CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-13 **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

TIRAP DISTRICT

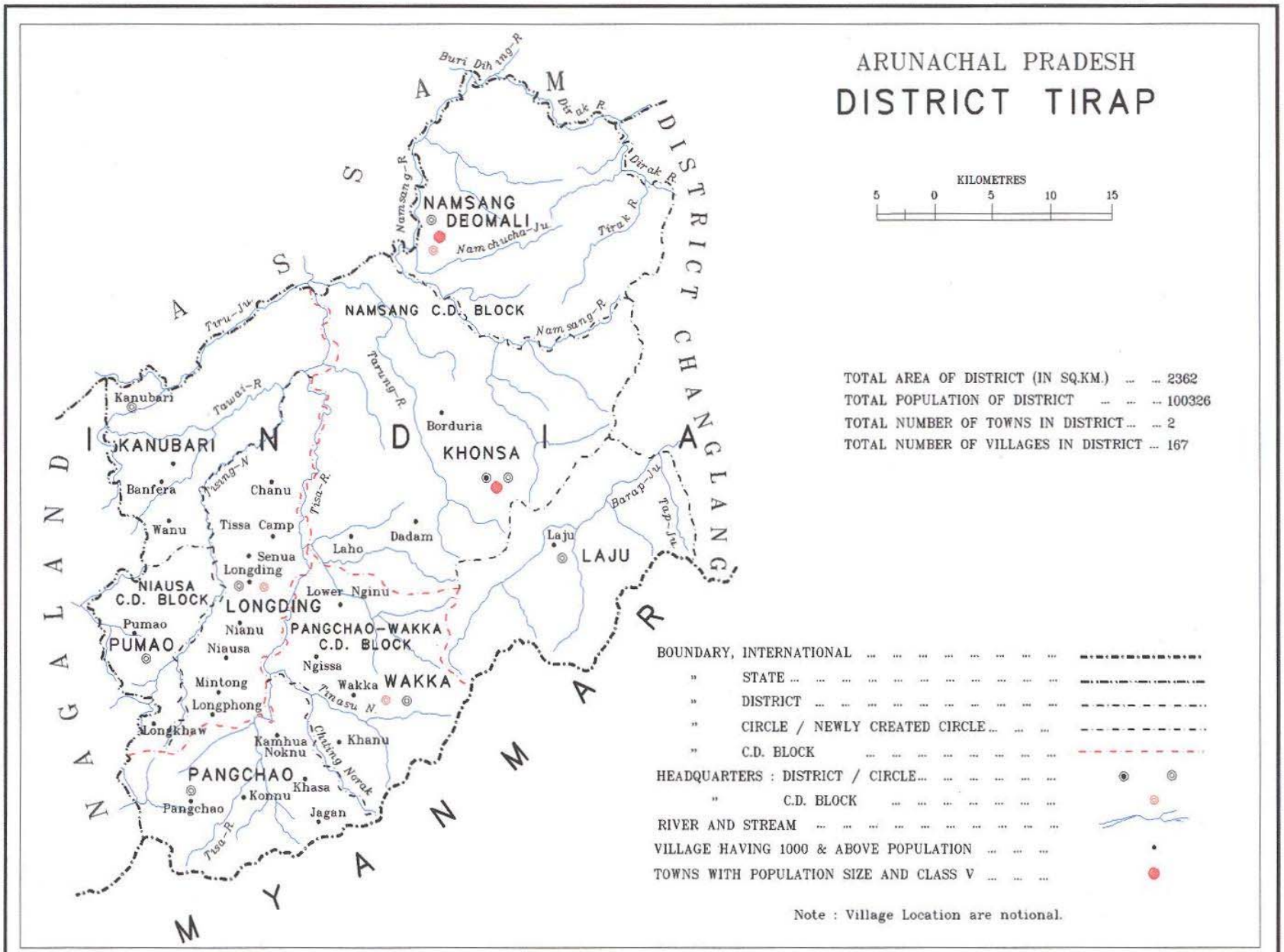
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

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VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

N.K. Laskar
Arunachal Pradesh Civil Service
Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh

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Motif



Wood carving of the Wanchos

The wood carving of the Wanchos, a tribe of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh is closely associated with the institution of head hunting, decoration of Morung (Bachelor dormitory) funeral rite and to some extent with fertility cult. The Wanchos went on head hunting expeditions. These expeditions were resorted to for certain material causes like the encroachment on others territory, refusal to pay compensation by the poachers when detected, refusal to pay tribute and like causes. Besides, these expeditions were also related to their firm belief in the magical effigy of human head which was believed to have increased the yield of their cultivation, their mainstay. The origin of wood carving can therefore be traced to their head hunting expeditions mainly due to a direct result of feuds between two chiefs.

Wancho wood carving is highly realistic, vigorous and representational. It is also noted for the 'expressionistic vitality'.

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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 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.

N.K. LASKAR
Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh, Shillong

Acknowledgement

Overall supervision

Mrs. Bharati Chanda	Deputy Director
Sri I.N. Gohain	Statistical Investigator Grade – I
Sri B.K. Goswami	Statistical Investigator Grade – I
Sri D.K. Bhattacharjee	Statistical Investigator Grade – II
Sri J. Bhattacharjee	Statistical Investigator Grade – II
Sri P.K. Gogoi	Statistical Investigator Grade – II
Sri C.K. Barman	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri N.C. Majumdar	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri Prafulla Chandra Das	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri A. Goney	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri Parimal Chandra Das	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri A. C. Bhattacharjee	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri A. C. Haloi	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri D. K. Das	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri H. C. Das	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri N. Sengupta	Statistical Investigator Grade – III
Sri A. Choudhury	Senior Compiler
Sri P.C. Sarma	Senior Compiler
Sri S.K. Nag	Senior Compiler

Guidance by

Sri N.C. Bhagawati	Assistant Director
Sri B. Lall	Assistant Director

Computer Typing

Miss P. Basanti Rao	Compiler
Sri Sushanta Sharma	Asstt.Compiler
Sri S. Muktieh	Asstt.Compiler
Sri P. Rabha	L.D.C.
Mrs. E. Wankhar	L.D.C.

Preparation Maps

Sri K.J. Pandit	Senior Drawing Assistant
Mrs. Jyoti Tiwary	Cartographer
Sri R.C. Dev	Draftsman
Mrs. Aditi Barman	Draftsman

Xeroxing

Sri K.K. Das	Record Keeper
Mrs. Sibani Das	Peon
Mrs. Laxmi Sharma	Peon

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District Highlight - 2001 Census

- Tirap district is comprised of both hills and plains areas but the plain area forms only a small fraction of the whole district.

- Most parts of the district is covered by dense tropical jungles and mountains.The Patkai Range covers the whole of the Eastern part of the district.

- The forest of Tirap district are also gifted with various animals like Tigers, Elephants,Leopards, Panthers,Deer,Bears,wild pigs etc.which are mainly found in the foothills areas. Birds, snakes and various reptiles and Monkeys are also found in the district.

- Two Hydel Power projects of installed capacity of 400 KW at Charju and 1000 KW at Tiruthju (Khonsa) are presently functioning in Tirap district.

- One Ramkrishna Mission School at Noruttam Nagar under Deomali Circle (Namsang Circle) and another Sarada Mission School at Khonsa are presently running in the district.

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Important Statistics in the district

			State		Tirap district	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total		4,065		167	
	Inhabited		3,863		167	
	Uninhabited		202		-	
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Statutory Towns		-		Nil	
	Census Towns		17		2	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal		2,15,574		18,957	
	Institutional		2,127		227	
	Houseless		105		1	
POPULATION	Total	Persons	10,97,968		1,00,326	
		Males	5,79,941		52,537	
		Females	5,18,027		47,789	
	Rural	Persons	8,70,087		85,032	
		Males	4,54,680		44,086	
		Females	4,15,407		40,946	
	Urban	Persons	2,2,7881		15,294	
		Males	1,25,261		8,451	
		Females	1,02,620		6,843	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
			2,27,881	20.8	15,294	15.2
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991 - 2001		Persons	10,97,968	27.0	1,00,326	17.3
		Males	5,79,941	24.7	52,537	14.4
		Females	5,18,027	29.6	47,789	20.7
AREA (in sq. km.)			83,743		2,362	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (persons per Sq. Km.)				13		43
SEX RATIO (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	893		910	
		Rural	914		929	
		Urban	819		810	
LITERATES		Persons	4,84,785	54.3	33,404	41.7
		Males	3,03,281	63.8	22,456	53.4
		Females	1,81,504	43.5	10,948	28.8

		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SCHEDULED CASTES	Persons	6,188	0.6	170	0.2
POPULATION	Males	3,590	0.6	88	0.2
	Females	2,598	0.5	82	0.2
SCHEDULED TRIBES	Persons	7,05,158	64.2	83,940	83.7
POPULATION	Males	3,52,017	60.7	42,455	80.8
	Females	3,53,141	68.2	41,485	86.8
WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS	Persons	4,82,902	44.0	49,074	48.9
(MAIN & MARGINAL)	Males	2,93,612	50.6	27,433	52.2
	Females	1,89,290	36.5	21,641	45.3
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	4,15,007	37.8	43,807	43.7
	Males	2,67,384	46.1	25,174	47.9
	Females	1,47,623	28.5	18,633	39
(II) MARGINAL WOIRKERS	Persons	67,895	6.2	5,267	5.2
	Males	26,228	4.5	2,259	4.2
	Females	41,667	8.0	3,008	6.3
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	6,15,066	56.0	51,252	51.1
	Males	2,86,329	49.4	25,104	47.8
	Females	3,28,737	63.5	26,148	54.7
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	2,79,300	57.8	36,890	75.2
	Males	1,36,336	46.4	17,199	62.7
	Females	1,42,964	75.5	19,691	91
(II) AGRICULTURE LABOURERS	Persons	18,840	3.9	400	0.8
	Males	10,329	3.6	231	0.8
	Females	8,511	4.5	169	0.8
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	6,043	1.3	196	0.4
	Males	3,177	1.1	96	0.3
	Females	2,866	1.5	100	0.5
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	1,78,719	37.0	11,588	23.6
	Males	1,43,770	49.0	9,907	36.1
	Females	34,949	18.5	1,681	7.8

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	Circle Namsang		Circle Khonsa		Circle Kanubari		Circle Longding	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	12,431	3	28,914	1	11,340	4	15,703	2
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	831	8	884	7	942	3	906	6
5	Proportion Urban	51.2	1	31.9	2	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	0.3	2	0.4	1	0	4	0	3
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	59.6	8	76.5	7	85.9	5	85.9	6
8	Proportion Literate	65.4	1	57.7	2	45.7	3	39.5	4
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	40.4	8	47.0	6	48.7	5	41.1	7
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	73.1	7	84.2	4	64.0	8	100.0	1
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	11.5	5	5.3	7	12.0	4	21.4	2
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	11.5	4	14	3	4.0	7	42.9	1
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	26.9	4	42.1	3	4	7	42.9	2
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	38.5	4	50.9	2	48.0	3	71.4	1
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	84.6	4	94.7	2	80.0	5	78.6	6
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	0		0		0		0	
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	0		0		0		0	

Ranking of the Circles in the District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Circle Pumao		Circle Pangchao		Circle Wakka		Circle Laju	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total Population	4,312	8	10,421	5	9,246	6	7,959	7
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Density of population per sq.km.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sex Ratio	932	4	927	5	955	2	1,009	1
5	Proportion Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	99.5	1	98.0	2	97.7	3	96.2	4
8	Proportion Literate	10.1	8	15.3	6	15.3	7	25.6	5
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	66	1	53.5	4	53.9	3	54.1	2
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	80.0	6	81.0	5	91.7	3	94.1	2
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	20	3	-		8.3	6	29.4	1
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	0		9.1	5	16.7	2	5.9	6
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	0		9.1	6	58.3	1	11.8	5
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	0		36.4	5	0		11.8	6
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1	63.6	7	1.0	1	88.2	3
17	Percentage of villages having forest area	0		0		0		0	
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	0		0		0		0	

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
	Tirap District	**Khonsa**	**Urban**	**0 Km.**
1	Namsang	Deomali	Urban	52 Kms.
2	Khonsa	Khonsa	Urban	0 Km.
3	Kanubari	Kanubari	Rural	144 Kms.
4	Longding	Longding	Rural	54 Kms.
5	Pumao	Pumao	Rural	74 Kms.
6	Pangchao	Pangchao	Rural	83 Kms.
7	Wakka	Wakka	Rural	75 Kms.
8	Laju	Laju	Rural	37 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
	Tirap District	**Khonsa**	**Urban**	**0 Km.**
1	Namsang	Khonsa	Urban	52 Kms.
2	Niawsa	Longding	Rural	54 Kms.
3	Pangchao-Wakka	Pangchao	Rural	83 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
Tirap	Total	1901					
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941	Data not available				
		1951					
		1961	41,364	21,096	20,268	-	-
		1971	55,996	29,418	26,578	14,632	35.37
		1981	66,439	34,995	31,444	10,443	18.65
		1991	85,508	45,919	39,589	19,069	28.7
		2001	100,326	52,537	47,789	14,818	17.32
	Rural	1901					
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941	Data not available				
		1951					
		1961	41,364	21,096	20,268	-	-
		1971	55,996	29,418	26,578	14,632	35.37
		1981	66,439	34,995	31,444	10,443	18.65
		1991	78,411	41,683	36,728	11,972	5.26
		2001	85,032	44,086	40,946	6,621	8.44
	Urban	1901					
		1911					
		1921					
		1931					
		1941	Data not available. District was entirely rural till 1981 Census				
		1951					
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991	7,097	4,236	2,861		
		2001	15,294	8,451	6,843	8,197	115.49

The 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
	Tirap	**Total**			**167**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**18,957**	**100,326**	**52,537**	**47,789**
		Rural			**167**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15,393**	**85,032**	**44,086**	**40,946**
		Urban			**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3,564**	**15,294**	**8,451**	**6,843**
1	Namsang Circle	Total			26	0	0	1	2,731	12,431	6,788	5,643
		Rural			26	0	0	0	1,321	6,370	3,542	2,828
		Urban			0	0	0	1	1,410	6,061	3,246	2,815
2	Deomali (CT)	Urban			0	0	0	1	1,410	6,061	3,246	2,815
3	Khonsa Circle	Total			57	0	0	1	5,933	28,914	15,340	13,574
		Rural			57	0	0	0	3,779	19,681	10,135	9,546
		Urban			0	0	0	1	2,154	9,233	5,205	4,028
4	Khonsa (CT)	Urban			0	0	0	1	2,154	9,233	5,205	4,028
5	Kanubari Circle	Total			25	0	0	0	1,965	11,340	5,839	5,501
		Rural			25	0	0	0	1,965	11,340	5,839	5,501
		Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Longding Circle	Total			14	0	0	0	2,691	15,703	8,239	7,464
		Rural			14	0	0	0	2,691	15,703	8,239	7,464
		Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Pumao Circle	Total			5	0	0	0	574	4,312	2,232	2,080
		Rural			5	0	0	0	574	4,312	2,232	2,080
		Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Pangchao Circle	Total			11	0	0	0	1,688	10,421	5,407	5,014
		Rural			11	0	0	0	1,688	10,421	5,407	5,014
		Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Wakka Circle	Total			12	0	0	0	1,605	9,246	4,730	4,516
		Rural			12	0	0	0	1,605	9,246	4,730	4,516
		Urban			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Laju Circle	Total			17	0	0	0	1,770	7,959	3,962	3,997
		Rural			17	0	0	0	1,770	7,959	3,962	3,997
		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	Namsang	100	100	34,010	17639	16,371
2	Niausa	44	44	31355	16310	15,045
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	23	19667	10137	9,530
	District (Rural) Total :	**167**	**167**	**85,032**	**44,086**	**40,946**

STATEMENT - 6

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

Serial number	Name of UA/ Town	Urban status	Name of Circle where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Deomali	(CT)	Namsang Circle	6,061	3,246	2,815
2	Khonsa	(CT)	Khonsa Circle	9,233	5,205	4,028
	District (Urban) Total :			**15,294**	**8,451**	**6,843**

STATEMENT 7

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

There is not a single village in the district with population 5,000 and above.

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
	Tirap	**Total**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**227**	**3,809**	**3,081**	**728**
		Rural	**1**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**141**	**2,358**	**2,059**	**299**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86**	**1,451**	**1,022**	**429**
1	Namsang Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	27	661	641	20
		Rural	-	-	-	-	20	515	512	3
		Urban	-	-	-	-	7	146	129	17
	Deomali (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	7	146	129	17
2	Khonsa Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	130	2,055	1,507	548
		Rural	-	-	-	-	51	750	614	136
		Urban	-	-	-	-	79	1,305	893	412
	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	79	1,305	893	412
3	Kanubari Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	12	123	105	18
		Rural	-	-	-	-	12	123	105	18
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Longding Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	39	779	643	136
		Rural	-	-	-	-	39	779	643	136
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Pumao Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Pangchao Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	10	123	117	6
		Rural	-	-	-	-	10	123	117	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wakka Circle	Total	-	-	-	-	3	26	26	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	3	26	26	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Laju Circle	Total	1	6	3	3	6	42	42	-
		Rural	1	6	3	3	6	42	42	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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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

Approximately 2362 Sq.Kms. area, surrounded by an unique picturesque hills lies in the southernmost part of Arunachal Pradesh is known as 'Tirap District'.

The name of the District is derived from the River Tirap which originates from a high peak in Laju Circle. The river flows from the southeast to the northeast part of the district and then crossing over the Changlang district, it finally joins into the Buri-Dihing river near Ledo of Assam.

The district is bounded on the north partly by Assam State and partly by Changlang district, on the south partly by Nagaland and partly by Myanmar, on the east partly by Changlang district and partly by Myanmar and on the west partly by Assam State and Nagland.

Before 1914, the Tirap District was a part of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. In 1914, the Central and Eastern section of North-East Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were curved out of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. From this time, the "INNER LINE" system was introduced to regulate the entry of British subjects to this tracts. In 1919, the name of the Central and Eastern section of the North-East Frontier Tract was renamed as Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1943, a new administrative unit was set up by taking out certain areas from the Sadiya Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract to constitute a new Frontier Tract designated as the Tirap Frontier Tract which was placed under the charge of a separate Political Officer with his Headquarters at Margherita. In 1954, by the North East Frontier Areas (Administration) Regulation, 1954 the Tirap Frontier Tract was renamed as Tirap Frontier Division and shifted the Headquarters of Political officer from Margherita to Khela inside the district which was again shifted to the present Headquarters at KHONSA. Finally, the Tirap Frontier Division was renamed as Tirap District and the Political Officer was redesignated as the 'Deputy Commissioner' with effect from the year 1965.

(iii) Administrative set up

It may be mentioned here that, in Arunachal Pradesh only the districts are defined as territorial units. The administrative unit below the level of district are not defined as territorial units. A Sub-division is a group of circles and the Circles are a group of villages whereas the villages are the group of houses recognised by tradition and custom as village. As an administrative setup, the Tirap District is divided into two Sub-divisions – viz., Khonsa and Longding. The Khonsa sub-division is directly placed under the charge of the Deputy Commissioners and the Longding Sub-division is under the administrative control of a Sub-divisional officer which is recently upgraded to Addl. Deputy Commissioner. For the convenience of administration, the sub-divisions are further divided into circles. The Khonsa sub-division consists of Khonsa, Namsang and Laju circles while the Longding sub-division covers Longding Kanubari, Pongchao, Wakka and Pumao circle. The lowest unit of administration is a circle and each circle is under the control of a Circle officer.

There are three Community Development Blocks which are constituted out of the above 8(eight) circles for implementation of developmental works.

(i) Namsang C.D. Block is constituted with Namsang, Khonsa and Laju circle

(ii) Niausa C.D. Block is constituted with Longding, Kanubari and Pumao circle

(iii) Pongchao-Wakka C.D. Block is constituted with Pongchao and Wakka circle

As per 2001 Census there are 167 villages and 2(two) Towns, viz., Khonsa and Deomali in the district.

(iv) Physical Features

The Tirap district is covered by ever-green high hills, rivers and streams lies in the southern part of Arunachal Pradesh. Except a few places of plain land in some parts of Kanubari and Namsang(Deomali) Circle, the entire district is hilly. The height of the hills are ranging from 500 metres to 1950 metres and gradually decending towards North-West direction.

According to the habitation of the local tribes, the district may be divided into three terrain. The Noctes are inhabited scattering in the South-western and central part of the district while the western part is dominated by the Wanchos. They are occupying rather a sensitive geographical areas on the International Border of Myanmar(Burma). The entire western part of the district is covered with high hills and deep gorges.

The administrative jurisdiction of Khonsa Sub-division,comprising of Khonsa, Laju, Namsang (Deomali) and Kanubari circles lies within the south-eastern and central part of the district. The western part of the district covers Wakka, Pongchau, Longding and Pumao circles under Longding Sub-division.

Tirap district is situated approximately between the latitudes 26 degree 38"N and 27 degree 47"N and Longitudes 95 degree 16"E and 96 degree 40"E bordering by Assam State in the North, Nagaland in west, Myanmar(Burma) in the south and Changlang district in the East.

The total area of the district is approximately 2362 Km2 with population 100326 the density of which is 42.5 per Km2, the corresponding figures of Arunachal Pradesh is 13 persons per sqr. Km according to the 2001 Census. Tirap is the 2nd smallest district in area among all the districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Physiography

On the basis of physiography the following regions fall under Tirap District.

