 percent, Middle is 9.7 percent, Matric/Secondary 7.5 percent, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university/Sr. Secondary is 3.0 percent, Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree 0.0 percent, Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree is 0.4 percent, Graduate and above is 2.8 percent in the district.

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION LEVEL BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

Literates	1991	2001
Total Literates	46.9	58.9
Males	56.9	67.2
Females	33.3	48.7

While drawing a comparison from the Annexure VII, it is seen that the percentage of literates excluding (0-6) years population accounts for 46.9%, for males 56.9% and for females 33.3% in 1991, whereas it is 58.9% as against 67.2%, for males and 48.7% for females during 2001 in Dibang Valley district. For the State as a whole the percentage of literates is 41.6% in 1991 and 54.3% in 2001.

Level of Education	1991	2001
Below Primary	15.1	18.9
Primary	12.4	15.6
Middle	10.5	9.7
Matric/Secondary	4.2	7.6
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PU/Sr. Secondary	1.9	3.0
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.0	0.0
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.3	0.4
Graduate and above	2.3	2.8

According to level of Education for the district for 1991 and 2001 the percentage of literates below Primary are 15.1% and 18.9% respectively, for Primary 12.4% and 15.6%, Middle 10.5% and 9.7%, Matriculation/Secondary 4.2% and 7.6%, Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PU/Sr. Secondary 1.9% and 3.0%, Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree 0.0% and 0.0%, Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is 0.3% and 0.4% and Graduate and above 2.3% and 2.8% respectively. It has been seen from the above that the percentage in the level has increased during the deacde.

ANNEXURE - VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH COMPARED WITH DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT RETURNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongues	Number of persons who returned the language in	
		Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley
1	2	3	4
1.	Nepali	94,895	15,452
2.	Adi	93,517	6,498
3.	Bengali	54,521	5,329
4.	Miri/Mishing	33,343	3,126
5.	Assamese	51,422	2,710
6.	Hindi	53,663	2,292
7.	Bhojpuri	19,526	2,075
8.	Adi Gallong	61,674	646
9.	Santali	2,031	593
10.	Oriya	7,770	459
11.	Maithili	2,836	378
12.	Apatani	27,792	290
13.	Sadans	2,296	277
14.	Malayalam	5,537	275
15.	Tamang	1,027	166
16.	Nissi	117,124	158
17.	Bodo/Boro	4,000	130
18.	Other Languages	464,994	16,866

It has been seen from Annexure VIII that Dibang Valley district has returned Nepali (15,452) as the major language speaker followed by Adi (6,498), Bengali (5,329), Miri/Mishing (3,126), Assamese (2,710), Hindi (2,292) and Bhojpuri (2,075) as compared to Nissi (117,124) the highest followed by

Nepali (94,895), Adi (93,517), Adi Gallong (61,674), Bengali (54,521), Hindi (53,663) and Assamese (51,422) at State level. This prove that every district has language of its own. Unlike other States there is no predominant language in Arunachal Pradesh.

COMPARISON OF MOTHER TONGUE BETWEEN 2001 AND 1991

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongues	2001	1991
1	Nepali	15,452	-
2	Adi	6,498	8,424
3	Bengali	5,329	-
4	Miri/Mishing	3,126	1,760
5	Assamese	2,710	-
6	Hindi	2,292	-
7	Bhojpuri	2,075	-
8	Adi Gallong	646	-
9	Santali	593	-
10	Oriya	459	-
11	Maithili	378	-
12	Apatani	290	-
13	Sadan	277	-
14	Malayalam	275	-
15	Tamang	166	-
16	Nissi	158	174
17	Bodo/Boro	130	127
18	Other Languages	16,866	-

While drawing a comparison between 1991 and 2001 in respect of mother tongue for Dibang Valley district, it is seen that Adi is the major mother tongue with highest number 8,424(19.6%) in 1991. But in 2001 Nepali is the major mother tongue with 15,452(26.8%). Regarding other mother tongue the comparison cannot be drawn due to the floating nature of population.