(i) **Namchik-Tirap River Valley** : It is a combined valley of Tirap and Namchik rivers. The two rivers have their sources at the top of the Patkai ranges. The region covers an area of about 1,300 Kms. The region spreads over Laju circle of Tirap district and Changlang and Manmao Circles of Changlang district. It also occupies small portions of Nampong and Khonsa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Tirap river and Assam in the north, Burma(Myanmar) in the south. Part of Nampong Circle in the East, a part of Changlang Circle in the North-West, Namsang Circle in the west and Wakka circle in the south-west. In the Patkai range of the region, there is 'V' shaped combined valley of Tirap and Namchik rivers.

The geology of the area falls under the Barail and the Disang/Rengging groups. The main soils of the region are high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black, brown and alluvial soils of northern regions. Brown soils (hydromorphic), recently formed soils and red and yellow forest soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests. Though the region is a part of the patkai ranges, it has a good communication facilities with Assam.

(ii) **Namsang and Dirak River Valley** : The region consists of two small valleys of the Namsang and Dirak rivers. The region covers an area of about 640 Km2. The region extends over the parts of Khonsa Circle of Tirap and Changlang Circle of Changlang district and mainly occupies Namsang Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Buri-Dihing river and Assam in the North, Laju Circle in the South, parts of Changlang and Khonsa Circle in the East and parts of Khonsa Circle in the west.

The geology of the area is a Barail and the Lower Siwaliks (Surmas) groups. The soils are high base status, red loamy red sandy and alluvial soils, shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic) and recently formed soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forest. The region lies in the northernmost position of Patkai ranges and is well connected with Assam.

(iii) **Tissa River Valley** : The valley forms a part of Patkai ranges. It covers an area of about 1214 Km2. The region spreads over Kanubari, Niausa, Pongchao and Wakka Circles. It also occupies a portion of Khonsa Circle. The region makes its boundaries with Assam State in the North, Burma(Myanmar) in the south, Namsang and Laju circles and a part of Khonsa Circle in the East, Nagaland in the west.

The geology of the region is the Disang/Regging, Barail and Lower Siwaliks(Surmas). The soils of the area are high base status, red loamy, red sandy and alluvials, shallow black brown and alluvial soils of northern regions, brown soils (Hydromorphic) and recently formed soils. The entire area is covered by dense tropical wet evergreen forests. The area has motorable road upto Pongchao, the southernmost circle

headquarters near Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh border which was used as the terminus of the Trans-Himalayan Car Rally in 1983.

Climate

Depending upon the varied orography, the climatic condition of Tirap district varies from place to place. The mountainous regions experience what is known as mountain type of climate while the low lying narrow peripheral plains and valleys enjoy tropical climate. The climate of Tirap district except the plain areas of Kanubari and Deomali alongwith some other foothill areas are said to be moderate and pleasant during the pre-monsoon season. The climate of mountainous region of south and south-western part of the district covering Laju, Wakka, Longding, Pongchao and Pumao circles bordering Myanmar(Burma) and Nagaland generally remain cool during the major part of the year. The cold weather season which begins from December to February when average minimum and maximum temperature remains between 18.9 and 24.7 degree celsius and the month of January is the coldest month. The temperature is slightly varies during the warm months from May to August. But the climate of the central, North-East and North-West parts of the district covering Khonsa, Deomali and Kanubari circle is different with that of the South-Eastern part. The climate of low lying plain areas of Kanubari and Deomali(Namsang) circle is moderately hot and humid. Though the climate of some places of Khonsa circle remains hot during the month of May to August but it also proportionately becomes cold during the month of November to February. The August is the hottest month when mercury occasionally rises upto 38 degree celsius.

Drainage

The natural drainage system runs from the East to the West and ultimately falls into the mighty Brahmaputra. The 'Tirap' is the principal river of the district which flows through the main land starting from the west to the north until it falls into the Buri-Dihing river near Ledo of Assam while other rivers like Tissa, Tissingju, Tewai and Tekan etc. flow into the Brahmaputra.

There are quite a good number of springheads in Tirap district which are of great help to the people being the source of salt water. The local people collected spring water and manufacture salt out of it. Such salt springs are very common in the Nocte area. The rivers and the springs are the main source of water supply scheme for most of the people living in rural and urban areas in the district.

Natural and Economic Resources of the District

Forestry

The following types of forest are found to be available in this Region.

i) Assam Valley tropical evergreen forest (I/B/C)
ii) Upper Assam Valley tropical evergreen forests (I/B/C)
iii) Hollong Forests (I/IB/CI)
iv) Nahar Forests (I/IB/CI) and (I/IB/C2)
v) Semi-evergreen type I(1/2B/C2)
vi) Semi-evergreen type II(1/2B/C/ISI)
vii) Sub-tropical board leaved forests (II/8B/C1)
viii) Sub-tropical pine forests (III/B/251)
ix) Temperate forest type (IV/II/II-B/C2)
x) Temperate forest type II(IV/II/IIB/C2)
xi) Coniferous forest (IV/12/C3)
xii) Alpine shaubs/grassland (IV/15/C3)
xiii) Open bamboo brakes

Percentage of Reserve Forests of the total forests is 16% and these forests are managed as per the directives of the management plan. But under Khonsa forest Division there is no Reserve forest. However, the areas of A.R.F.=1.94 Sq.Km., V.R.F.=8.64 Sq.Kms. and protected forest=1.024 Sq.Kms. have been notified under this Division.

The man and Forests : In the district the life of the local people are closely linked with the forests. The local people get special privileges for collection of forest products for the domestic requirements. The local tribal people can collect firewood, wood for construction of their dwelling houses and other minor forest produces free of royalty, but not for sale/barter/ Trade. They enjoy privileges for hunting/fishing etc., but there is limitation after imposition of wild life protection Act, 1972. Besides, other benefit enjoyed by the local people are as shown below :

1. Permit for trees for trade purposes are issued only for the local people to improve their economy and business skills.

2. Concession for the security deposit for any contract works.

"But during December, 1996 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued ban order on timber operation under Khonsa Forest Division."

Afforestation and Soil Conservation

Plantation is done under different schemes under this Division during the year (1991 to 2000) as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Achievement
1	2	3
1.	Afforestation/Artificial plant	240.0 Hectares
2.	Social Forestry Plantation	155.0 Hectares
3.	A.N.R.	20.0 Hectares
4.	M.F.P.	166.0 Hectares
5.	Apnavan (Beneficiary)	525.0 Hectares

Economic and Commercial Importance

Forest has a great demand under Khonsa Forest Division. At present after imposing of ban order on timber operation by Hon'ble Supreme Court there is no revenue under this Division from timber produces but some revenue earned from extraction of N.T.F.P.

Forest resources indicate promising future for the development of forest industries. Government has taken up various steps to establish forest based industries by issuing licences.

There was only one Plywood Industry under this Division and there are two Plywood Industries under the Deomali Forest Division. But after ban order on timber operation at present there is no saw mill/ plywood Industry in this district.

Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Khonsa, Tirap

Mineral and Mining

Investigations connected with environmental management, land and water resource utilisation and land use pattern have been the primary activities of Geological Survey of India in Tirap District. The rocks exposed are dominantly sandy materials of tertiary age. In the sandy beds, seams of coal varying the thickness from 0.4 to 2.0 metres occur. Coal occurrences and oil seepage's have also been reported from this district. The economic viability of these occurrences are yet to be worked out.

Preliminary Investigation for a dam across Noa-Dihing river have been carried out by the department for the purpose of flood moderation and power generation.

Source : Dy. Director, G.S.I., Itangar

Soil and Cropping Pattern

In the absence of soil survey, no adequate information regarding soil is available. However, soil is said to be acidic in nature. Due to extensive forest cover, soil in the hilly regions contain high hums and nitrogen. Soil in the foot hills area is alluvial in nature and either loamy or sandy loam mixed with pebbles brought down by rains from higher altitude. Soil in the valley is silt clayey alluvium and rich in organic contains.

Jhuming or Shifting cultivation is a traditional method of cultivation in the district. It occupies the central position of their economy and sustains majority of the people. It is the beginning of their life's work. This is the only occupation in which they devote all their energy. They produce their necessary food crops and cash crops from Jhum. Each family has to cultivate at least one acre of Jhum cultivation every year. But government is not in favour of this method of cultivation due to various menace and hazards like soil erosion destroy of valuable forest wealth etc. that are caused by Jhuming and also for the disadvantages such as involvement of huge manpower, requirement of large tract of land for meagre yield, and required to be abandoned after its use for short period to make the land fertile for producing new crops again. Now the government is impressed upon scientific method of cultivation in order to increase production expeditiously.

Land and Land use pattern : At present there is no land tenure system nor any tenancy laws in existence in Arunachal Pradesh. Land is being used by the people under customary laws and traditional system, either individually or collectively.

Land reforms measures are being introduced for a change in the existing system and for proper land administration.

Efforts are being made for cadastral survey of land and preparation of land records. Cadastral Survey of Khonsa township is already completed and boundary of the entire area of Khonsa township has been demarcated with boundary pillars at the important point.

In Tirap district, previously the land was acquired from the villages to set up administrative Headquarters at places like Khonsa, the district Headquarters of Tirap district,Longding Pongchao, Wakka, Pumao, Laju and Kanubari barring Deomali which falls under Reserved Forest Area. Since then, administrative structure has been set up and land is being used both for Government as well as private individuals. Land allotment is made for both private and Government departments for which approval from government is required. The land is allotted for a period of 30 years on lease and necessary revenue is collected from both Government and private individuals at a rate fixed by the government.

The district administration is very much concerned about paucity of vacant Government land owing to demand for more land to set up new departments and for allotment to private individuals. Possibility is explored for acquisition of more areas of land from the nearby villages.

There is a ban on sale and purchase of Government land as per allotment rules and guidelines of the Government. In some cases land are donated by the allottee to their relatives and change the name of the ownership of land. These cases are required to be approved by the Government.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Tirap District, Khonsa.

Agriculture

In terms of occupation, the agriculture is the only vital source of livelihood in respect of Nocte, Wancho and Tutcha tribes of Tirap District on which their entire economy is based. About 73% of workers are cultivators, as per 1991 Census report. Only a negligible section of the tribals engaged themselves in allied activities. Therefore, agriculture continues to receive the highest periority from the Government for its improvement.

Although, agriculture is the main occupation of the villager it is subsistance only. The land is, though fertile and suitable for cultivation but due to non-availability of flat land the people generally follow the traditional method of Jhum cultivation except a meagre section in the lower areas are engaged themselves in permanent cultivation. In absence of soil survey, no adequate information regarding soil is available. However, soil of Tirap district is said to be acidic in nature. Due to extensive forest cover, the soil in the hilly regions contain high hums and nitrogen. Soil in the foothills area is alluvial in nature and either loamy or sandy mixed with pebbles brought down rains from higher altitude. Soil_in the valley is silt clayey – alluvium and rich in organic contents.

Jhuming or shifting cultivation occupies the central position of the economy and sustains majority of the people. This is the only occupation in which they devote all their energy. They produce their necessary food crops and cash crops from Jhum. Jhuming, in fact, is very hard, wasteful and uncertain. In this system forest is destroyed indiscriminatly and burnt down and there is much possibility of soil erosion. The land is abandoned after two to five years of use when it losses its fertility. Production is very low too. But in the absence of plain land, it is not possible for the cultivators to change from jhuming to permanent cultivation suddenly in this hilly terrain for which they have to continue jhuming in practice. Severe proverty, illiteracy, and lack of properly trained local people to impart technical guidance and demonstrations are the main bottle neck in the development of agriculture. Inspite of the fact that though government have introduced improved methods of cultivation, use of improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, supply of modern machines and tools on subsidy basis, the farmer rarely come forward to avail of these benefits. The amount of money spent in the development of agricultural schemes pertaining to Tirap district is not proportionate to its progress made by it till date. Today, practically, this district has to import food stuff from other nearby States.

However, inspite of having various loopholes and bottlenecks in the development of agriculture in Tirap district, the department has adopted the transmit progressive technology, demonstration programme with special emphasis on upland areas for the benefit of the poor farmers. Efforts are also being made to identify other suitable crops for areas which are not suitable for rice cultivation. Among the main crops produced by the villagers are rice, millet and maize. Other root crops are yam, topioca, arum, sweet potato and local vegetables such chilly, ginger, garlic, potato,pumpkin, gourd, brinjal etc. Tobacco, betel leaves are also cultivated in some places.

The table given below shows production of various crops in Tirap district for last 10 years.

Table-II

Area under HYV improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection and green manuring for last five years (in Hect/MT)

Items	1994 - 1995	1995 - 1996	1996 - 1997	1997 - 1998	1998 - 1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Area brought under HYV seed	1343	NA	1382	784	64
Improved seeds	1675	NA	1896	NA	NA
Fertilizer	176	NA	175	135	110
Green manuring	NA	NA	1650	NA	NA
Plant protection	2670	NA	2397	1986	1600

Land Development

The achievement of agricultural development can be made by bringing more and more area under permanent cultivation. In this regard, the system of Wet Rice cultivation and Terrace Rice cultivation for low and hilly (sloppy) have been introduced. This scheme has a great impact on the foot hill areas. The Wet Rice cultivation has become gradually popular in Tirap district. The application of high yielding and improved variety, fertilizers plant protection, improved tools and implements, plough bullock, commercial crops etc. have a great impact on the cultivators who gradually adopt modern technique of cultivations. The cultivators specially in foot hill areas having permanent cultivable land, are very much interested in this high yielding and improved varieties of paddy, wheat, various types of pulses, cash crops and vegetables seeds in subsidized rate have been supplied to the needy cultivators in every years by the Agriculture Department. In addition to these facilities the govt. has provided with other facilities like hiring up power tillers and other modern equipments to the entreprising cultivators with only a nominal charge. Cultivators of commercial crops such as, potato, turmeric, ginger, chillies and other vegetables are increasing with the increased utilisation of modern technique of agriculture in the district.

Irrigation

Irrigation is one of the most important input which can help to do a lot for multiple cropping and increasing yield of crops. Nowadays, the irrigation system has become inevitable particularly in the areas where rainfall is uncertain and unpredictable. But the implementation of irrigation facilities is not so easy in Tirap District due to unfavourable nature of land. Hence, the progress on this front is not satisfactory upto the mark. Till March, 2001 86 minor irrigation projects had been implemented and 26 is in progress with a total command area of 1709 hectares.

Source : District Agriculture Officer, Tirap District, Khonsa

Horticulture

Topographically hill terrain throughout the district and agro climatic condition of the district are mainly helping for growing of horticultural crops. Therefore the abandoned jhum land can be easily utilised for plantation of fruit trees but people are not so much interested as because of not having any favourable market in the district. However, efforts are being made by the govt. for opening of horticulture garden in the district and is slowly gaining popularity among the progressive farmers. As many as 5 horticultural nurseries have been opened in different places for demonstration purposes in addition to 259 people's horticulture garden in the district till March, 2000. Various fruit seedlings like pineapples, oranges, mangoes, litchi, sweetlime, guava, pears, plum etc., are being distributed to the farmers for horticulture development.

The farmers of this district are also taking interest of spice cultivation like large cardamom, black pepper, ginger, turmeric, betel vine and arecanut etc. in large scale.

Areawise production of some of the horticulture crops during 2000-2001 is given below :

Details of cropwise area and production during 2001 in respect of Tirap district

Sl. No.	Name of Horticultural crops	Area in Hectare	Production
1	2	3	4
1.	Orange	152.029	180 Mt
2.	Banana	78.164	280 Mt
3.	Plum	1.397	4 Mt
4.	Peach	3.640	11 Mt
5.	Pear	15.268	51 Mt

Sl. No.	Name of Horticultural crops	Area in Hectare	Production
1	2	3	4
6.	Pineapple	45.615	99.18 Mt
7.	Papaya	4.370	35 Mt
8.	Litchi	4.450	3 Mt
9.	Lemon	7.450	6 Mt
10.	Guava	14.982	48 Mt
11.	Jackfruit	80.906	365 Mt
12.	Arecanut	104.297	140 Mt
13.	Large Cardamom	98.238	20 Mt
14.	Black Pepper	1.985	0.80 Mt
15.	Cinamom	0.944	1.07 Mt
16.	Apple	0.14	0.06 Mt
17.	Walnut	6.00	-
	Total	**619.875 Hec.**	**1244.11 Mt**

Government of Arunachal Pradesh is launching special attention for horticultural development in this district. The State Plan Scheme have been taken up in this district for improvement of livelihood of the people of this district.

a) State sponsored scheme : Control of shifting cultivation

b) Centrally sponsored scheme : Recently Govt. of India is launching schemes under Technology Mission for the integrated development of horticulture for identification of horticulture crops and adoption of improved production Technology such as high yielding varieties, quality planting materials, systematic and scientific methodology which are appropriate to the specific agro-climatic condition as location specific programme.

People of the district are taking interest of horticulture development and they are coming forward for obtaining source of income by selling horticultural crops and spices grown in their fields.

As such, the people of this district is pressing for arrangement of marketing facilities of their product. New schemes have been taken up by the Technology Mission under Central Sector Scheme of agriculture in the district.

Source : District Horticulture Officer, Tirap District, Khonsa.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

Tirap District has a good number of cattle population, most of which are crossed breed variety. There is an optimum scope of dairy development as the district is endowed with the vast pasture land moderate climate condition available water sources, proper road communication within the district and suitable link roads with the neighbouring State of Assam which are the requisite factors for the dairy farming.

Taking into consideration a good number of cattles in the district, the Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary (AH & Vety) has started paying increasing attention towards the development of dairy farming in the district. Besides, various Vety. Aid Centres in the district, the Dept. of AH & Vety. has opened a number of cattle upgrading centres at the key villages throughout the district. In these Cattle Up-grading centres the superior and pedegreed breeds of bulls are being reared and these bulls are being crossed with the inferior breed of local cows through natural service. This is being done with a view to improve the local cattle population into superior quality (High Yielding) cattle population and thereby able to generate optimum out put in the form of milk and superior calf-crop.

To encourage dairy farming, the department of Animal Husbandry and Vety. has distributed a number of diary units among the rural beneficiaries on subsidised basis. Well trained field staff and technical expert have been constantly in contact with the rural beneficiaries of the diary schemes to guide and demonstrate them how to rear dairy animals to get optimum production through scientific feeding operations based on the nutritional requirement types of animals, application of high standard of health and hygienic condition and other scientific methods. The foremost task is to educate the livestock owners about the knowledge of balance feeding in order to get optimum production.

The main source of income of the rural folk in the district is shifting cultivation (jhum cultivation) which will not be continued for longer period and the practice is being slowly abolished. Hence, it is high time for the people specially the rural folk of the district to look for an alternative source of income

for their livelihood. And perhaps, keeping this idea in mind, the people are showing keen interest in livestock keeping like dairy, poultry, piggery, goatery, etc. and it is now gaining trust among the rural folks in the district.

Milk supply in district headquarters is also increasing every year. This increase in milk production is no doubt due to implementation of many new dairy schemes to rural people in the district every year.

In the year 1990-91, the department of A. H & Vety. has established a district Cattle Breeeding Farm in the Distridct Headquarters at Khonsa. There are 27 (twenty seven) crossed breed cow and a jercy Bull. The milk produced in the farm is being sold in the headquarters.

Provisions is made to sell the male calves among the rural people and female calves shall be retained in the farm. The farm is no doubt serving as a demonstration centre for providing training facilities to the farmers and field staff and to educate and encourage the rural people for taking up dairy farming commercially.

Livestock rearing plays a vital role in the socio-economic status of the people of the district as well as in Arunachal Pradesh as a whole. The vastness of area and abundance of green pasture also make it ideal for the development of livestock/livestocks based industry. Major portion of the area is occupied by the hilly terrain with thick forest deep gorges making it unfit for Agricultural operation. In view of the abundant green ground coupled with suitable agri-climatic situalion provide a potential scope for Animal Husbandry development.

The provision of adequate Vety. extension services to the livestock and poultry population towards almost all the villages of the entire district are brought under Animal Husbandry network. The following Vety. institutions are being set up till the end of 7th Plan period for providing extensive animal health coverage through effective diagnosis of the diseases mass vaccination and treatment.

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Locations
1.	Vety. dispensary 5 Nos.	Khonsa, Longding, Laju, Deomali, & Kanubari circle
2.	Vety. Aid Centres 10 Nos.	Dadam, Katang, Wakka, Laju, Pongchau,Deomali, Namsang, Soha, Kanubari, Pumao,Hunkanjuri, & Nginu.
3.	Cattle up- Grading Centres 11 Nos.	Khonsa, Longding,Laju, Deomali Kanubari Namsang, Laptang, Kapu, Tissa, Niausa, Pongchao
4.	Disease Diagnostic Laboratory 1 No.	Khonsa
5.	Vigilence unit 1No.	Kanubari
6.	Chick Reasing Centgre 1 No.	Khonsa
7.	Government Cattle Breeding Farm 1 No.	7 Km away from Khonsa (along the Changlang - Khonsa road)
8.	Government Poultry Farm 1 No.	7 Km away from Khonsa (along the Changlang- Khonsa road)
9.	Government Fodder Farm 1 No.	7 Km away from Khonsa (along the Changlang- Khonsa road)
10.	Mobile Vety. Unit 1 No.	Khonsa
11.	Check Post 1 No.	At Kanubari Ranglu Check Post.

Cases treated/castration/ vaccination by the vety. dept. Tirap District during 1991-2000

Period	1991-2000
Case treatment	4,35,458 Nos.
Castration	37,750 Nos.
Vaccination	2,84,328 Nos.
Service done	6,702 Nos.

Source : District Animal Huisbandry & Vetarinary Officer,Tirap,

Fishery

Tirap Distrrict has vast scope for development of Inland fishery industries and this pisciculture activities was first initiated during the year 1964. In the district, fish plays an important role in traditional, social and religious aspects from the time immemorial. The people of the district are very fond of pisciculture activities. The fisheries sector in the district has gained momentum in last ten years under various projects implemented by the Department of Fisheries.

At present, the Department of Fisheries is having one circular hatchery (Chinese hatchery) at Govt. Fish Seed Farm, Deomali with a capacity of one crore production of spawn which is started functioning from the year 2001. The Department is also having one fish farm at Bonia village under Pongchao Circle with

a capacity of table fish production of 84,350 kgs per year.

The establishment and development of Chinese hatchery and fish farms was with the purpose to fulfil the demand of table fish and fish seeds in the district and the Department of Fisheries is producing 75,000 carps seeds/fingerlings per year being supplied to almost all the villages of the district and thereby earning the onward supplies of fish seeds/fingerlings.

The fish production in the District upto 2001 is found to be approximately seventy tons from private fish farm/pond/beels and natural resources like lakes, rivers, streams and channels etc. In comparison to 1981 Census the fish production has been increased to two times more. The development programme of fisheries have been extended in the interior part of the district such as Laju, Wakka and Pongchao circles. The fresh water fish species of both Indian Mojor carps, exotic carps, catfish and Indigeneous types are being cultured in the district. It is obviously indicated that the Fish farmers are facing marketing problem of fishery products in the interior areas due to lack of transportation facilities.

For development of Inland fishery industry in the Tirap Disrict, incentives are given by the Government to the people under the following program:

a) Rural Aquaculture : Under this programme 50% government subsidy is given to the progressive fish farmers for construction of fish pond, fish farm, inputs/materials are also supplied on 50% subsidy basis. The fish production under this programme is 800-1500 kg. per hact. per year on average.

b) Integrated Fish Farming : The integrated fish farming such as fish-cum-banana culture Schemes are being implemented by the Block Development through DRDA on 50% subsidy and 50% Bank loan. The State Banks and Co-Operative Apex Banks are coming forward for giving financial assistance for the project under IRDP and SGSY programme. The amount of Bank loan sanctioned ranges from Rs. 6000/ to 30,000/- per progressive fish farmers. This scheme plays a significant role among the progressive fish farmers in the district. The fish production under this scheme is an average of 800-2000 kgs per hectare per year.

c) Miscellaneous schemes : Similar incentives are also given by the Government to the progressive fish farmers for construction of fish ponds/farms including inputs on 100% basis to the interested fish farmers.

d) Fisheries Extension Programmes : The extension programme has been provided upto educated fish Farmers by adopting different methods such as, showing fishery film, organizing tentative two to different places of fisheries viz. Calcutta, Barrackpore, Bhubanaswar, Joysagar, Nowgong, Raha and also within the Arunachal Pradesh to get knowledge about fisheries and in every year training on various fish culture system are organised by tlhe Govt. to the farmers in different places in the District. Besides, incentives are also given by the government as financial assistance to the interested local people for implementation of various fishery schemes under IRDP/JRY/SGSY. The Banks are also finance for developing the fishery project in the district.

e) Commercial viability : There is an increasing awareness with regard to the role of economic actors in raising the status of inland fisheries industries from a level of subsistance activity to commercially viable enterprises. The economic of fish husbandary varies considerably depending largely on the effeciency of operations and market conditions. A survey conducted on this aspect in the recent years shows that well planned and properly operated programme is economically viable one.

Moreover, the use of supplementary feeding methods enable fresh water farms to yield a large quantity of food per unit area, so that the corresponding areas of the farmers are employed for rearing the livestocks.

The main trust of the Fisheries development programme is for the reconstruction of the socio-economic condition of poor people. Tirap is achieving success in culturing the variety of spicies and trying its utmost efforts to utilize the available natural

resources for further development of Inland Fishery Industries despite of so many constraints faced by the department due to lack of proper infrastucture development, shortage of technical manpower, lack of financial support from higher authority and sensitiveness of the area.

Source : District Fishery Development Officer, Tirap District, Khonsa.

Industry

Industry plays an important role in the economic development of a place. There are three types of Industries i.e. large scale industry, medium scale industry and small scale industry. The development of industry largely depend upon the infrastructural development, sound finance and entreprenurship of the people in the area. The quick development of industry can only matigatge the growing demand of unemployment in the country. Therefore, the government of Arunachal Pradesh has given greater emphasis on the development of cottage and small scale industries and hence set up a District Industry Centre at Khonsa and Industrial Estate at Deomali to help in effective development of cottage and small scale industries. There is no large scale industries in the district. The wood based industries – saw mills, veneer Mills, andd Plywood Mills were largest industries in Tirap District but all these industries have been closed down due to imposition of ban on large scale felling of trees by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As a result of government effort, 4 medium scale industries have been functioning in the district in addition to 11 small scale industries till 1998-99. These included agro based 4, forest based 29 of which wooden 21 and bamboo and cane 8, woolen/ cloth etc. 19 and blacksmith 2. The industries department has set up crafts and weaving centers in various localities in the district in order to provide training facilities for the encouragement of craftsmenship among the local men and women. At present, the industry department is running 19 craft centers and weaving centers at different places in the district.These centers impart training to the local youths for carpet making, Knitting, Tailoring,Weaving, Wood Curving, Carpentry, Blacksmithy,and Furniture making of cane and bamboo. The table given blow shown the locationwise distribution of craft and weaving centers.

The local people mainly, the Noctes and Wanchos of Tirap district are highly skilled in making cane and bamboo works. They produce bamboo hats, jugs, tea cups mates, baskets, brooms, cane Muras etc. These products have good market both inside and outside the district. They also use the articles as barter system in addition to their domestic use. The Wanchos are very much expert in wood curving and making of human head. They make human statue of wood and necklaces out of grass beads brought from jungle, wood curving, dolls, smoking pipes, sticks, animal dolls etc. in artistic manner which have also a great demand in the outside market of the district. The Wanchos can also make brass ornaments and bangles. The Noctes, mainly in Laju areas are also expert in making dao, spades, spearheads, knives etc.

The government is also encouraging the people to utilise their spare time in the field of Sericulture as a part time occupation and as such a demonstration centre is set up at Khonsa and Kanubari. In addition, there are one sericulture seed supplier centre for Eri and Pat, production centre of cocoons Eri and Pat and Quttum of cloth to popularise the sericulture activities among the local people. Moreover, industry department, besides technical knowhow provides silk worm seeds and spinning equipments to the interested rearers.

In order to provide suitable marketing facilities to the local small scale industry products, the Industry Department is running Sales Emporium in Khonsa. Itanagar and Delhi. The Industry Department supplies raw materials to the weavers and carpenters at a reasonable price.

Inspite of having innumerable difficulties in the way of industrial growth, the government is now doing its best for the development of Industry department to exploit its full benefit for industrial growth in the district. The following problems are mainly faced by the department of Industry.

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. Ban for sufficient timber collection from forest by the forest based industry.
3. Lack of specific and effective training for concerned trade to the local people.
4. Lack of proper marketing facilities.

Years	Out-turn in Rs.	Sales proceeds (through emporium)
1	2	3
1991-92	142,250.00	150,160.00
1992-93	165,340.00	NA
1993-94	214,822.00	371,163.00
1994-95	286,420.00	217,786.00
1995-96	280,793.00	NA
1996-97	348,489.00	406,561.00
1997-98	299,600.00	300,000.00
1998-99	353,000.00	235,000.00

The out turn and sales proceeds from government craft and weaving centre for the year 1991-99 is given above :

Trade and Commerce

The present condition of trade and commerce in Tirap district is not developed as there is no whole sale shops of building materials, automobiles or other consumer goods as because the trades of such kinds are limited.The businessman are to export essential commodities for trading purposes from the nearby markets of Assam State. Moreover, no major industry or factory is established in the district inspite of having best surface road communication in comparison to other district of Arunachal Pradesh which can accelerate the prospect of trade and commerce.

All essential commodities such as foodgrains,

Table I
Locationwise distribution of Crafts and Weaving centres of Tirap District

Sl. No	Name of C. D. Block	Name of Craft & Weaving centres	Location	Type of Craft target	No. of trainees		
					Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Namsang	1. Craft Centre	Khonsa	Weaving, Knitting, Wood curving, Tailoring, Beads making	7	22	29
		2. Craft Centre	New Laiwang	Weaving and Knitting	-	4	4
		3. Weaving Centre	Thinsa	Weaving	-	2	2
		4. Weaving Centre	Kolagaon	Weaving	-	2	2
		5. Weaving Centre	Dadam	Weaving	Nil	Nil	Nil
		6. Weaving Centre	Turet	Weaving	-	2	2
		7. Weaving Centre	Lazu	Weaving	-	-	-
		8. Weaving Centre	Tutnyu	Weaving	-	-	-
		9. Weaving Centre	Kothung	Weaving	-	-	-
2.	Longding	1. Craft Centre	Longding	Weaving, Knitting, Wood curving, Tailoring	-	3	3
		2. Craft Centre	Kanubari	Weaving & Tailoring	-	4	4
		3. Weaving Centre	Ozakho	Weaving	-	-	-
3.	Pongchao-Wakka	1. Craft Centre	Pongchao	Weaving,carpentary & Black smithy	2	-	2
		2. Weaving Centre	Wakka	Weaving	-	6	6
		3. Weaving Centre	Kamhua Noksa	Weaving	-	-	-
		4. Weaving Centre	Khasa	Weaving	-	-	-
				Total	**9**	**45**	**54**

Source : Textile & Handicrafts Department and District Industries Officer, Tirap District, Khonsa

sugar, SK oil, are controlled and distributed through public distribution system for which a number of Fair Price and Private shop have been opened at various locations in the district. All those items of Public Distribution System are transported into the district through road communication only as there is no involvement of airlifting. However, in the remote localities of the district where there is no road communication, the essential commodities are proposed to be lifted through "Head Load" transportation approved by the Govt. recently.

The future of trade and commerce in the district mainly depends upon the better road condition and setting up of infrastructure in the district. Hence, the area of development in the district are to be identified and implemented carefully.

Transport

There is a closed connection between transport and communication and economic development. Fortunately, Tirap district is the best communicated district through road surface in comparison to other district. In Tirap district all the subdivisions and circle headquarters are connected with well developed and all seasons motorable roads. Till March, 1999 the total length of roads in the district was 862.48 Kms. It has an average of about 34.9 Kms. of road length per hundred square Kms. of area which Arunachal Pradesh as a whole is 14.63 Kms. Nearly 10.2 percent of total villages are situated within the distance of 5 Kms. from the motorable roads and 27.3 percent beyond 15 Kms. But still all villages in the district are yet to get linked with proper road communication and majority people are to use porter track only to reach their villages. In remote villages 'Head load' transportation is still a means of carrying materials.

The Khonsa circle has the highest number of villages connected with road and Pumao Circle is the lowest. Road is the only linked communication for transportation of goods and passengers to the neighbouring States as well as within the district. Hence, the Govt. is spending huge amount of money for construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads every year. The State Transport Department of the district are plying their buses in the following subdivision and circle headquarters of the district and adjoining places of Assam.

Name of route	Day/days of service
1. Khonsa to Dibrugarh via Deomali and Naharkatia	Daily service
2. Khonsa to Tinsukia via Deomali and Naharkatia	Daily service
3. Khonsa to Naharkatia via Deomali	Daily service
4. Khonsa to Soha via Deomali	Alternate days
5. Khonsa to Pongchao via Longding	Alternate days
6. Khonsa to Longding	Daily service
7. Longding to Tinsukia via Deomali and Naharkatia	Alternate days
8. Khonsa to Wakka	Alternate days

Lastly, with the setting up of sattelite station and a very low power TV transmitter, many places of the district is connected alongwith the rest of the country.

Source : District Transport Officer, Tirap District, Khonsa.

Electricity and Power

Tirap district has not been connected by any national/regional/power grid due to which the district is deprived of getting its share of power from centrally sponsored Power Project in the region commissioned so far. It is, therefore, proposed to have 270 MW transmission line at Kathalguri in Assam by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) and is going to construct transmission network from Kathalguri to Deomali of Tirap district.

There are two Micro Hydel Projects at Tirathju and Charjo maintained by the Department of Power. The total installation capacity of these projects is 1.40 MW. In addition to the projects the Power Department is also maintaining two diesel generation set of 0.25 MW in the district. The total electricity generated by these installation are given below :

Year	Installed capacity (MW)			Generated (KWH)		
	Total	Hydel	Diesel	Total	Hydel	Diesel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1998-99	1.65	1.4	0.25	1439452	1364575	74877

With the development of modern technology alongwith increased population and their economic activity over the years, there has been more demand for electricity and power supply in the district. Hence, the power generated by the existing sources is not

enough to meet the present demand of the district. In order to meet the deficiency power has to be imported from Namrup thermal Power Project every year.

The consumption of Electricity supplied from the Charju Hydel Power Project for last decade is given below:

1. January '91 to March, 1991	.....	1,89290 KWH
2. April ' 91 to March, 1992	.....	9,82920 KWH
3. April,92 to March,1993	.....	15,22410 KWH
4. April, 93 to Mach, 1994	.....	13,64900 KWH
5. April, 94 to March, 1995	.....	13,087309 KWH
6. April, 95 to March, 1996	.....	13,91750 KWH
7. April, 96 to March, 1997	.....	15,95950 KWH
8. April, 97 to March, 1998	.....	13,90270 KWH
9. April, 98 to March, 1999	.....	10,96540 KWH
10. April, 99 to March, 2000	.....	9,13780 KWH
11. April, 2000 to March, 2001	.....	8,75870 KWH

Under Rural Electrification Programme 154 villages have been electrified till March, 1999 which is approximately 99% of the total villages. It is quite impressive achievement for the Rural Electrification scheme pertaining to Tirap District though the supply of power is not satisfactory.

However, after completion of Ranganadi Hydel Project and 132 KW Transmission line from Kathalguri to Deomali, the power supply in the district is expected to improve.

Source : Executive Engineer (E), Power, Tirap District, Khonsa.

Panchayat

The Panchayat Raj was introduced in the district with the Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967. Under this Regulation, the Gram Sabha at the village level, the Anchal Samity at the Block level and Zila Parishad in the district level has been operating in entire Arunachal Pradesh till dissolution of Panchayat Raj in September, 1967. The Agency council which had been operating in the Agency level was later renamed as Pradesh Council in 1972 when the Agency was redesignated as Arunachal Pradesh. The Pradesh Council had however, lost its existence with the formation of Legislative Assembly with effect from 15th August, 1975.

The Panchayat Raj System in Tirap District, was the main feature to play the important role in smooth running and rapid development of local people. Though the three tier system of Panchayat Raj is now defunct in Arunachal Pradesh since September, 1997 but various developmental and welfare activities have brought about remarkable achievement in the life of the people and in the district as a whole. In the initial stage, the Gram Panchayat members are elected by the people and the Anchal Samity Members are elected from amongst the members of the Gram Panchayat in the second stage while the members of the Zila Parishad in the third stage are elected from amongst the members of Anchal Samity. Till dissolution of the Panchayat Raj System in September, 1997, the Anchal Samities are entrusted with executive and financial powers whereas the Gram Panchayat serve as electoral college to the Anchal Samity. The Zilla Parisad is the supreme body in the district.

The villagers submitted their proposals of developmental scheme to the Government through respective Anchal Samity and Zilla Parisand members. Such proposal were placed by the respective Anchal Samity members during the Annual Anchal Samity / Zilla Parisad meeting for approval. After the approval of the schemes to be executed, the villagers were engaged on daily or weekly wage basis under the technical guidance and supervision of Block Development Officer and the Department of Rural Development Agency of the district.

Various developmental and welfare activities adopted by the Government in the district have brought about remarkable changes in the social, cultural and economical life of the people in the rural areas. Most of the centrally sponsored rural Developmental activities/programme are taken up and executed by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

The District Rural Development Agency has been making all efforts to implement poverty alleviation programmes IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, DWCRA, IAY, EAS, ASMF etc. sponsored by the Central and State Governments. The IRDP and its allied programmes have been merged with a single programme named "SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWARGOZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)". The main objective of this integrated programme is to assist the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families whose yearly income is not exceeding to Rs.24,000/-. The main function under integrated rural development, in this district during the last decade (1991 to 2000) is mentioned below :

1. Potato cultivation project
2. Vegetable garden
3. Orange-cum-pine apple project
4. Ginger cultivation project
5. Cardamom cultivation project
6. Banana cultivation project
7. Integrated pig-cum-Fish-cum-Banana project
8. Betel vine project
9. Tailoring project
10. Black smithy
11. Domestic Fish Pond project
12. Goatery project
13. Dockery project
14. Knitting
15. Piggery project
16. Diary project
17. Weaving project
18. Wood carving
19. Poultry project etc.

The following are the works undertaken and executed by the District Rural Development Agency under various centrally sponsored programme i.e. SGRY (E.A.S. & JGSY) / SGSY(IRDP and allied programme / IRHS(IAY) during 1991 to 2000.

E.A.S.

1. Water harvesting structure
2. Rejuvenation of drinking sources
3. Soil and moisture conservation
4. Land development
5. Anti water logging
6. Primary and Anganwadi school building
7. Primary Health Centre
8. Construction of cremation shed
9. Construction of rural linked road
10. Construction of Log Bridge
11. Construction of Hume Pipe culvert
12. Land protection work with afforestation
13. Minor irrigation channel
14. Semi-permanent type cultural Hall
15. SWC work through Agro-Horti
16. H.E.M. wall for L.P. work
17. Semi-permanent type primary school building
18. SPT passenger shed
19. RCC water tank
20. Construction of C.C. water storage
21. Construction of SPT Community Hall.

J.G.S.Y. (under seven Anchal Samities)

1. Construction of Log Bridge over Tissing river
2. Construction of Wooden Log Bridge
3. Construction of Hume Pipe culvert over Kamkah Nallah
4. Construction of Festival Ground
5. Construction of General Ground
6. Construction of C.C. steps
7. Construction of Page Wire fencing at Trysem Building
8 Construction of IBT Godown at Halipad ground
9. Construction of Rest House at Khonsa
10. Construction of IBT Panchayat Hall
11. Construction of Volley Ball ground
12. Construction of Community Hall
13. Construction of Play ground
14. Creation of soil forestry
15. Renovation of cultural hall
16. Construction of RCC Hume Pipe culvert
17. Construction of Anchal Samity Rest House at Khonsa
18. Construction of Drinking water storage tank
19. MIBT Aganwadi centre etc.

Up gradation of Kuchha houses into semi-pucca and new construction of houses have been made in different villages of this district under IAY Programme during the period.

Excluding above some schemes under Model Village Development Scheme and SPBP programme were also been taken up and implemented as reflected below :

1. Construction of School Barrack building
2. Construction of Community Hall
3. Renovation of school building
4. Construction of Community Hall –cum-Aganwadi Centre
5. Soiling and metalling of rural road
6. SPT Primary school building
7. SPT Sub-Health Centres
8. RCC Slab culvert over Mala Nallah etc.

Source : District Rural Devp. Agency Officer, Tirap District

Rural Work Department

The Rural Works Department has executed various developmental activities which are directly relevant to the rural population of the district, the activities are as follows:

1. Construction of Rural Link Roads, Bridges and Culverts etc.
2. Soil Conservation works like – construction of protection structure, terrace cutting for Agricultural purpose, Area planting, roadside planting etc.
3. Construction of staging huts and constructional assistance by issuing of C.G.I. sheets through Rural Housing Programme.

In addition to the above works, the department has executed a good number of constructional works like Playground, Morang Ghar, Bus waiting sheds, school building, hostel building, health sub-centres, fish farm etc. under various programmes like – BADP, MPIADS, MIAIADS, APSAP etc.

The achievement of developmental work during the decade under Rural Works Department is given below :

A. Under Road Sector

(a) Earthing of roads (including rural linked roads)	-	61.23 Kms.
(b) Metalling of roads (including rural linked roads)	-	7.27 Kms.
(c) Black Topping	-	0.350 Kms.
(d) Construction of H/Pipe culvert (600 and 900 mm)	-	0.74 Kms.
(e) Construction of R.C.C. slab culverts	-	24 Nos.
(f) Cattle Trap culverts	-	4 Nos.
(g) Steel Bridge (including pedestrian)	-	1 No.
(h) Log Bridge	-	2 Nos.
(i) Suspension Bridges	-	11 Nos.
(j) Roadside plantation	-	6.00 Kms.

B. Soil conservation sector

(a) Bund construction	-	5597.50 Mtr.
(b) Land protection	-	285.40 Mtr.
(c) Land Development work	-	246.00 Mtr.
(d) Beautification through plantation	-	281 Nos.
(e) Soil conservation through plantation	-	2314 Nos.
(f) Demonstration work	-	16 Hec.

C. Rural Housing Program works

(a) Construction of Staging Hut	-	10 Nos.
(b) Constructional Assistance by issuing C.G.I. sheets to public	-	528 families

D. Other developmental works under various programmes:

(a) Construction of School building	-	20 Nos.
(b) Construction of Block office Building	-	1 No.
(c) Construction of Hotel Building	-	4 No.
(d) Construction of Health Centres	-	2 Nos.
(e) Construction of cultural/ community hall	-	16 Nos.
(f) Construction of Morang Ghar	-	1 No.
(g) Construction of Manchayat Ghar	-	1 No.
(h) Construction of Aram Ghar	-	1 No.
(i) Construction of Fishery Farm (with all facilities)	-	1 No.
(j) Construction of play ground	-	31 Nos.
(k) Construction of Bus waiting shed	-	20 Nos.
(l) Construction of weaving centers	-	1 No.
(m) Construction of Fire Service station	-	1 No.

E. Construction of Residential Quarters

(i) Type II	-	11 Nos.
(ii) Type III	-	2 Nos.
(iii) SPT I	-	2 Nos.
(iv) SPT II	-	4 Nos.
(v) Bachelor Barrack	-	6 Units
(vi) Other	-	2 Units.

Source: District Rural Works Department, Tirap District

Public Work Department:

The entire Arunachal Pradesh has been divided into 2 (two) Zones naming Eastern and Western Zone under the control of a Chief Engineer in each Zone. The Khonsa P.W. Division is included under the control of the Chief Engineer, Eastern Zone.

The achievement of Developmental work of the department during the last decade is shown below:

Construction sector

1. SBI	-	137.870 Kms
2. Forest cutting	-	99.492 Kms.
3. Widening	-	38.110 Kms.
4. Sub-base course	-	81.457 Kms.
5. Base Course	-	87.640 Kms.
6. Black Toping	-	96.590 Kms.
7. R/ Wall	-	2880.40 Kms.
8. Hume Pipes culverts	-	311 Nos.
9. Slab culvert	-	29 Nos.
10. Pucca drain	-	8.060 Kms.
11. Kacha drain	-	36.812 Kms.
12. C.C. steps	-	370 Mtrs.
13. K.M. Stone	-	175 Nos.
14. Sign Board	-	115 Nos.
15. Steel Bridge	-	5 Nos.
16. Timber Bridge	-	2 Nos.

The major projects which have been undertaken by Khonsa P.W. Division for future plan is as follows:

Khonsa – Hukanjuri road, Deomali – Dirok road and Changlang – Khonsa road are financed by NEC and Road from Khela- New Katang, Longding-Moktowa, Soha- Dirak and Subang to Natun Kheti are carried out under PNGSY scheme and 1 steel bridge of 110.00 meters span are financed by the Government of India. In addition to the above Roads Bridges and Buildings are also executed by the Department under State Plan.

Source : Executive Engineer, PWD,Tirap,District, Khonsa

(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 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 Aka
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.

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

Crude death rate (CDR)

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

General fertility rate (GFR)

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)

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

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

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 per 1,00,000 live 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

In general the urban population of the district are mixed with Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, 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 towns as well as in the district. The nearest University is located in Dibrugarh.

According to the 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 100326 comprising 52537 males and 47789 females and constituting 9.1 percent of the state population spread over 2362 Sq.Km. area of the district. Among the circles of the district Khonsa circle is the most populous circle having a population of 28914 while Pumao circle is the smallest one with a population of 4312 in the district. Other circles in order of their population size are (1) Longding (2) Namsang (3) Kanubari (4) Pangchao (5) Wakka and (6) Laju.

Out of the total population of the district 84.8 percent lives in rural areas while 15.2 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 1.2 percent town for every hundred villages, indicating that the district is one of the less urbanized district in the state. Only two circle of the district has urban population.

Out of total 167 villages in the district 167 are inhabitated. In terms of rural population Khonsa circle is the most populated circle with 23.1 percent of rural population of the district, while Pumao circle with 5.1

percent of the rural population of the district stands lowest in rural population. In terms of number of villages Khonsa circle leads with 57 inhabited villages, while Pumao Circle with only 5(five) inhabited villages holds the last rank.

Urban population of the district is distributed among 2(two) Urban units and no urban unit has municipal status. The average size of an urban centre in the district worksout to 7647 persons.

There are two towns in the district. One is Khonsa and other is Deomali. 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.	2.85	Khonsa	V	C.T	9,233	30.1	3,239	774	38.0	58.5	11.4	86.2	92.1	78.3
2.	NA	Deomali	V	C.T.	6,061	NA	NA	867	32.6	50.1	12.5	74.0	81.1	65.6

In general the urban population of the district are mixed with Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, 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 towns as well as in the district. The nearest University is located in Dibrugarh.

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

Sl. No.	Circle	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001							
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Namsang Circle	11,213	11,213	0	12,431	6,370	6,061	10.9	-43.2	0	0	48.8
2	Khonsa Circle	25,745	18,648	7,097	28,914	19,681	9,233	12.3	5.5	30.1	27.6	31.9
3	Kanubari Circle	10,755	10,755	0	11,340	11,340	0	5.4	5.4	0	0	0
4	Longding Circle	9,637	9,637	0	15,703	15,703	0	62.9	62.9	0	0	0
5	Pumao Circle	3,623	3,623	0	4,312	4,312	0	19.0	19.0	0	0	0
6	Pangchao Circle	9,219	9,219	0	10,421	10,421	0	13.0	13.0	0	0	0
7	Wakka Circle	7,875	7,875	0	9,246	9,246	0	17.4	17.4	0	0	0
8	Laju Circle	7,441	7,441	0	7,959	7,959	0	7.0	7.0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**85,508**	**78,411**	**7,097**	**100,326**	**85,032**	**15,294**	**17.3**	**8.4**	**115.5**	**8.3**	**15.2**

The Table reveals the decadal change in population of circles for the decade 1991-2001.

The population of the district recorded in 2001 Census stands to 100326 as against 85508 in 1991 indicating a net addition to 14818 persons during the decade.

The decadal growth rate of the district works out to 17.3 percent and it is much lower as compared to State average 27.0 percent. Among the 8 circles of the district Longding Circle ranks first in the growth rate with very high percentage of 62.9 percent and last rank goes to Laju Circle where growth rate has been recorded as 7.0 percent.

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			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Namsang	100	34,010	17,639	16,371	42 (42.0)	2,545	2,338
2	Niausa	44	31,355	16,310	15,045	9 (20.5)	247	242
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	19,667	10,137	9,530	1 (4.3)	51	45
	Districts (Rural) Total :	**167**	**85,032**	**44,086**	**40,946**	**52 (31.1)**	**2,843**	**2,625**

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Namsang	42 (42.0)	7,876	7,323	12 (12.0)	4,440	3,908	4 (4.0)	2,778	2,802
2	Niausa	10 (22.7)	1,729	1,612	12 (27.3)	4,315	4,116	12 (27.3)	7,950	7,529
3	Pangchao-Wakka	2 (8.7)	424	339	13 (56.5)	4,780	4,500	7 (30.4)	4,882	4,646
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**54 (32.3)**	**10,029**	**9,274**	**37 (22.2)**	**13,535**	**12,524**	**23 (13.8)**	**15,610**	**14,977**

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	Namsang	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Niausa	1 (2.3)	2,069	1,546	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
	Districts (Rural) Total:	**1 (0.6)**	**2,069**	**1,546**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

The table shows the population size ranges 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 Namsang C.D. block has maximum of villages among the C.D. blocks of the district and where it is found that 42.0 percent of the villages fall under population size range of less than 200 and in the higher ranges percentage of villages has gradually come down and in fact there is no village beyond the population size range 2000-4999. Almost similar trend has been noticed in case of other C.D. blocks of the district.

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. Deomali
2. Khonsa
(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 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 one new town has 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	167	100.0	85,032	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:	**167**	**100.0**	**85,032**	**100.0**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**0**		

In Census the density of population 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 in comparison to National average density. The density of India comes around 324 during 2001 whereas density of Arunchal Pradesh is 13 only. The same is the case with Tirap district where density of population is 42.5. 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 worked out.

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	-	961	961	-
1971	861	881	457	903	903	-
1981	862	881	629	899	898	-
1991	859	880	728	862	881	675
2001	893	914	819	910	929	810

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 state has always been reported below 900 mark. If we look in to State urban sex ratio it is seen that it is much below the moderate sex ratio but one positive point is noticed that the urban sex ratio has always been maintained upward trend, starting from 457 it has reached 819 in 2001 Census. The rural sex ratio of the district is found to be 929 in 2001 whereas urban sex ratio is 810 only.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY CIRCLES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Circles	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Namsang	831	798	867
2	Khonsa	885	942	774
3	Kanubari	942	942	
4	Longding	906	906	
5	Pumao	932	932	
6	Pangchao	927	927	
7	Wakka	955	955	
8	Laju	1,009	1,009	
	District Total :	**910**	**929**	**810**

The sex ratio in Indian censuses is defined as females for 1000 males in the population. The average sex ratio of the district reported 910. In the rural area of the district sex ratio reported 929 and in the urban it is 810. Among the circles Laju circle reported quite high sex ratio of 1009 and the lowest one 831 found in Namsang circle.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Namsang	928
2	Niausa	922
3	Pangchao-Wakka	940
	District (Rural) Total :	**929**

The table presents data on sex ratio by C.D. blocks. It can be seen from the table that the highest sex ratio (940) has been registered against Pangchao-Wakka C.D. block among the 3 C.D. blocks of the district. The lowest sex ratio (922) has been recorded in Niausa C.D. block.

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	21	12.6	5,850	6.9
700-749	1	0.6	3,615	4.3
750-799	5	3.0	833	1.0
800-849	8	4.8	4,168	4.9
850-899	15	9.0	6,916	8.1
900-949	25	15.0	15,604	18.4
950-999	28	16.8	17,189	20.2
1000-1099	44	26.3	23,948	28.2
1100+	20	12.0	6,909	8.1
District Total:	**167**	**100.0**	**85,032**	**100.0**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**929**		

Table No. 8 depicts the picture on sex ratio of rural population by ranges. Among the total 167 villages of the district the highest sex ratio 1100+ recorded against 20 villages (12% of the villages) which constitute 8.1% of the district population. The remarkable feature of the table is that as many as 44 villages or 26.3% of the villages figuring 28.2% population come under high sex ratio range of 1000-1099.

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	Deomali	CT	867
2	Khonsa	CT	774
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**810**

Urban sex ratio for the district works out to 810 and sex ratio of Deomali town is 867 and Khonsa town is 774. The sex ratio of both the towns of the district is below the moderate sex ratio.

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

Serial Number	Name of Circles	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	Namsang	Total	2,275	1,195	1,080	904
		Rural	1,208	655	553	844
		Urban	1,067	540	527	976
2	Khonsa	Total	5,612	2,829	2,783	984
		Rural	4,128	2,094	2,034	971
		Urban	1,484	735	749	1,019
3	Kanubari	Total	2,497	1,241	1,256	1,012
		Rural	2,497	1,241	1,256	1,012
		Urban	0	0	0	
4	Longding	Total	3,562	1,820	1,742	957
		Rural	3,562	1,820	1,742	957
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Pumao	Total	1,023	575	448	779
		Rural	1,023	575	448	779
		Urban	0	0	0	0

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

Serial Number	Name of Circles	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
6	Pangchao	Total	1,782	914	868	950
		Rural	1,782	914	868	950
		Urban	0	0	0	
7	Wakka	Total	2,145	1,123	1,022	910
		Rural	2,145	1,123	1,022	910
		Urban	0	0	0	
8	Laju	Total	1,825	971	854	880
		Rural	1,825	971	854	880
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total :	**Total**	**20,721**	**10,668**	**10,053**	**942**
		Rural	**18,170**	**9,393**	**8,777**	**934**
		Urban	**2,551**	**1,275**	**1,276**	**1,001**

The table shows the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years for circle with rural and urban distribution. In this age group (0-6 years) the sex ratio of urban area is found to be 1001 whereas sex of all ages for urban area is 810 only. This significant difference puts a big question mark to readers of data users fratenity. In a perfect world where both sexes are treated equally the only reason for differential survival is the sex linked biological ability.

A brief analysis of this table shows that in the age-group 0-6 years, the average sex ratio of the district is 942 whereas average sex ratio for all ages of the district works out to 910. The highest sex ratio (1012) is found in Kanubari Circle whereas lowest (779) has been registered in Pumao circle. The rural sex ratio of the district works out to 934 whereas urban sex ratio is 1001 in the age group 0-6 years.

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	Namsang	7,028	3,654	3,374	923
2	Niausa	6,934	3,561	3,373	947
3	Pangchao-Wakka	3,836	1,992	1,844	926
	District (Rural) Total :	**17,798**	**9,207**	**8,591**	**933**

The table provides the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for C.D. blocks. Among the C.D. blocks of the district Niausa C.D. block has dominated the sex ratio with 947 and Namsang C.D. block has recorded lowest (923) among the C.D. blocks of the district. It is observed that in the age group 0-6 years there is no significant difference in sex ratios among the C.D. blocks.

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	25	15.0	1,122	6.3
700-749	10	6.0	1,042	5.9
750-799	8	4.8	1,224	6.9
800-849	12	7.2	1,652	9.3
850-899	13	7.8	1,816	10.2
900-949	10	6.0	1,876	10.5
950-999	8	4.8	1,218	6.8
1000-1099	33	19.8	4,599	25.8
1100+	48	28.7	3,249	18.3
District (Rural) Total :	**167**	**100.0**	**17,798**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District : 933

This table provides the sex ratio of rural population in the age group 0-6 years by ranges. It is seen that out of 167 villages of the district 25 villages (15.0 percent) fall within the range of sex ratio below 700. The highest range of sex ratio 1100+ is found in as many as 48(28.7 percent) villages where total population is 3249 (18.1 percent).

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

Serial number	Name of 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	Deomali	(CT)	1,044	530	514	970
2	Khonsa	(CT)	1,442	713	729	1,022
	District(Urban) Total :		**2,486**	**1,243**	**1,243**	**1,000**

The sex ratio of two towns of the district works out to 970 and 1022 respectively against Deomali and Khonsa town.

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	Namsang	Total	12,431	32	7,457	0.3	60.0
		Rural	6,370	0	5,562	0.0	87.3
		Urban	6,061	32	1,895	0.5	31.3
2	Khonsa	Total	28,914	116	22,060	0.4	76.3
		Rural	19,681	8	18,086	0.0	91.9
		Urban	9,233	108	3,974	1.2	43.0
3	Kanubari	Total	11,340	1	9,743	0.0	85.9
		Rural	11,340	1	9,743	0.0	85.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	Longding	Total	15,703	7	13,488	0.0	85.9
		Rural	15,703	7	13,488	0.0	85.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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
5	Pumao	Total	4,312	0	4,291	0.0	99.5
		Rural	4,312	0	4,291	0.0	99.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
6	Pangchao	Total	10,421	0	10,212	0.0	98.0
		Rural	10,421	0	10,212	0.0	98.0
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
7	Wakka	Total	9,246	0	9,033	0.0	97.7
		Rural	9,246	0	9,033	0.0	97.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
8	Laju	Total	7,959	0	7,659	0.0	96.2
		Rural	7,959	0	7,659	0.0	96.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**100,326**	**156**	**83,943**	**0.2**	**83.7**
		Rural	**85,032**	**16**	**78,074**	**0.0**	**91.8**
		Urban	**15,294**	**140**	**5,869**	**0.9**	**38.4**

Census provides necessary data about the SC and ST for evolving suitable plans for the socio economic upliftment and both the planners and the administrators heavily depends on this data.

The percentage of scheduled tribe population is 91.8 percent in the rural areas of the district. The highest percentage(99.5 percent) of ST recorded against Pumao circle, the lowest appeared 87.3% in rural areas of Namsang circle.

The SC population is quite negligeble in the district. Only 0.2% of the population reported as SC. The fact remains that in Arunachal Pradesh there is no indigineous SC as such. The SC population of Arunachal Pradesh are inmigrants. They come here for specific purpose particularly for jobs and for the specific period. Non STs are not allowed to settle here permanently as per existing settlement act of the state.

In urban area the average ST population of the district is only 38.4%.

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	Namsang	34,010	8	31,307	0	92.1
2	Niausa	31,355	8	27,522	0	87.8
3	Pangchao-Wakka	19,667	0	19,245	0	97.9
	District (Rural) Total :	**85,032**	**16**	**78,074**	**0**	**91.8**

The very high percentage of Scheduled Tribes population have been recorded in all the C.D. blocks of the district whereas the percentage of Scheduled Castes population are found nil in all the C.D. blocks of the district.

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	163	97.6	0	0.0
Less than 5	3	1.8	8	50.0
5-10	1	0.6	8	50.0
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 :	**167**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**

The table presents data on proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in villages. It will be seen from the table that out of total 167 villages in the district there is no Scheduled Castes population in 163 villages and out of 4 villages where Scheduled Castes population are available, 3 villages fall under less than 5 percent Scheduled Castes population to total population and 1 village is in the range 5-10 percent.

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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	1	0.6	4	0.0
5-10	2	1.2	28	0.0
11-20	2	1.2	11	0.0
21-30	4	2.4	140	0.2
31-40	4	2.4	120	0.2
41-50	3	1.8	1,202	1.5
51-75	11	6.6	4,441	5.7
76 and above	140	83.8	72,128	92.4
District Total	**167**	**100.0**	**78,074**	**100.0**

The table shows the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in villages of Tirap district. It will be seen from the table that out of total 167 villages of the district 140 villages fall under 76 and above percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population and rest 27 villages fall under other lower ranges.

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

Serial number	Name of 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	Deomali (CT)	6,061	41	1,844	0.7	30.4
2	Khonsa (CT)	9,233	113	4,022	1.2	43.6
	District(Urban) Total :	**15,294**	**154**	**5,866**	**1.0**	**38.4**

There is no urban agglomeration in the district. However, number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the total two towns, Deomali and Khonsa town of the district are given in the table. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population of the district (urban) is 1.0 percent whereas Scheduled Tribes population is 38.4 percent.

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	Namsang	1,000	974
2	Niausa	3,000	974
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	960
	District (R)Total :	**1,667**	**970**

C.D. Block level sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been depicted in this table. The most striking feature of the table is that the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes is 1000 in Namsang C.D. block and it is 3000 in Niausa C.D. block. If we look into sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes population it will be seen that it is more or less uniform in all the C.D. blocks.

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	Deomali (CT)	640	943
2	Khonsa (CT)	982	1,139
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district :		**878**	**1,074**

In the urban areas of the district sex ratio among SC works out to 878 whereas ST it is 1074.

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						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	13
1	Namsang	Total	6,635	4,203	2,432	5,796	2,585	3,211	65.3	75.1	53.3	21.8
		Rural	2,943	2,010	933	3,427	1,532	1,895	57.0	69.6	41.0	28.6
		Urban	3,692	2,193	1,499	2,369	1,053	1,316	73.9	81.0	65.5	15.5
2	Khonsa	Total	13,413	8,585	4,828	15,501	6,755	8,746	57.6	68.6	44.7	23.9
		Rural	6,737	4,471	2,266	12,944	5,664	7,280	43.3	55.6	30.2	25.4
		Urban	6,676	4,114	2,562	2,557	1,091	1,466	86.2	92.0	78.1	13.9
3	Kanubari	Total	4,043	2,600	1,443	7,297	3,239	4,058	45.7	56.5	34.0	22.6
		Rural	4,043	2,600	1,443	7,297	3,239	4,058	45.7	56.5	34.0	22.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Longding	Total	4,787	3,454	1,333	10,916	4,785	6,131	39.4	53.8	23.3	30.5
		Rural	4,787	3,454	1,333	10,916	4,785	6,131	39.4	53.8	23.3	30.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Pumao	Total	333	274	59	3,979	1,958	2,021	10.1	16.5	3.6	12.9
		Rural	333	274	59	3,979	1,958	2,021	10.1	16.5	3.6	12.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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						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	13
6	Pangchao	Total	1,322	1,040	282	9,099	4,367	4,732	15.3	23.1	6.8	16.3
		Rural	1,322	1,040	282	9,099	4,367	4,732	15.3	23.1	6.8	16.3
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Wakka	Total	1,085	899	186	8,161	3,831	4,330	15.3	24.9	5.3	19.6
		Rural	1,085	899	186	8,161	3,831	4,330	15.3	24.9	5.3	19.6
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Laju	Total	1,564	1,267	297	6,395	2,695	3,700	25.5	42.4	9.4	32.9
		Rural	1,564	1,267	297	6,395	2,695	3,700	25.5	42.4	9.4	32.9
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	District Total :	**Total**	**33,182**	**22,322**	**10,860**	**67,144**	**30,215**	**36,929**	**41.7**	**53.3**	**28.8**	**24.5**
		Rural	**22,814**	**16,015**	**6,799**	**62,218**	**28,071**	**34,147**	**34.1**	**46.2**	**21.1**	**25.0**
		Urban	**10,368**	**6,307**	**4,061**	**4,926**	**2,144**	**2,782**	**81.4**	**87.9**	**72.9**	**14.9**

The literacy of the district is 41.7% only with rural urban break up of 34.1% and 81.4% respectively. The rural literacy is remarkably low. Among the circles the Namsang circle ranks first with 65.3% and second position goes to Khonsa circle with 57.6%. Among the two towns of the district literacy rate of Khonsa town (86.2%) is much higher than Deomali town (73.9%).

The Laju circle shows highest gap in male/female literacy rate as 32.9% that is female literacy rate is lower than male literacy rate by 32.9%.

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	Namsang	11,319	7,796	3,523	22,691	9,843	12,848	42.0	55.7	27.1	28.6
2	Niausa	9,232	6,369	2,863	22,123	9,941	12,182	37.8	50.0	24.5	25.4
3	Pangchao-Wakka	2,422	1,953	469	17,245	8,184	9,061	15.3	24.0	6.1	17.9
District (Rural) Total :		**22,973**	**16,118**	**6,855**	**62,059**	**27,968**	**34,091**	**34.2**	**46.2**	**21.2**	**25.0**

C.D. block level literacy rate by sex has been worked out in this table. Among the males the highest (55.7 percent) literacy rate has been registered against Namsang C.D. block and among females the highest (27.1 percent) literacy rate has been recorded against the same C.D. block and the highest gap(28.6 percent) in male-female literacy rate is found in Namsang 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	2	1.2	92	0.1
1-10	16	9.6	14,792	17.4
11-20	29	17.4	19,447	22.9
21-30	22	13.2	10,115	11.9
31-40	24	14.4	9,602	11.3
41-50	25	15.0	8,883	10.4
51-60	20	12.0	7,297	8.6
61-70	14	8.4	6,183	7.3
71-80	9	5.4	6,334	7.4
81-90	4	2.4	2,128	2.5
91-99	2	1.2	159	0.2
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total :	**167**	**100.0**	**85,032**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District :		**41.7**		

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range it is seen that maximum 29 villages (17.4 percent) which constitute 22.9 percent of population come under literacy rate range of 11-20. The high range of literacy rate in between 61-100 is found in 29 villages which constitute 17.4 percent of the population. The rural literacy rate of the district is 41.7 percent only.

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	Deomali (CT)	3,713	2,203	1,510	2,348	1,043	1,305	74.0	81.1	65.6	15.5
2	Khonsa (CT)	6,718	4,135	2,583	2,515	1,070	1,445	86.2	92.1	78.3	13.8
District(Urban) Total :		**10,431**	**6,338**	**4,093**	**4,863**	**2,113**	**2,750**	**81.4**	**87.9**	**73.1**	**14.8**

The table shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in urban areas of the district. In the urban area the average literacy rate of the district is 81.4 percent with male-female breakup of 87.9 and 73.1 percent respectively. Among the two towns of the district Khonsa Town has recorded highest literacy rate in respect of persons, male and female.

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	Namsang	4	1	3	4	3	1	50.0	25.0	75.0	-50.0
2	Niausa	6	2	4	2	0	2	85.7	100.0	80.0	20.0
District (Rural) Total :		**10**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**66.7**	**50.0**	**77.8**	**-27.8**

The table provides C.D. blockwise literates and illiterates by sex among Scheduled Castes population of the district. Among the 2 C.D. blocks of the district Niausa C.D. block has the highest (85.7 percent) percentage of literates among SC population and remarkably 100.0 percent literates are found among males and among females it is 80.0 percent. In Namsang C.D. block the percentage of female literates is 3 times more than male literates which is something very unusual. (There is not a single SC pop. in Pangchao-Wakka C.D. Block)

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	1	25.0	1	6.3
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	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	1	25.0	8	50.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	50.0	7	43.8
District Total :	**4**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural) :		**66.7**		

From the distribution of villages by the literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes population it is seen that out of total 4 Scheduled Castes inhabited villages 2 villages have cent percent literacy rate and 1 village falls under '0' literacy rate and the other one is in the literacy rate range of 41 - 50.

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						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	Deomali (CT)	19	12	7	22	13	9	54.3	63.2	43.8	19.4
2	Khonsa (CT)	71	45	26	42	12	30	82.6	90.0	72.2	17.8
	District Total (U) :	**90**	**57**	**33**	**64**	**25**	**39**	**74.4**	**82.6**	**63.5**	**19.1**

The table shows number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sex in towns among Scheduled Castes population. Among two towns of the district Khonsa town has dominated the literacy with 82.6 percent whereas male literacy rates is 90.0 percent and among females it is 72.2 percent. The highest gap in male/female literacy rate is found in Deomali town where it is 19.4 percent.

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						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	Namsang	9,711	6,616	3,095	21,596	9,244	12,352	39.4	53.3	25.3	28.1
2	Niausa	6,866	4,721	2,145	20,656	9,224	11,432	32.5	44.2	20.5	23.8
3	Pangchao-Wakka	2,116	1,698	418	17,129	8,123	9,006	13.7	21.6	5.5	16.1
District (Rural) Total :		**18,693**	**13,035**	**5,658**	**59,381**	**26,591**	**32,790**	**30.5**	**42.1**	**18.6**	**23.5**

A C.D. blockwise analysis of this statement shows that Namsang C.D. block has the highest percentage of literates with 39.4 percent among Scheduled Tribes population. The highest percentage of literates among males and females are also found in this C.D. block. The literacy rate in Pangchao-Wakka C.D. block is remarkably low where literacy rate has been registered only 13.7 percent. The literacy rate of the district (Rural) is 30.5 percent which appears to be very poor.

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	3	1.8	104	0.1
1-10	16	9.6	15,818	20.3
11-20	27	16.2	18,270	23.4
21-30	26	15.6	12,425	15.9
31-40	23	13.8	8,805	11.3
41-50	24	14.4	6,773	8.7
51-60	20	12.0	5,816	7.4
61-70	15	9.0	7,265	9.3
71-80	6	3.6	1,515	1.9
81-90	5	3.0	1,272	1.6
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	2	1.2	11	0.0
District Total :	**167**	**100.0**	**78,074**	**100.0**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**30.5**		

From the distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Tribes population it is seen that out of 167 Scheduled Tribes inhabited villages of the district only 2 villages come under literacy rate range of 100.0 percent and 3 villages fall under '0' literacy rate. It is also noticed that the highest number of villages (27 village) fall under literacy rate range of 11-20. All these indicate that the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes population of the district (Rural) is poor.

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	Deomali (CT)	1,198	676	522	646	273	373	80.7	88.1	72.7	15.4
2	Khonsa (CT)	2,619	1,337	1,282	1,403	543	860	82.0	89.7	75.2	14.5
District Total (U) :		**3,817**	**2,013**	**1,804**	**2,049**	**816**	**1,233**	**81.6**	**89.2**	**74.5**	**14.7**

From the statement it is observed that unlike rural areas of the district literacy rate among ST in the urban areas of the district is quite high. In the urban area literacy rate is 81.6 percent with male-female distribution of 89.2 percent and 74.5 percent respectively. There is no significant difference in between the two towns of the district so far as literacy rate is concerned among Scheduled Tribes population.

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	Namsang	Persons	12,431	4,211	33.9	796	6.4	5,007	40.3	7,424	59.7
		Males	6,788	3,031	44.7	344	5.1	3,375	49.7	3,413	50.3
		Females	5,643	1,180	20.9	452	8.0	1,632	28.9	4,011	71.1
2	Khonsa	Persons	28,914	12,412	42.9	1,164	4.0	13,576	47.0	15,338	53.0
		Males	15,340	7,710	50.3	437	2.8	8,147	53.1	7,193	46.9
		Females	13,574	4,702	34.6	727	5.4	5,429	40.0	8,145	60.0
3	Kanubari	Persons	11,340	5,081	44.8	430	3.8	5,511	48.6	5,829	51.4
		Males	5,839	2,795	47.9	211	3.6	3,006	51.5	2,833	48.5
		Females	5,501	2,286	41.6	219	4.0	2,505	45.5	2,996	54.5
4	Longding	Persons	15,703	6,363	40.5	847	5.4	7,210	45.9	8,493	54.1
		Males	8,239	3,602	43.7	323	3.9	3,925	47.6	4,314	52.4
		Females	7,464	2,761	37.0	524	7.0	3,285	44.0	4,179	56.0
5	Pumao	Persons	4,312	2,254	52.3	585	13.6	2,839	65.8	1,473	34.2
		Males	2,232	1,087	48.7	341	15.3	1,428	64.0	804	36.0
		Females	2,080	1,167	56.1	244	11.7	1,411	67.8	669	32.2
6	Pangchao	Persons	10,421	5,409	51.9	154	1.5	5,563	53.4	4,858	46.6
		Males	5,407	2,854	52.8	70	1.3	2,924	54.1	2,483	45.9
		Females	5,014	2,555	51.0	84	1.7	2,639	52.6	2,375	47.4
7	Wakka	Persons	9,246	3,820	41.3	1,147	12.4	4,967	53.7	4,279	46.3
		Males	4,730	2,096	44.3	452	9.6	2,548	53.9	2,182	46.1
		Females	4,516	1,724	38.2	695	15.4	2,419	53.6	2,097	46.4
8	Laju	Persons	7,959	4,172	52.4	122	1.5	4,294	54.0	3,665	46.0
		Males	3,962	1,963	49.5	71	1.8	2,034	51.3	1,928	48.7
		Females	3,997	2,209	55.3	51	1.3	2,260	56.5	1,737	43.5
	District Total :	**Persons**	**100,326**	**43,722**	**43.6**	**5,245**	**5.2**	**48,967**	**48.8**	**51,359**	**51.2**
		Males	**52,537**	**25,138**	**47.8**	**2,249**	**4.3**	**27,387**	**52.1**	**25,150**	**47.9**
		Females	**47,789**	**18,584**	**38.9**	**2,996**	**6.3**	**21,580**	**45.2**	**26,209**	**54.8**

The word work must be understood correctly because this word is used in a special sense in the census. " Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity." Such participation may be physical or mental in nature." Work" involves not only actual work but also effective supervision or directon of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or family enterprise.

The highest percentage of workers recorded in Pumao circle with 65.8% which is much higher than district average total workers of 48.8%. The other distinction of this circle is that female participation (67.8%) in worker is more than its male counterpart (64%). The lowest percentage of workers reported from Namsang Circle 40.3%.

The percentage of marginal workers found only 5.2% in the district. The highest, 13.6% reported from Pumao Circle.

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	Namsang	Persons	34,010	15,580	45.8	1,849	5.4	17,429	51.2	16,581	48.8
		Males	17,639	8,213	46.6	689	3.9	8,902	50.5	8,737	49.5
		Females	16,371	7,367	45.0	1,160	7.1	8,527	52.1	7,844	47.9
2	Niausa	Persons	31,355	13,731	43.8	1,871	6.0	15,602	49.8	15,753	50.2
		Males	16,310	7,499	46.0	880	5.4	8,379	51.4	7,931	48.6
		Females	15,045	6,232	41.4	991	6.6	7,223	48.0	7,822	52.0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	Persons	19,667	9,252	47.0	1,307	6.6	10,559	53.7	9,108	46.3
		Males	10,137	4,955	48.9	524	5.2	5,479	54.0	4,658	46.0
		Females	9,530	4,297	45.1	783	8.2	5,080	53.3	4,450	46.7
District (R) Total :		**Persons**	**85,032**	**38,563**	**45.4**	**5,027**	**5.9**	**43,590**	**51.3**	**41,442**	**48.7**
		Males	**44,086**	**20,667**	**46.9**	**2,093**	**4.7**	**22,760**	**51.6**	**21,326**	**48.4**
		Females	**40,946**	**17,896**	**43.7**	**2,934**	**7.2**	**20,830**	**50.9**	**20,116**	**49.1**

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, Pangchao-wakka C.D. block claims highest work participation rate as main workers, marginal workers and total workers (Main+Marginal workers). There is no significant difference in the work participation rates among male and females and also among different C.D. blocks so far as main workers are concerned. But in case of marginal workers females are almost double of male workers.

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 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	Deomali (CT)	Persons	6,061	1,814	29.9	164	2.7	1,978	32.6	4,083	67.4
		Males	3,246	1,517	46.7	110	3.4	1,627	50.1	1,619	49.9
		Females	2,815	297	10.6	54	1.9	351	12.5	2,464	87.5
2	Khonsa (CT)	Persons	9,233	3,430	37.1	76	0.8	3,506	38.0	5,727	62.0
		Males	5,205	2,990	57.4	56	1.1	3,046	58.5	2,159	41.5
		Females	4,028	440	10.9	20	0.5	460	11.4	3,568	88.6
District (U) Total :		**Persons**	**15,294**	**5,244**	**34.3**	**240**	**1.6**	**5,484**	**35.9**	**9,810**	**64.1**
		Males	**8,451**	**4,507**	**53.3**	**166**	**2.0**	**4,673**	**55.3**	**3,778**	**44.7**
		Females	**6,843**	**737**	**10.8**	**74**	**1.1**	**811**	**11.9**	**6,032**	**88.1**

In the urban area of the district the work participation rate both in the category of main workers and marginal workers is significantly low. It is evident from the fact that the main workers are only 34.3 percent and marginal workers are only 1.6 percent of the total population and consequently the percentage of non-workers is as high as 64.1 percent. The total female workers are as low as 11.9 percent only.

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	Namsang	Persons	12,431	5,007	2,531	64	15	2,397
				(40.3)	(50.5)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(47.9)
		Males	6,788	3,375	1,282	42	7	2,044
				(49.7)	(38.0)	(1.2)	(0.2)	(60.6)
		Females	5,643	1,632	1,249	22	8	353
				(28.9)	(76.5)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(21.6)
2	Khonsa	Persons	28,914	13,576	8,306	68	60	5,142
				(47.0)	(61.2)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(37.9)
		Males	15,340	8,147	3,654	42	30	4,421
				(53.1)	(44.9)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(54.3)
		Females	13,574	5,429	4,652	26	30	721
				(40.0)	(85.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(13.3)
3	Kanubari	Persons	11,340	5,511	4,260	50	11	1,190
				(48.6)	(77.3)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(21.6)
		Males	5,839	3,006	2,051	38	4	913
				(51.5)	(68.2)	(1.3)	(0.1)	(30.4)
		Females	5,501	2,505	2,209	12	7	277
				(45.5)	(88.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(11.1)
4	Longding	Persons	15,703	7,210	5,177	132	78	1,823
				(45.9)	(71.8)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(25.3)
		Males	8,239	3,925	2,236	46	42	1,601
				(47.6)	(57.0)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(40.8)
		Females	7,464	3,285	2,941	86	36	222
				(44.0)	(89.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(6.8)
5	Pumao	Persons	4,312	2,839	2,787	2	3	47
				(65.8)	(98.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.7)
		Males	2,232	1,428	1,380	1	2	45
				(64.0)	(96.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(3.2)
		Females	2,080	1,411	1,407	1	1	2
				(67.8)	(99.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)

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
6	Pangchao	Persons	10,421	5,563	5,231	14	2	316
				(53.4)	(94.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(5.7)
		Males	5,407	2,924	2,621	8	2	293
				(54.1)	(89.6)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(10.0)
		Females	5,014	2,639	2,610	6	0	23
				(52.6)	(98.9)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.9)
7	Wakka	Persons	9,246	4,967	4,587	51	25	304
				(53.7)	(92.3)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(6.1)
		Males	4,730	2,548	2,227	47	8	266
				(53.9)	(87.4)	(1.8)	(0.3)	(10.4)
		Females	4,516	2,419	2,360	4	17	38
				(53.6)	(97.6)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(1.6)
8	Laju	Persons	7,959	4,294	3,928	17	2	347
				(54.0)	(91.5)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(8.1)
		Males	3,962	2,034	1,718	6	1	309
				(51.3)	(84.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(15.2)
		Females	3,997	2,260	2,210	11	1	38
				(56.5)	(97.8)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)
	District Total :	**Persons**	**100,326**	**48,967**	**36,807**	**398**	**196**	**11,566**
				(48.8)	**(75.2)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.4)**	**(23.6)**
		Males	**52,537**	**27,387**	**17,169**	**230**	**96**	**9,892**
				(52.1)	**(62.7)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.4)**	**(36.1)**
		Females	**47,789**	**21,580**	**19,638**	**168**	**100**	**1,674**
				(45.2)	**(91.0)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.5)**	**(7.8)**

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

The table shows the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in circles. In the district the percentage of workers has been worked out as 48.8 percent with male-female distribution of 52.1 and 45.2 percent respectively. In terms of percentage Pumao circle has recorded highest percentage of workers (Main+marginal)with 65.8 percent. The highest percentage of female workers (67.8 percent) is found in Pumao circle. Male and female are almost in equal footing in many circles of the district in the matter of work participation rate.

It is evident from the table that economic activity of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture which is supported by the fact that the cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute 76.0 percent of total workers.

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	Namsang	Persons	34,010	17,429	14,676	120	43	2,590
				(51.2)	(84.2)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(14.9)
		Males	17,639	8,902	6,595	67	20	2,220
				(50.5)	(74.1)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(24.9)
		Females	16,371	8,527	8,081	53	23	370
				(52.1)	(94.8)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(4.3)
2	Niausa	Persons	31,355	15,602	12,257	186	92	3,067
				(49.8)	(78.6)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(19.7)
		Males	16,310	8,379	5,683	86	48	2,562
				(51.4)	(67.8)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(30.6)
		Females	15,045	7,223	6,574	100	44	505
				(48.0)	(91.0)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(7.0)
3	Pangchao-Wakka	Persons	19,667	10,559	9,846	65	27	621
				(53.7)	(93.2)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(5.9)
		Males	10,137	5,479	4,854	55	10	560
				(54.0)	(88.6)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(10.2)
		Females	9,530	5,080	4,992	10	17	61
				(53.3)	(98.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(1.2)
District (Rural) Total :		**Persons**	**85,032**	**43,590**	**36,779**	**371**	**162**	**6,278**
				(51.3)	**(84.4)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.4)**	**(14.4)**
		Males	**44,086**	**22,760**	**17,132**	**208**	**78**	**5,342**
				(51.6)	**(75.3)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.3)**	**(23.5)**
		Females	**40,946**	**20,830**	**19,647**	**163**	**84**	**936**
				(50.9)	**(94.3)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.4)**	**(4.5)**

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 Pangchao-Wakka C.D. block claims highest percentage of Cultivators with 93.2 percent and it is closely followed by Namsang C.D. block with 84.2 percent. The percentage of Agricultural labourers and Household Industry workers is found to be very insignificant in all the C.D. blocks of the district.

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 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	Deomali (CT)	Persons	6,061	1,978	104	23	8	1,843
				(32.6)	(5.3)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(93.2)
		Males	3,246	1,627	63	18	6	1,540
				(50.1)	(3.9)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(94.7)
		Females	2,815	351	41	5	2	303
				(12.5)	(11.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(86.3)
2	Khonsa (CT)	Persons	9,233	3,506	7	6	26	3,467
				(38.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(98.9)
		Males	5,205	3,046	4	5	12	3,025
				(58.5)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(99.3)
		Females	4,028	460	3	1	14	442
				(11.4)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(3.0)	(96.1)
District (Urban) Total :		**Persons**	**15,294**	**5,484**	**111**	**29**	**34**	**5,310**
				(35.9)	**(2.0)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.6)**	**(96.8)**
		Males	**8,451**	**4,673**	**67**	**23**	**18**	**4,565**
				(55.3)	**(1.4)**	**(0.5)**	**(0.4)**	**(97.7)**
		Females	**6,843**	**811**	**44**	**6**	**16**	**745**
				(11.9)	**(5.4)**	**(0.7)**	**(2.0)**	**(91.9)**

The table shows the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity of towns. In the towns most of the working force belong to the category of other workers. It is evident from the fact that in average 96.8 percent of workers categorised as other workers whereas 0.6 percent Household Industry workers, 0.5 percent Agricultural labourers and 2.0 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	Namsang	100	83	22	100	12
		(100)	(83.0)	(22.0)	(100.0)	(12.0)
2	Niausa	44	34	16	23	7
		(100)	(77.3)	(36.4)	(52.3)	(15.9)
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	20	3	23	3
		(100)	(87.0)	(13.0)	(100.0)	(13.0)
	District Total :	**167**	**137**	**41**	**146**	**22**
		(100)	**(82.0)**	**(24.6)**	**(87.4)**	**(13.2)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF 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	Namsang	6	33	0	0	41	93
		(6.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.0)	(93.0)
2	Niausa	7	7	2	0	22	36
		(15.9)	(15.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(81.8)
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	8	0	0	4	19
		(0.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(82.6)
	District Total :	**13**	**48**	**2**	**0**	**67**	**148**
		(7.8)	**(28.7)**	**(1.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(40.1)**	**(88.6)**

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 82.0 percent of inhabited villages have educational facility, 24.6 percent villages have medical facility and 87.4 percent inhabited villages have improved drinking water facility. Out of 167 villages of the district only 22 villages have post office, 13 villages have telephone facility and as many as 148 villages (88.6 percent) have power supply.

A C.D. Blockwise analysis of this table shows that the educational facility is highest (87.0 percent) in Pangchao-Wakka C.D. block. The medical facility is ingeneral low in every C.D. block. The services of improved drinking water facility is 100.0 percent in Namsang and Pangchao-Wakka C.D. block. The availability of power supply is fairly good in all the C.D. blocks. It is highest (93.0 percent) in Namsang C.D. block.

TABLE 38 : NUMBER AND PERCENT 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 Offoce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Namsang	34,010	30,318	10,456	34,010	7,403
		(100)	(89.1)	(30.7)	(100.0)	(21.8)
2	Niausa	31,355	29,543	15,353	20,082	9,928
		(100)	(94.2)	(49.0)	(64.0)	(31.7)
3	Pangchao-Wakka	19,667	17,272	2,340	19,667	2,340
		(100)	(87.8)	(11.9)	(100.0)	(11.9)
	District Total :	**85,032**	**77,133**	**28,149**	**73,759**	**19,671**
		(100)	**(90.7)**	**(33.1)**	**(86.7)**	**(23.1)**

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	Namsang	3,450	11,988	0	0	14,520	32,926
		(10.1)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.7)	(96.8)
2	Niausa	8,539	9,928	4,726	0	17,935	27,829
		(27.2)	(31.7)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(57.2)	(88.8)
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	6,988	0	0	3,425	15,619
		(0.0)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(79.4)
	District Total :	**11,989**	**28,904**	**4,726**	**0**	**35,880**	**76,374**
		(14.1)	**(34.0)**	**(5.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(42.2)**	**(89.8)**

A C.D. blockwise distribution of rural population served by different amenities can be seen from the table. The table depicts that 90.7 percent of rural population is served by educational institutions while 86.7 percent of rural population have drinking water facility. Only 33.1 percent of rural population have medical facility and as low as 23.1 percent of rural population is served with post office facility. The telephone facility is available to 14.1 percent of the rural population. Transport and communication is available to 34.0 percent, approach to Pucca road is available to 42.2 percent of rural population and remarkably power supply is available to 89.8 percent of rural population. Bank and agricultural credit societies are very negligible.

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	12	8	10	30
(b) Middle School	21	39	75	135
(c) Degree College	0	6	161	167
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	7	13	147	167
(b) PHC	6	14	144	164
3. Post Office	16	24	105	145
4. Telephone	2	11	141	154
5. Bus Service	12	13	94	119
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	7	9	149	165
(b) Cooperative Bank	2	11	154	167
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	0	2	165	167

The table shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities, arranged by different ranges from the places where these are available. The table reveals the fact that the villages where educational facilities are not available, but they are mostly available within less than 5 Kms. But the picture is different in case of other amenities like medical, post office, telephone, bus services, 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	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
5 -15	30	22	5	6	4	15	0	0	17
	(100.0)	(73.3)	(16.7)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.7)
16 - 50	81	69	21	8	6	17	1	0	30
	(100.0)	(85.2)	(25.9)	(9.9)	(7.4)	(21.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(37.0)
51+	53	43	14	7	2	13	1	0	17
	(100.0)	(81.1)	(26.4)	(13.2)	(3.8)	(24.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(32.1)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :	**167**	**137**	**41**	**22**	**13**	**48**	**2**	**0**	**67**
	(100.0)	**(82.0)**	**(24.6)**	**(13.2)**	**(7.8)**	**(28.7)**	**(1.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(40.1)**

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 town of the State are in the status of Census Town. The nearest statutory towns are located in the neighbouring State Assam. As such, the distance range from the nearest statutory town is mostly 51+ Kms from the inhabited villages where different amenities are available.

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	106	82	23	93	7	4	29	0	0	41	94
	(100.0)	(77.4)	(21.7)	(87.7)	(6.6)	(3.8)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.7)	(88.7)
500-999	37	32	6	35	6	5	10	0	0	16	33
	(100.0)	(86.5)	(16.2)	(94.6)	(16.2)	(13.5)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.2)	(89.2)
1000-1999	23	22	11	17	8	3	8	1	0	9	20
	(100.0)	(95.7)	(47.8)	(73.9)	(34.8)	(13.0)	(34.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(39.1)	(87.0)
2000-4,999	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(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 :	**167**	**137**	**41**	**146**	**22**	**13**	**48**	**2**	**0**	**67**	**148**
	(100.0)	**(82.0)**	**(24.6)**	**(87.4)**	**(13.2)**	**(7.8)**	**(28.7)**	**(1.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(40.1)**	**(88.6)**

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 ranges and amenities available. This district is thinly populated area where density of population is 42.5 and it is evident from the fact that out of 167 villages of the district 106 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 villages in terms of population.

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	Namsang	100	0	0	0
2	Niausa	44	0	0	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	0	0	0
	District Total :	**167**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The area figure below district level is not available. As such, the information to be incorporated against column no. 4, 5 and 6 may be treated as NA.

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 Table 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 Table 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 1,0000 population
1	2	3
1	Deomali(C.T.)	1
2	Khonsa(C.T.)	8
	Distrct 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 whereas number of beds in Deomali town is 1 and number of beds in Khonsa town is 8 per 1000 population.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4

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	814	812	2	2	2	-	788	787	1
	One room	3,115	2,946	169	11	11	-	3,040	2,906	134
	Two rooms	5,134	4,764	370	41	40	1	4,903	4,653	250
	Three rooms	3,285	3,124	161	38	36	2	3,163	3,041	122
	3+ rooms	1,254	1,173	81	4	4	-	1,234	1,164	70
	Median number of rooms	4	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
Rented	No exclusive room	13	8	5	-	-	-	3	3	-
	One room	337	114	223	5	1	4	67	45	22
	Two rooms	506	261	245	10	7	3	139	104	35
	Three rooms	166	92	74	2	2	-	64	48	16
	3+ rooms	31	16	15	-	-	-	8	8	-
	Median number of rooms	4	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
Others	No exclusive room	41	33	8	3	3	-	7	5	2
	One room	994	550	444	72	68	4	246	145	101
	Two rooms	1,633	592	1,041	59	50	9	483	179	304
	Three rooms	571	314	257	14	14	-	161	96	65
	3+ rooms	135	47	88	2	2	-	43	20	23
	Median number of rooms	4	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
	District Total :	**18,029**	**14,846**	**3,183**	**263**	**240**	**23**	**14,349**	**13,204**	**1,145**

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 surrended 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 is inmigrants for job purpose and mostly represents employees class. They either stay in the camp or Govt. Quarter. So, their comparison with ST population of Arunachal Pradesh does not carry much significance.

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	Namsang	413	582	1,445	90	114	999	323	468	446
		(16.9)	(23.9)	(59.2)	(7.5)	(9.5)	(83.0)	(26.1)	(37.8)	(36.1)
2	Khonsa	1,242	400	4,026	186	165	3,371	1,056	235	655
		(21.9)	(7.1)	(71.0)	(5.0)	(4.4)	(90.6)	(54.3)	(12.1)	(33.7)
3	Kanubari	175	143	1,506	175	143	1,506	-	-	-
		(9.6)	(97.8)	(82.6)	(9.6)	(7.8)	(82.6)			
4	Longding	337	131	2,010	337	131	2,010	-	-	-
		(13.6)	(5.3)	(81.1)	(13.6)	(5.3)	(18.1)			
5	Pumao	-	2	553	-	2	553	-	-	-
			(0.4)	(97.5)		(0.4)	(97.5)			
6	Pangchao	51	44	1,551	51	44	1,551	-	-	-
		(3.1)	(2.7)	(94.2)	(3.1)	(2.7)	(94.2)			
7	Wakka	17	10	1,600	17	10	1,600	-	-	-
		(1.0)	(0.6)	(98.3)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(98.3)			
8	Laju	94	45	1,640	94	45	1,640	-	-	-
		(5.3)	(2.5)	(92.2)	(5.3)	(2.5)	(92.2)			
	District Total :	**2,329**	**1,357**	**14,331**	**950**	**654**	**13,230**	**1,379**	**703**	**1,101**
		(12.9)	**(7.5)**	**(79.6)**	**(6.4)**	**(4.4)**	**(89.2)**	**(43.3)**	**(22.1)**	**(34.6)**

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.

The table presents data on percentage distribution of households in permanent, Semi permanent and temporary houses. If we look into district average on these aspects it will be seen that in the rural areas 89.2 percent households live in the temporary houses whereas 4.4 percent live in the semi permanent houses and only 6.4 percent live in the permanent houses. But the picture is quite different in case of urban areas of the district where 43.3 percent .households live in the permanent houses, 22.1 percent in semi permanent houses and 34.6 percent in temporary houses. It is remarkable to point out that in Wakka circle 98.3 percent household live in the temporary houses.

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	Namsang	Total	2,440	1,228	1,842	725	1,629	1,097
				(50.3)	(75.5)	(29.7)	(66.8)	(45.0)
		Rural	1,203	771	906	115	523	290
				(64.1)	(75.3)	(9.5)	(43.5)	(24.1)
		Urban	1,237	457	936	610	1,106	807
				(36.9)	(75.7)	(49.3)	(89.4)	965.24)
2	Khonsa	Total	5,668	4,693	4,633	1,430	2,811	2,088
				(82.8)	(81.7)	(25.2)	(49.6)	(56.1)
		Rural	3,722	2,921	2,849	209	1,219	795
				(78.5)	(76.5)	(5.6)	(32.8)	(21.4)
		Urban	1,946	1,772	1,784	1,221	1,592	1,293
				(91.1)	(91.7)	(62.7)	(81.8)	(66.4)
3	Kanubari	Total	1,824	693	790	238	1,720	544
				(37.99)	(43.3)	(13.1)	(94.3)	(29.8)
		Rural	1,824	693	790	238	1,720	544
				(37.99)	(43.3)	(13.1)	(94.3)	(29.8)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Longding	Total	2,478	1,258	1,342	364	934	578
				(50.8)	(54.2)	(14.7)	(34.7)	(23.3)
		Rural	2,478	1,258	1,342	364	934	578
				(50.8)	(54.2)	(14.7)	(34.7)	(23.3)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Pumao	Total	567	244	283	12	366	64
				(43.0)	(49.9)	(2.1)	(64.6)	(11.3)
		Rural	567	244	283	12	366	64
				(43.0)	(49.9)	(2.1)	(64.6)	(11.3)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Pangchao	Total	1,646	733	448	75	908	750
				(44.5)	(27.5)	(4.6)	(55.2)	(45.6)
		Rural	1,646	733	448	75	908	750
				(44.5)	(27.5)	(4.6)	(55.2)	(45.6)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wakka	Total	1,627	1,344	454	22	573	193
				(82.6)	(27.9)	(1.4)	(35.2)	(11.9)
		Rural	1,627	1,344	454	22	573	193
				(82.6)	(27.9)	(1.4)	(35.2)	(11.9)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Laju	Total	1,779	1,576	500	79	112	91
				(88.6)	(28.1)	(4.4)	(6.3)	(5.1)
		Rural	1,779	1,576	500	79	112	91
				(88.6)	(28.1)	(4.4)	(6.3)	(5.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total :	**Total**	**18,029**	**11,769**	**10,292**	**2,945**	**9,053**	**5,405**
				(65.3)	**(57.1)**	**(16.3)**	**(50.2)**	**(30.0)**
		Rural	**14,846**	**9,540**	**7,572**	**1,114**	**6,355**	**2,205**
				(64.3)	**(51.0)**	**(7.5)**	**(42.8)**	**(22.3)**
		Urban	**3,183**	**2,229**	**2,720**	**1,831**	**2,698**	**2,100**
				(70.0)	**(85.5)**	**(57.5)**	**(84.8)**	**(66.0)**

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 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. Significant development has been noticed in the district particularly in the area of improved drinking water facility and toilet. Bathroom and Drainage facility are not at all sufficient to cater the need of households.

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	Cow-dung 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	Namsang	Total	2,440	1,856	24	0	4	1	463	0	72	1	19
				(76.1)	(1.0)		(0.2)	(0.0)					
		Rural	1,203	1,090	3	0	0	1	83	0	14	1	11
				(90.6)	(0.2)			(0.1)	(6.9)		(1.2)	(1.1)	(0.9)
		Urban	1,237	766	21	0	4	0	380	0	58	0	8
				(61.9)	(1.7)		(0.3)		(30.7)		(4.7)		(0.7)
2	Khonsa	Total	5,668	3,757	45	1	4	0	1329	2	512	2	16
				(66.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)		(23.4)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	3,722	3,504	36	0	3	0	160	0	17	0	2
				(94.1)	(1.0)		(0.1)		(4.3)		(0.5)		(0.1)
		Urban	1,946	253	9	1	1	0	1169	2	495	2	14
				(13.0)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)		(60.1)	(0.1)	(25.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)
3	Kanubari	Total	1,824	1,660	14	0	2	0	126	0	20	0	2
				(91.0)	(0.8)		(0.1)		(6.9)		(1.1)		(0.1)
		Rural	1,824	1,660	14	0	2	0	126	0	20	0	2
				(91.0)	(0.8)		(0.1)		(6.9)		(1.1)		(0.1)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Longding	Total	2,478	2,049	4	0	2	0	288	0	128	0	7
				(82.7)	(0.2)		(0.1)		(11.6)		(5.2)		(0.3)
		Rural	2,478	2,049	4	0	2	0	288	0	128	0	7
				(82.7)	(0.2)		(0.1)		(11.6)		(5.2)		(0.3)
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Pumao	Total	567	522	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(92.1)	(7.9)								
		Rural	567	522	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(92.1)	(7.9)								
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Pungchao	Total	1,646	1,608	0	0	0	0	31	0	7	0	0
				(97.7)					(1.9)		(0.42		
		Rural	1,646	1,608	0	0	0	0	31	0	7	0	0
				(97.7)					(1.9)		(0.42		
		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	Cow-dung 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
7	Wakka	Total	1,627	1,598	17	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
				(98.2)	(1.0)	(0.1)			(0.7)				
		Rural	1,627	1,598	17	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
				(98.2)	(1.0)	(0.1)			(0.7)				
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Laju	Total	1,779	1,690	12	0	0	0	67	0	10	0	0
				(95.0)	(0.7)				(3.8)		(0.6)		
		Rural	1,779	1,690	12	0	0	0	67	0	10	0	0
				(95.0)	(0.7)				(3.8)		(0.6)		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total :	**Total**	**18,029**	**14,740**	**161**	**2**	**12**	**1**	**2315**	**2**	**749**	**3**	**44**
				(81.8)	**(0.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(12.8)**	**(0.1)**	**(4.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.2)**
		Rural	**14,846**	**13,721**	**131**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**766**	**0**	**196**	**1**	**22**
				(92.4)	**(0.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**(5.2)**		**(1.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**
		Urban	**3,183**	**1,019**	**30**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**1549**	**2**	**553**	**2**	**22**
				(32.0)	**(0.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.2)**		**(48.7)**	**(0.1)**	**(17.4)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.7)**

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

Firewood is mostly used by the households for cooking. The use of other specified items is not at all significant. The use of LPG(Gas) is the history of recent past.

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	Namsang	Total	2,440	1,039	897	881	160	450	153	66	1,093
		Rural	1,203	339	375	261	4	114	34	10	704
		Urban	1,237	700	522	620	156	336	119	56	389
2	Khonsa	Total	5,668	2,161	1,860	1,906	457	34	229	117	2,969
		Rural	3,722	832	920	686	60	21	96	47	2,492
		Urban	1,946	1,329	940	1,220	397	13	133	70	477
3	Kanubari	Total	1,824	427	600	1,220	397	237	64	34	1,056
		Rural	1,824	427	600	1,220	397	237	64	34	1,056
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Longding	Total	2,478	1,016	770	482	84	20	55	26	1,577
		Rural	2,478	1,016	770	482	84	20	55	26	1,577
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
5	Pumao	Total	567	10	63	5	0	1	0	1	500
		Rural	567	10	63	5	0	1	0	1	500
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Pungchao	Total	1,646	237	357	75	0	5	5	1	1,266
		Rural	1,646	237	357	75	0	5	5	1	1,266
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Laju	Total	1,779	144	234	99	0	3	2	2	1,513
		Rural	1,779	144	234	99	0	3	2	2	1,513
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Wakka	Total	1,627	142	191	57	3	2	5	3	1,413
		Rural	1,627	142	191	57	3	2	5	3	1,413
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District Total :	**Total**	**18,029**	**5,176**	**4,972**	**3,775**	**745**	**752**	**513**	**250**	**11,387**
		Rural	**14,846**	**3,147**	**3,510**	**1,935**	**192**	**403**	**261**	**124**	**10,521**
		Urban	**3,183**	**2,029**	**1,462**	**1,840**	**553**	**349**	**252**	**126**	**866**

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

The table reveals the fact that the availability of Banking services and availability of Television and Telephones in far off areas of the district is the remarkable achievement of the last decade. Number of households having these facilities are not very insignificant.

Major Social and Cultural Events

The district is predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes population. People of other communities are temporarily staying here for their livelihood who are mainly engaged in Govt. Services and other work only. The people of the district are very much concerned with the major social and cultural events of the district. Social and cultural events are very much associated with their day to day life. As such the social and religious life, the environments and other relevant aspects of the tribal people are also described in the following paragraphs along with the major social and cultural events for better understanding of their values and implications in the real social life of the people.

The major tribes that inhabit the Tirap district are '"**NOCTE" AND "WANCHO**". The Noctes are an important and progressive tribe living in the district. The dialects of Noctes are varied from village to village but they can be classified broadly into six group; Howa-Jap, Phothung-Jap, Kapa-Jap, Tang-Jap, Japo-Jap, Laju-Jap.

Morong Ghars, Dormitories for boys and girls respectively play an important role in the "Nocte and Wancho" Society. Each village has Morang Ghars for boys and girls. Generally, they call these institutions as "Morung" in common word. It is customary for boys and girls to become the members of their respective institutions when they attain the age of ten. They remains in their respective dormitories till their marriage. If a boy and a girl happen to like each other, negotiations are carried out between the boy's and the girl's parents. If approved by their parents formal marriage takes place according to their custom. The bride after marriage usually continues to live with her parents till the birth of her first child. It is expected that the boy, in the meantime, would be able to construct a house of his own.

There are many tribes inhabiting the district who were known by the names of Bordurias, Namsangias,

Paniduarias, Mithonias, Banpheras Joboas, Pongchaos etc. The tribes of the region were in constant communication with the plains people of Assam.

Festivals form an essential part of socio-religious life of different tribes of the district. Generally, festivals have direct or indirect bearing on the good harvesting of crops. In the Tirap district, the Nocte and its sub-tribes might have adopted a simple form of Vainshnavism many years ago and some times go to their Gossain for decisions in doubtful cases and to perform rites of purification after an offence has been committed. The "Chalo" is the main festivals of the "Noctes" community of Tirap district. This festival is celebrated in the month of November/December in every year just after harvesting crops. The people nourish themselves with newly harvested crops and pray to their Gods and Goddesses to bless them with highyield of crops in the coming year. Lot of merry-making singing and dancing are also performed.

On this occasion the local people after prayers to the "Sun" (Rang) for blessings for peace and prosperity of the world. The people eat and drink during the festival days and putting on colorful traditional customs dress and also performed the "Loku" dance. The people irrespective of rich and poor high and low mix freely thus bringing the people more together and relieving of their hard life.

The "Oriah" is the main festival of he "Wangchos" of Tirap district. This festival is celebrated in the month of February/March every year as they observed a new year festival. The people pray to the Almighty "Rang for a bumper harvest and all round well being of the people. They also perform the rituals during the festival and also attempt to ward off diseases, suffering from the community. The main theme of the festival is to ascertain peace and prosperity in the society. Martial dances with spears and arms are displayed with shout and stumping.

Source : District Research Officer,Tirap district, Khonsa.

(a) Natural and administrative developments

"Tirap District is comprised of both hills and plain areas but the plain area forms only a small fraction of the whole district. The several passes through the Patkoi range of hills forming the boundary between India and Burma is the main mountain system of the district running from north to south. It is linked with the Himalayan system of mountains. The Patkoi range covers the whole of the eastern part of the district. The natural drainage system runs from the east to the west and ultimately falls into the mighty Brahmaputra. The name of the district was also derived from one of the important rivers running through it.

There are quite a good number of spring heads in the Tirap district which are of great help to the people, being the source of salt water. The local people collected spring water and manufacture salt out of that. Such salt springs are very common in the Nocte area.

In Tirap district there are a few mountain tops which remains snow bound during the winter if not throughout the whole year. Most of the district is covered by dense tropical jungles and mountains. The district is gifted with tigers, elephants, Leopards, Panthers, Deer, Bears, wild dog, pig and hens etc. which are found in the foot hill areas. A particular species of Monkey is found throughout the district. Birds, snakes and reptiles of various species are also found throughout the district.

(b) Administrative Development :

So far as administration is concern the village organization is playing the same traditional role but with a new out look. The implementation of the Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967 is the first step to provide a new dimension to the administrative growth of the areas. Three tier system of Panchayat is counting the all short of development activities in the district of Arunachal Pradesh. Gram Panchayat at initial stage, Anchal Samity in middle and Zilla parishad in the last stage. Formation of Legislative Assembly in 1975 has further added vigour to this new dimension of the administrative growth. Reaction and repercussion in the traditional village organization due to the introduction of panchayati Raj and Legislative Assambly appears to be dormant. The Panchayati Raj System in Arunachal Pradesh has however, been discontinued in 1997 and at present not in operation.

(c) Significant activities during the decade :

Nocte and Wancho society has been undergoing a great change since the last decade in various aspects. Most visible change is found in their dress

and ornaments, food habits. A great change has been noticed in their economic sphere also. The trend of change in occupational structure is very conspicuous. All these changes may be attributed mainly to the influence of the modern education system, contact with the people living in plains and effect of urbanization. A great deal of change in agricultural practice is also noticed. Jhuming is being gradually replaced by terrace rice cultivation. This is due to the effort of the Government for the protection of land from soil erosion and deforestation. Subsidies on land reclamation in order to adopt terrace rice cultivation, have been extended by the Government at a very large scale, and simultaneously, practice of Jhuming has been discouraged. It is very interesting to note that changes in the method of agricultural practice have not yet affected their traditional festivals although almost all the festivals are associated with different agricultural operations. The reasons may be due to having little difference in various operations between the two methods of cultivation i.e. terrace rice (wet rice) cultivation and jhum cultivation. Another possible reason may be that jhuming is still very widely practiced and perhaps for this reason the social structure of the Nocte and Wancho Society has also not been changed to a greater extent. However, the system of giving bride price during marriage of a girl has been reformed to some extent in some areas. Instead of giving Mithun the people prefer to give money in cash to the father of the bride.

Source : Deputy Commissioner,Tirap District, Khonsa.

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 PublicWorks 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. 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.

PART A
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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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.

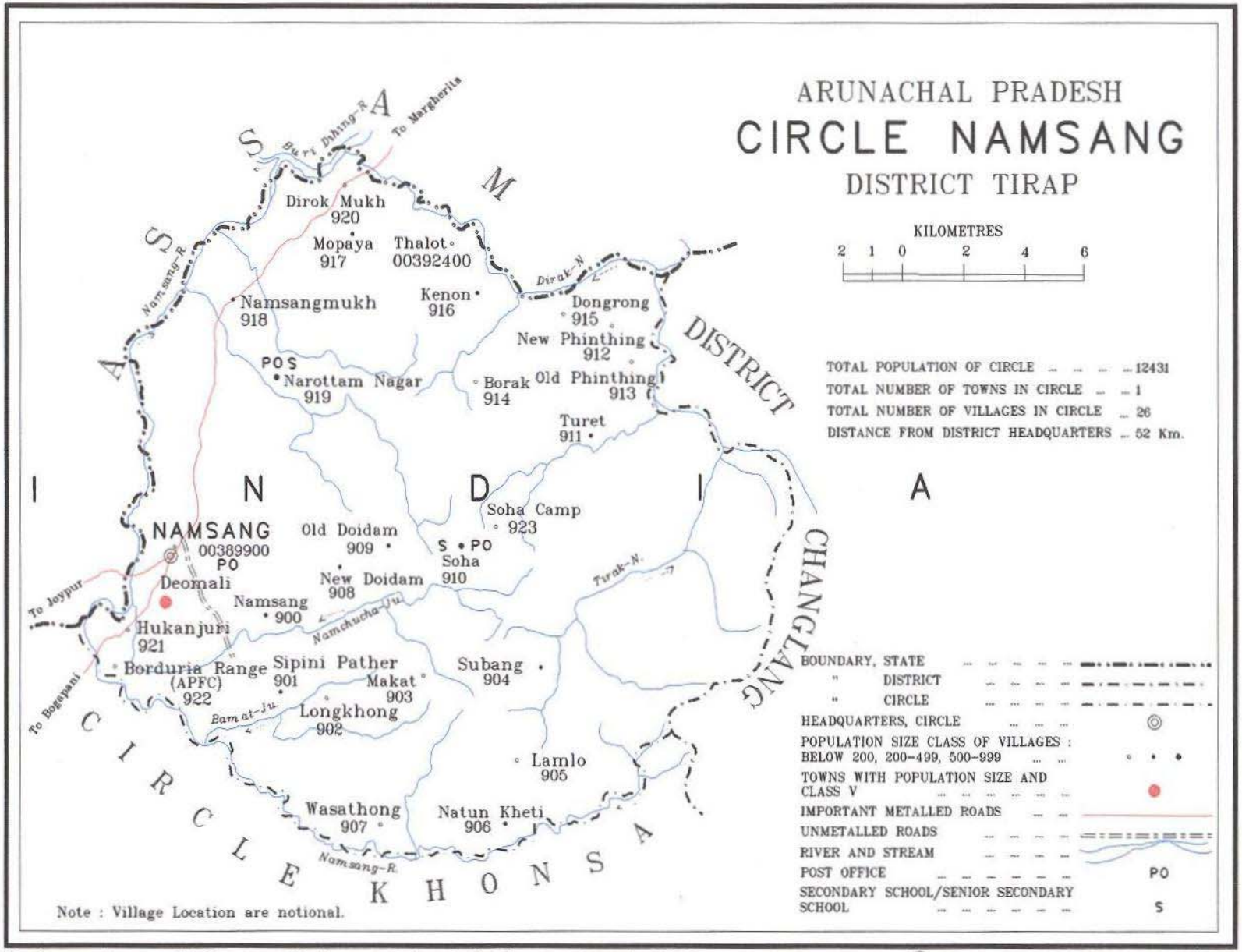
Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

(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

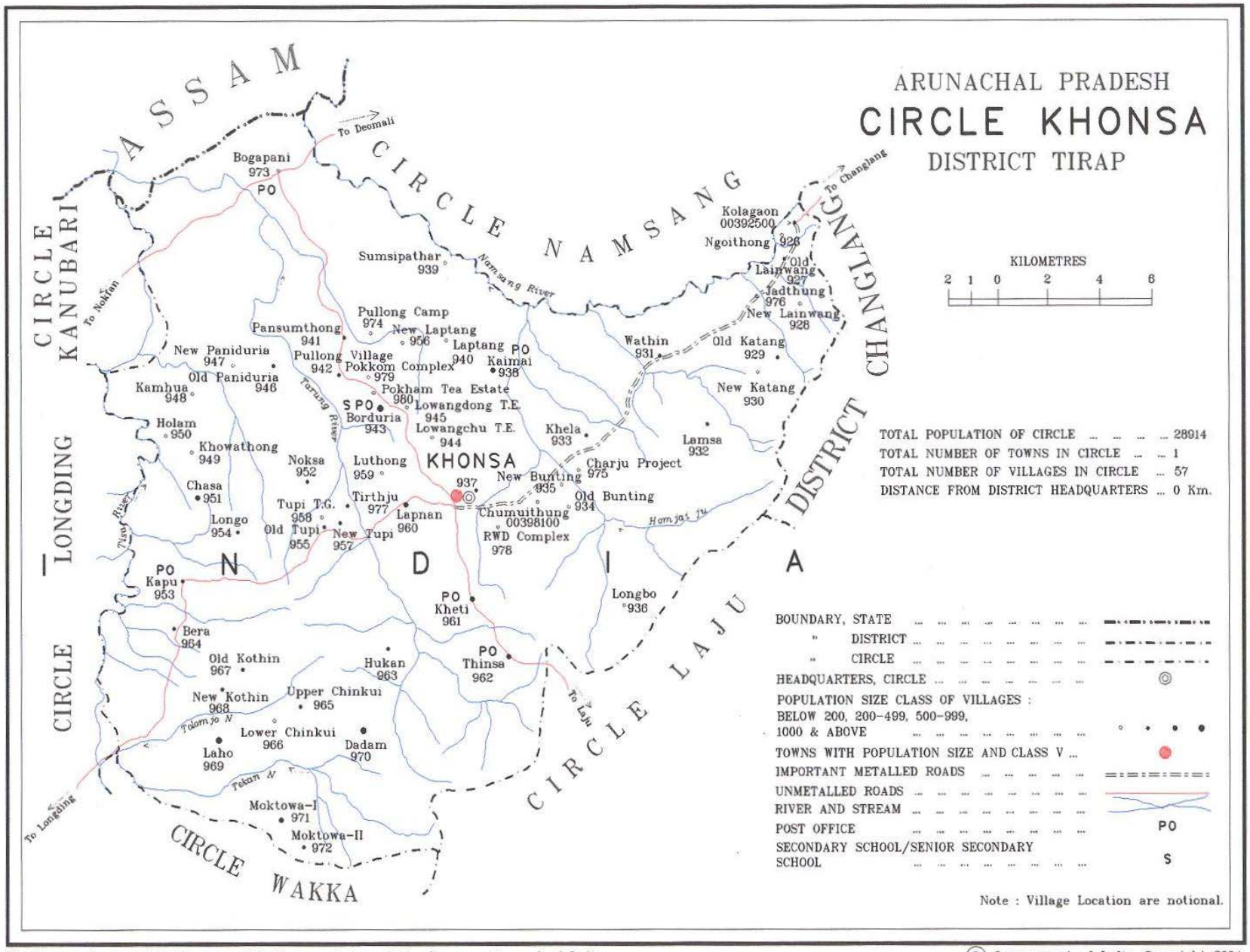
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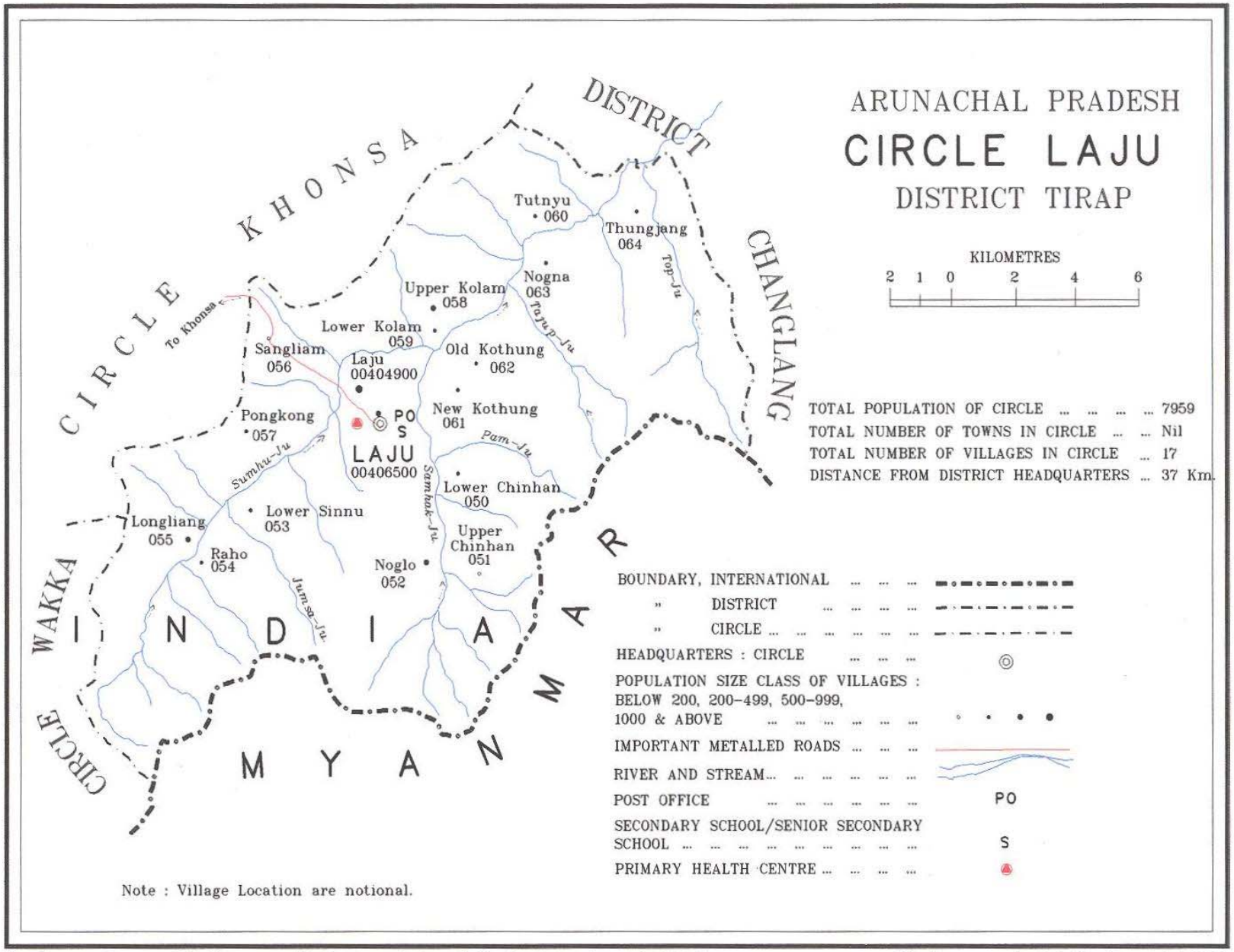
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES (C.D. BLOCK WISE)

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block: Namsang		
Name of Circle : Namsang (0001)			
1	Borak	00391400	
2	Borduria Range (APFC)	00392200	100020001000100007
3	Dirok Mukh	00392000	110020001000100005
4	Dongrong	00391500	110020001000100023
5	Hukanjuri	00392100	110020001000100006
6	Kenon	00391600	110020001000100024
7	Lamlo	00390500	110020001000100016
8	Longkhong	00390200	110020001000100011
9	Makat	00390300	110020001000100013
10	Mopaya	00391700	110020001000100004
11	Namsang	00390000	1100020001000100009
12	Namsang H.Q.	00389900	110020001000100008
13	Namsangmukh	00391800	110020001000100003
14	Narottam Nagar	00391900	110020001000100002
15	Natun Kheti	00390600	110020001000100014
16	New Doidam	00390800	110020001000100018
17	New Phinthing	00391200	110020001000100022
18	Old Doidam	00390900	110020001000100018
19	Old Phinthing	00391300	110020001000100021
20	Sipini Pather	00390100	110020001000100010
21	Soha	00391000	110020001000100019
22	Soha Camp	00392300	110020001000100026
23	Subang	00390400	110020001000100012
24	Thalot	00392400	
25	Turet	00391100	110020001000100020
26	Wasathong	00390700	110020001000100015
Name of Circle : Khonsa (0002)			
27	Bera	00396400	110010001000100042
28	Bogapani	00397300	110010001000100018
29	Borduria	00394300	110010001000100024
30	Charju Project	00397500	110010001000100010
31	Chasa	00395100	110010001000100030
32	Chumuithung	00398100	
33	Dadam	00397000	110010001000100048

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

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
34	Holam	00395000	110010001000100028
35	Hukan	00396300	110010001000100041
36	Jadthung	00397600	
37	Kaimai	00393800	110010001000100016
38	Kamhua	00394800	110010001000100027
39	Kapu	00395300	110010001000100032
40	Khela	00393300	110010001000100009
41	Kheti	00396100	110010001000100039
42	Khonsa	00393700	110010001000100015
43	Khowathong	00394900	110010001000100029
44	Kolagaon	00392500	110010001000100001
45	Laho	00396900	110010001000100047
46	Lamsa	00393200	110010001000100008
47	Lapnan	00396000	110010001000100038
48	Laptang	00394000	110010001000100020
49	Longbo	00393600	110010001000100013
50	Longo	00395400	110010001000100033
51	Lowangchu T.E.	00394400	
52	Lowangdong T.E.	00394500	
53	Lower Chinkui	00396600	110010001000100044
54	Luthong	00395900	110010001000100037
55	Moktowa - I	00397100	110010001000100049
56	Moktowa- II	00397200	110010001000100049
57	New Bunting	00393500	110010001000100012
58	New Katang	00393000	110010001000100006
59	New Kothin	00396800	110010001000100046
60	New Lainwang	00392800	110010001000100004
61	New Laptang	00395600	110020001000100020
62	New Paniduria	00394700	110010001000100026
63	New Tupi	00395700	110010001000100035
64	Ngoithong	00392600	110010001000100002
65	Noksa	00395200	110010001000100031
66	Old Bunting	00393400	110010001000100011
67	Old Katang	00392900	110010001000100005
68	Old Kothin	00396700	110010001000100045
69	Old Lainwang	00392700	110010001000100003

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

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
70	Old Paniduria	00394600	110010001000100025
71	Old Tupi	00395500	110010001000100034
72	Pansumthong	00394100	110010001000100021
73	Pokham Tea Estate	00398000	
74	Pokkom Complex	00397900	
75	Pullong Camp	00397400	110010001000100022
76	Pullong Vill.	00394200	110010001000100023
77	RWD Complex	00397800	
78	Sumsipathar	00393900	110010001000100017
79	Thinsa	00396200	110010001000100040
80	Tirthju	00397700	110010001000100036
81	Tupi Tea garden	00395800	
82	Upper Chinkui	00396500	110010001000100043
83	Wathin	00393100	110010001000100007
Name of Circle : Laju (0008)			
84	Laju	00404900	110030001000100016
85	Laju H.Q.	00406500	110030001000100018
86	Longliang	00405500	110030001000100004
87	Lower Chinhan	00405000	110030001000100014
88	Lower Kolam	00405900	110030001000100008
89	Lower Sinnu	00405300	110030001000100002
90	New Kothung	00406100	110030001000100012
91	Noglo	00405200	110030001000100015
92	Nogna	00406300	110030001000100010
93	Old Kothung	00406200	110030001000100011
94	Pongkong	00405700	110030001000100005
95	Raho	00405400	110030001000100001
96	Sangliam	00405600	110030001000100006
97	Thungjang	00406400	110030001000100017
98	Tutnyu	00406000	110030001000100009
99	Upper Chinhan	00405100	110030001000100013
100	Upper Kolam	00405800	110030001000100007

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: Namsang (0001)												
1	Namsang H.Q. (00389900)	-	94	39	P M C(10+)	PHS 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+)
2	Namsang (00390000)	-	379	83	- P(5-10) 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+)
3	Sipini Pather (00390100)	-	323	56	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+)
4	Longkhong (00390200)	-	156	46	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+)
5	Makat (00390300)	-	144	29	P M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(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+)
6	Subang (00390400)	-	205	39	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- 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	Lamlo (00390500)	-	113	22	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+)
8	Natun Kheti (00390600)	-	332	63	P 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Wasathong (00390700)	-	196	54	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+)
10	New Doidam (00390800)	-	212	49	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+)

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	Deomali (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Maize, Millet	-	Namsang H.Q.	1
MR	Deomali (12)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Namsang	2
MR	Deomali (7)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sipini Pather	3
PR	Deomali (6)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longkhong	4
MR	Deomali (9)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Makat	5
MR	Deomali (17)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Subang	6
MR	Deomali (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lamlo	7
MR	Deomali (24)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Natun Kheti	8
MR	Deomali (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Wasathong	9
PR	Deomali (32)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Doidam	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	Old Doidam (00390900)	-	432	85	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+)
12	Soha (00391000)	-	886	171	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Turet (00391100)	-	473	89	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+)
14	New Phinthing (00391200)	-	122	27	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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+)
15	Old Phinthing (00391300)	-	126	27	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(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Borak (00391400)	-	76	17	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(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Dongrong (00391500)	-	198	34	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(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Kenon (00391600)	-	212	42	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+)
19	Mopaya (00391700)	-	237	46	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+)
20	Namsangmukh (00391800)	-	374	99	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(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(5-10) 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	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	Deomali (35)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Doidam	11
MR	Deomali (28)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Soha	12
MR	Deomali (26)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Turet	13
MR	Deomali (74)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Phinthing	14
MR	Deomali (15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Phinthing	15
MR	Deomali (23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Borak	16
MR	Deomali (290)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dongrong	17
MR	Deomali (27)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kenon	18
MR	Deomali (9)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mopaya	19
PR	Deomali (10)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Namsangmukh	20

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
21	Narottam Nagar (00391900)	-	761	118	P M S PUC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(15)	- 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(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Dirok Mukh (00392000)	-	22	6	- 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+)
23	Hukanjuri (00392100)	-	31	11	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH(10) PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Borduria Range (Apfc) (00392200)	-	45	16	- 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+)
25	Soha Camp (00392300)	-	128	36	P M S C(10+)	PHS 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+)
26	Thalot (00392400)	-	93	17	- 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+)
27	Kolagaon (00392500)	-	386	74	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	D CHW 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	Ngoithong (00392600)	-	138	23	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+)
29	Old Lainwang (00392700)	-	229	36	P M(10+) C(10+)	CHW 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	New Lainwang (00392800)	-	122	18	P AC 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+)
31	Old Katang (00392900)	-	351	53	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS 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): 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	Deomali (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Narottam Nagar	21
PR	Deomali (30)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dirok Mukh	22
PR	Deomali (5)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Hukanjuri	23
PR	Deomali (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Borduria Range (Apfc)	24
PR	Deomali (22)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Soha Camp	25
MR	Deomali (21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Thalot	26
PR	Khonsa (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kolagaon	27
MR	Khonsa (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ngoithong	28
MR	Khonsa (45)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Lainwang	29
MR	Khonsa (42)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Lainwang	30
FP	Khonsa (30)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Katang	31

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
32	New Katang (00393000)	-	169	22	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- 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+)
33	Wathin (00393100)	-	214	41	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CHW 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+)
34	Lamsa (00393200)	-	425	83	P AC 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	Khela (00393300)	-	441	80	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Old Bunting (00393400)	-	153	34	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(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	New Bunting (00393500)	-	135	26	P M(5-10) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Longbo (00393600)	-	170	39	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+)
39	Khonsa (00393700)	-	484	92	P AC M(< 5) C(5-10)	CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH PO(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Kaimai (00393800)	-	608	148	P M C(10+)	MCW CHW H(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+)
41	Sumsipathar (00393900)	-	147	32	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+)
42	Laptang (00394000)	-	174	46	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+)

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
MR	Khonsa (32)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Katang	32
PR	Khonsa (21)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Wathin	33
PR	Khonsa (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lamsa	34
PR	Khonsa (9)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khela	35
PR	Khonsa (29)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Bunting	36
PR	Khonsa (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Bunting	37
PR	Khonsa (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longbo	38
PR	Khonsa (2)	EO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khonsa	39
PR	Khonsa (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kaimai	40
MR	Khonsa (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sumsipathar	41
MR	Khonsa (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Laptang	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	Pansumthong (00394100)	-	226	58	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+)
44	Pullong Vill. (00394200)	-	448	75	P M AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
45	Borduria (00394300)	-	1,589	306	P M S AC C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-T	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Lowangchu T.E. (00394400)	-	100	24	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Lowangdong T.E. (00394500)	-	43	16	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) 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(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Old Paniduria (00394600)	-	406	90	P M AC 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(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
49	New Paniduria (00394700)	-	49	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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Kamhua (00394800)	-	56	11	P AC 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(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	Khowathong (00394900)	-	149	24	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+)
52	Holam (00395000)	-	88	15	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+)
53	Chasa (00395100)	-	812	144	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) 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
PR	Khonsa (31)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pansumthong	43
PR	Khonsa (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pullong Vill.	44
PR	Khonsa (9)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Borduria	45
FP	Khonsa3 (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lowangchu T.E.	46
FP	Khonsa (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lowangdong T.E.	47
MR	Khonsa (18)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Paniduria	48
MR	Khonsa (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Paniduria	49
MR	Khonsa (27)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kamhua	50
MR	Khonsa (27)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khowathong	51
PR	Khonsa (34)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Holam	52
PR	Khonsa (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chasa	53

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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
54	Noksa (00395200)	-	394	98	P AC 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+)
55	Kapu (00395300)	-	493	91	P M AC O C(10+)	DH 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+)
56	Longo (00395400)	-	406	82	P AC 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+)
57	Old Tupi (00395500)	-	448	88	P M AC 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+)
58	New Laptang (00395600)	-	169	40	P M 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+)
59	New Tupi (00395700)	-	280	53	P AC M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) 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+)
60	Luthong (00395900)	-	185	48	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) 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+)
61	Tupi Tea Garden (00395800)	-	92	28	- 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(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Lapnan (00396000)	-	717	131	P M 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(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Kheti (00396100)	-	754	148	P M AC C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
64	Thinsa (00396200)	-	644	109	P M AC C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
65	Hukan (00396300)	-	475	72	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+)

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
MR	Khonsa (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Noksa	54
PR	Khonsa (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kapu	55
PR	Khonsa (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longo	56
PR	Khonsa (19)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Tupi	57
MR	Khonsa (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Laptang	58
PR	Khonsa (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Tupi	59
PR	Khonsa (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Luthong	60
MR	Khonsa (14)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tupi Tea Garden	61
PR	Khonsa (3)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lapnan	62
PR	Khonsa (2)	EA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kheti	63
PR	Khonsa (7)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Thinsa	64
FP	Khonsa (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Hukan	65

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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
66	Bera (00396400)	-	367	81	P AC M(< 5) C(10+)	MCW CWC H(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+)
67	Upper Chinkui (00396500)	-	337	53	P M AC 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
68	Lower Chinkui (00396600)	-	199	33	P AC 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
69	Old Kothin (00396700)	-	327	52	P AC 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+)
70	New Kothin (00396800)	-	399	69	P AC 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+)
71	Laho (00396900)	-	1,110	199	P M AC C(10+)	CHW 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	Dadam (00397000)	-	1,182	214	P M C(10+)	PHS CHW 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
73	Moktowa - I (00397100)	-	689	114	- 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
74	Moktowa- Ii (00397200)	-	444	77	P M AC 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+)
75	Bogapani (00397300)	-	144	44	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(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+)
76	Pullong Camp (00397400)	-	42	10	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	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	Khonsa (17)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bera	66
MR	Khonsa (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Upper Chinkui	67
MR	Khonsa (23)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Chinkui	68
MR	Khonsa (24)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Kothin	69
MR	Khonsa (37)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Kothin	70
MR	Khonsa (37)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Laho	71
FP	Khonsa (48)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Dadam	72
MR	Khonsa (29)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Moktowa - I	73
MR	Khonsa (32)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Moktowa- Ii	74
PR	Khonsa (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bogapani	75
PR	Khonsa (19)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pullong Camp	76

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
77	Charju Project (00397500)	-	84	24	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
78	Jadthung (00397600)	-	86	17	P AC 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+)
79	Tirthju (00397700)	-	485	102	- 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+)
80	Rwd Complex (00397800)	-	162	48	- 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+)
81	Pokkom Complex (00397900)	-	162	12	P 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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
82	Pokham Tea Estate (00398000)	-	25	8	- 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+)
83	Chumuithung (00398100)	-	68	10	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
84	Laju (00404900)	-	1,699	394	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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+)
85	Lower Chinhan (00405000)	-	480	120	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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+)
86	Upper Chinhan (00405100)	-	80	18	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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+)
87	Noglo (00405200)	-	704	173	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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(5-10) 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	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	Khonsa (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Charju Project	77
MR	Khonsa (38)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jadthung	78
PR	Khonsa (13)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tirthju	79
PR	Khonsa (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Rwd Complex	80
PR	Khonsa (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pokkom Complex	81
FP	Khonsa (21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pokham Tea Estate	82
MR	Khonsa (8)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chumuithung	83
MR	Khonsa (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Laju	84
MR	Khonsa (59)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Chinhan	85
MR	Khonsa (48)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Upper Chinhan	86
MR	Khonsa (47)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Noglo	87

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
88	Lower Sinnu (00405300)	-	309	67	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+)
89	Raho (00405400)	-	277	61	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
90	Longliang (00405500)	-	623	135	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+)
91	Sangliam (00405600)	-	148	32	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
92	Pongkong (00405700)	-	283	60	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
93	Upper Kolam (00405800)	-	585	114	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+)
94	Lower Kolam (00405900)	-	368	67	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+)
95	Tutnyu (00406000)	-	490	107	P M(5-10) C(10+)	CHW 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+)
96	New Kothung (00406100)	-	405	79	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+)
97	Old Kothung (00406200)	-	390	83	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+)

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	Khonsa (26)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Sinnu	88
MR	Khonsa (26)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Raho	89
MR	Khonsa (29)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longliang	90
PR	Khonsa (201)		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Sangliam	91
MR	Khonsa (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pongkong	92
MR	Khonsa (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Upper Kolam	93
MR	Khonsa (48)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Kolam	94
MR	Khonsa (58)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tutnyu	95
MR	Khonsa (50)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	New Kothung	96
MR	Khonsa (49)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Old Kothung	97

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
98	Nogna (00406300)	-	344	65	P M C(10+)	PHS 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+)
99	Thungjang (00406400)	-	209	40	P M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
100	Laju H.Q. (00406500)	-	565	155	P M S 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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**34010**	**6870**	**P(83) M(22) S(4) PUC AC(24) O**	**D DH MCW(2) CWC PHC(2) PHS(11) CHW(8)**	**T(100) R(2) S**	**PO(12) PH(33)**			**CV(2)**	**BS(33)**

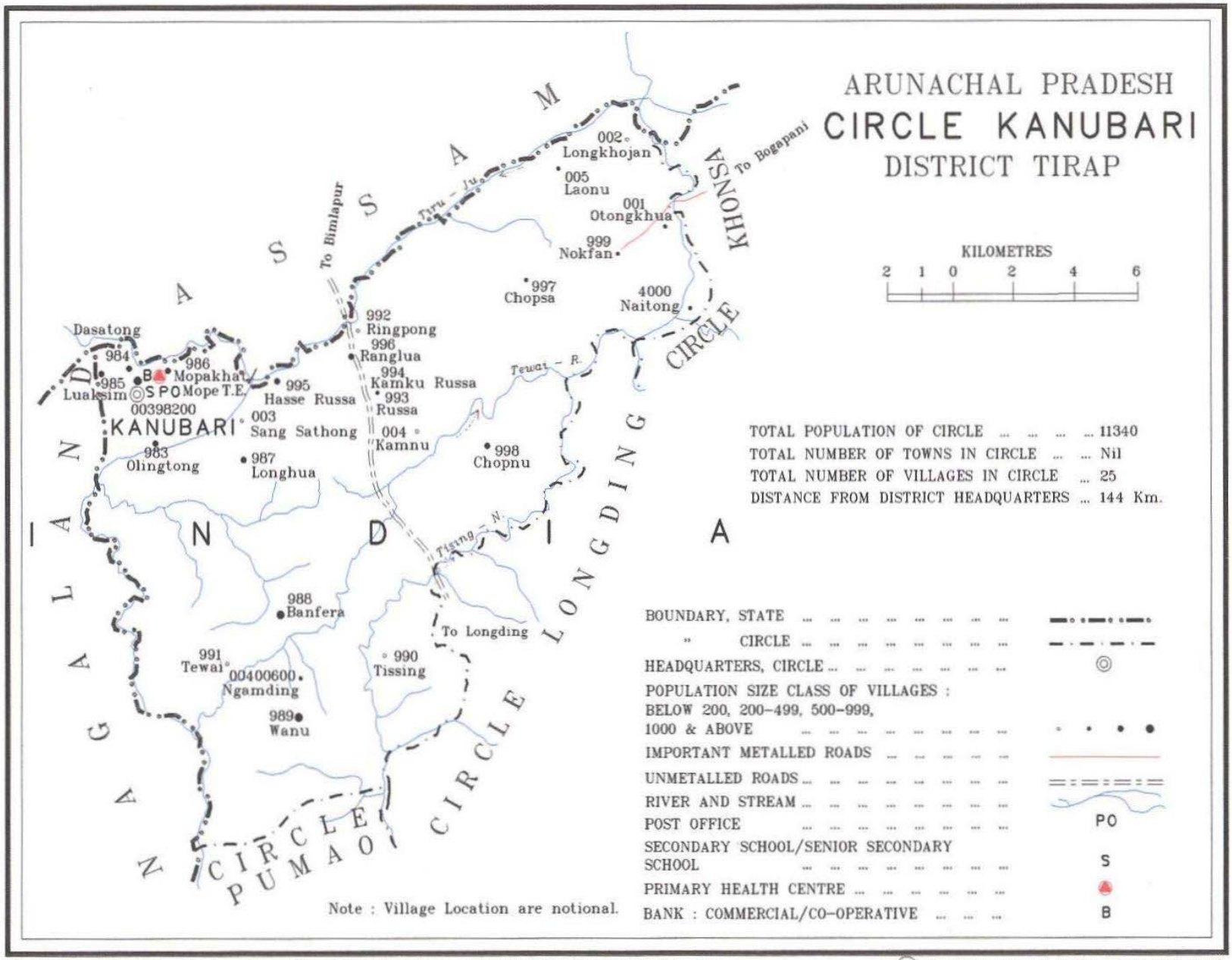
Village Directory

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	Khonsa (47)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Nogna	98
MR	Khonsa (67)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Thungjang	99
PR	Khonsa (48)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Laju H.Q.	100

PR(41) **MR(53)** **FP(6)**	**ED(90)** **EO(1)** **EA(1)**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

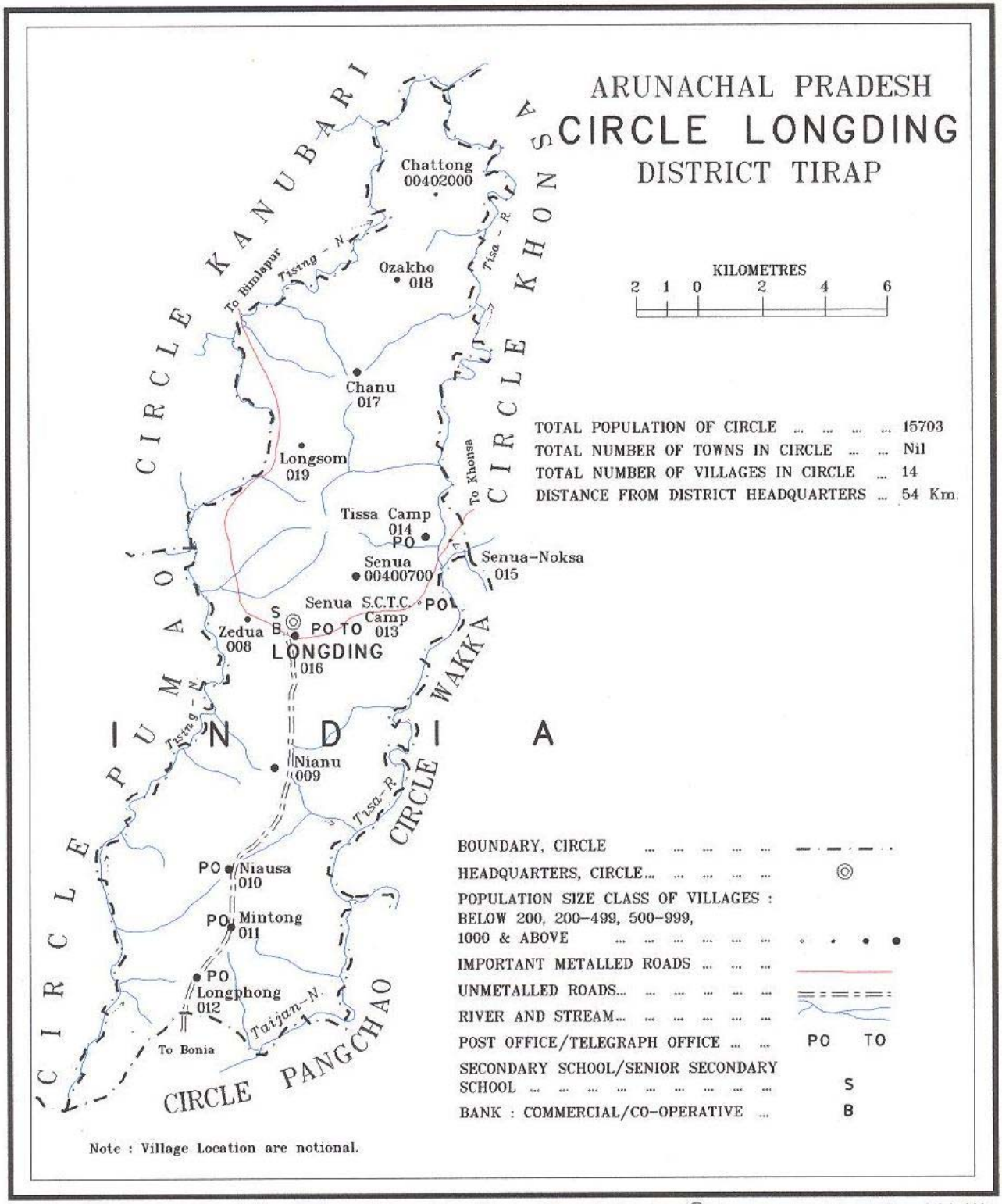
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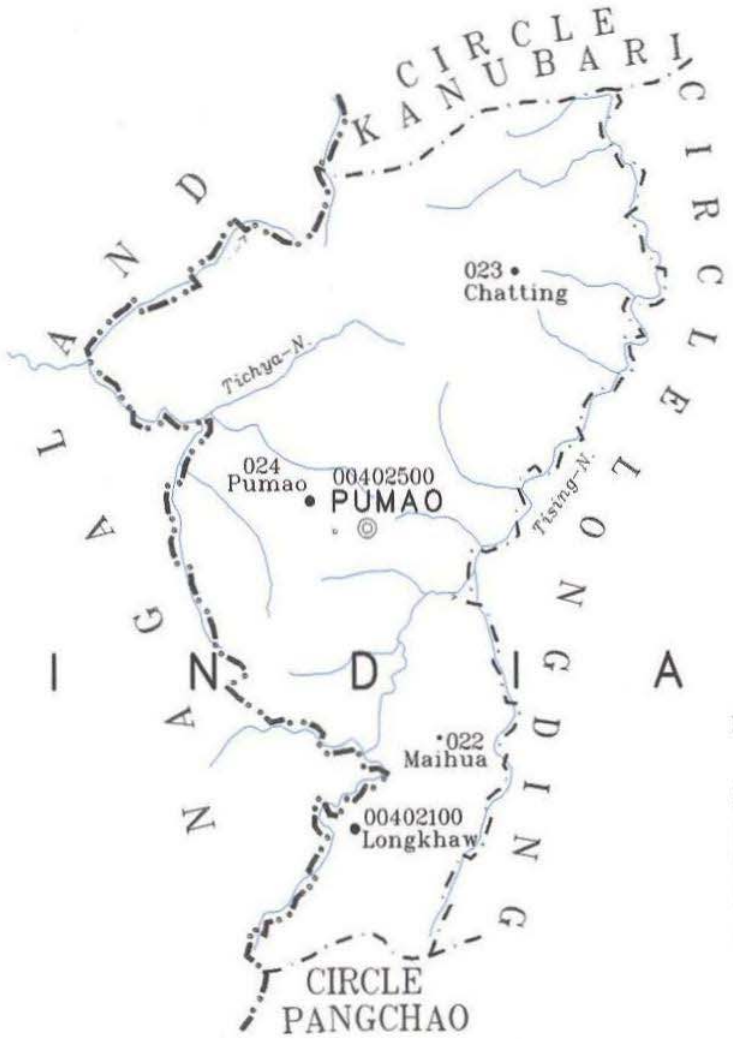
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE PUMAO
DISTRICT TIRAP

KILOMETRES

2 1 0 2 4 6

TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE 4312
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE ... ... Nil
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ... 5
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ... 74 Km.

BOUNDARY, STATE ... ...
" CIRCLE ... ...
HEADQUARTERS: CIRCLE ... ...
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES :
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999,
1000 & ABOVE ... ...
RIVER AND STREAM ... ...

Note : Village Location are notional.

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

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block: Niausa		
Name of Circle : Kanubari (0003)			
1	Banfera	00398800	110080003000300009
2	Chopnu	00399800	110080003000300007
3	Chopsa	00399700	110080003000300003
4	Dasatong	00398400	110080003000300016
5	Hasse Russa	00399500	110080003000300019
6	Kamku Russa	00399400	
7	Kamnu	00400400	110080003000300005
8	Kanubari H.Q.	00398200	110080003000300028
9	Laonu	00400500	110080003000300006
10	Longhua	00398700	110080003000300014
11	Longkhojan	00400200	110080003000300020
12	Luaksim	00398500	110080003000300017
13	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	00398600	110080003000300001
14	Naitong	00400000	110080003000300018
15	Ngamding	00400600	
16	Nokfan	00399900	110080003000300004
17	Olingtong	00398300	110080003000300015
18	Otongkhua	00400100	110080003000300021
19	Ranglua	00399600	110080003000300023
20	Ringpong	00399200	
21	Russa	00399300	110080003000300002
22	Sang Sathong	00400300	
23	Tewai	00399100	110080003000300026
24	Tissing	00399000	110080003000300025
25	Wanu	00398900	110080003000300010
Name of Circle : Longding (0004)			
26	Chanu	00401700	110080003000300024
27	Chattong	00402000	110080003000300012
28	Longding H.Q.	00401600	110040003000300010
29	Longphong	00401200	110040003000300006
30	Longsom	00401900	110080003000300013
31	Mintong	00401100	110040003000300005
32	Nianu	00400900	110040003000300003
33	Niausa	00401000	110040003000300004

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

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
34	Ozakho	00401800	110080003000300011
35	Senua	00400700	110040003000300001
36	Senua Noksa	00401500	110040003000300009
37	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	00401300	110040003000300007
38	Tissa Camp	00401400	110040003000300008
39	Zedua	00400800	110040003000300002
Name of Circle : Pumao (0005)			
40	Chatting	00402300	110060003000300003
41	Longkhaw	00402100	110060003000300001
42	Maihua	00402200	110060003000300002
43	Pumao	00402400	110060003000300004
44	Pumao H.Q.	00402500	110060003000300005

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: Niausa (0002)												
1	Kanubari H.Q. (00398200)	-	1,111	268	P M S PUC C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T SS-T	PO PH(150)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Olingtong (00398300)	-	646	127	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Dasatong (00398400)	-	643	116	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(10) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Luaksim (00398500)	-	503	84	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T SS-T	PH(7) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Mopakhat/Mope T.E. (00398600)	-	803	150	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH(7) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Longhua (00398700)	-	577	84	P 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+)
7	Banfera (00398800)	-	1,033	136	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
8	Wanu (00398900)	-	1,182	150	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC 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	Tissing (00399000)	-	12	4	- 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+)
10	Tewai (00399100)	-	8	4	- P(5-10) 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+)

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	Sonari (43)	ED	N M	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kanubari H.Q.	1
PR	Sonari (44)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Olingtong	2
PR	Sonari (44)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Dasatong	3
PR	Soanri (45)	ED	-	, Bamboo Products	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Luaksim	4
PR	Sonari (47)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	5
MR	Naharkatia (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Longhua	6
FP	Sonari (62)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Banfera	7
MR	Naharkatia (60)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Wanu	8
PR	Sonari (58)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Tissing	9
PR	Sonari (57)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Tewai	10

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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	Ringpong (00399200)	-	16	4	- P(5-10) M(5-10) 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	Russa (00399300)	-	445	71	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W SS-W	- 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	Kamku Russa (00399400)	-	270	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(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Hasse Russa (00399500)	-	508	93	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+)
15	Ranglua (00399600)	-	751	153	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
16	Chopsa (00399700)	-	326	53	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC 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+)
17	Chopnu (00399800)	-	847	127	P M C(10+)	PHS 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+)
18	Nokfan (00399900)	-	399	65	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC 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+)
19	Naitong (00400000)	-	296	47	P M(10+) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW SS-TW	- 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	Otongkhua (00400100)	-	416	75	P 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+)

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	Sonari (79)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Ringpong	11
PR	Naharkatia (56)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Russa	12
PR	Sonari (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Kamku Russa	13
PR	Sonari (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Hasse Russa	14
MR	Sonari (60)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Ranglua	15
MR	Naharkatia (30)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Millet	-	Chopsa	16
FP	Naharkatia (70)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Chopnu	17
MR	Deomali (29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Nokfan	18
PR	Deomali (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Arum	-	Naitong	19
MR	Deomali (26)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Millet	-	Otongkhua	20

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
21	Longkhojan (00400200)	-	105	20	P 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+)
22	Sang Sathong (00400300)	-	88	14	- P(< 5) 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+)
23	Kamnu (00400400)	-	106	18	- P(5-10) M(< 5) 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+)
24	Laonu (00400500)	-	222	36	- P(10+) M(10+) C(10+)	CWC 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+)
25	Ngamding (00400600)	-	27	6	- P(< 5) 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+)
26	Senua (00400700)	-	1,345	206	P AC O(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	TK S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Zedua (00400800)	-	797	98	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TK SS-T	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Nianu (00400900)	-	1,448	246	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Niausa (00401000)	-	1,716	239	P M C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK SS-TK	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Mintong (00401100)	-	1,250	183	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK S SS-TK	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
MR	Namrup (20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Millet	-	Longkhojan	21
MR	Sonari (51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Millet,Tapioca	-	Sang Sathong	22
MR	Naharkatia (63)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Millet,Tapioca	-	Kamnu	23
FP	Sonari (65)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Laonu	24
MR	Naharkatia (54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ngamding	25
PR	Khonsa (54)	ED	-	Wancho Bag, Beat Neckless, Wood Curving	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Senua	26
PR	Khonsa (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Zedua	27
PR	Khonsa (63)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Nianu	28
PR	Khonsa (66)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Niausa	29
PR	Khonsa (70)	ED	-	Wancho Bag, Beat Neckless, Wood Curving	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Mintong	30

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
31	Longphong (00401200)	-	1,070	161	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK S SS-TK	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Senua S.C.T.C Camp (00401300)	-	83	31	P M(5-10) C(10+)	DH H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	S SS-S	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Tissa Camp (00401400)	-	1,083	213	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T R S 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+)
34	Senua Noksa (00401500)	-	267	50	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(5-10) 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(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Longding H.Q. (00401600)	-	3,615	795	P M C(10+)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T O SS-T	PO TO PH(10)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Chanu (00401700)	-	1,218	189	P M(10+) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T SS-T	PH(10) PO(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Ozakho (00401800)	-	555	84	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+)
38	Longsom (00401900)	-	912	137	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+)
39	Chattong (00402000)	-	344	59	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+)
40	Longkhaw (00402100)	-	1,596	200	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+)

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	Khonsa (76)	ED	-	Wancho Bag, Beat Neckless, Wood Curving	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longphong	31
PR	Khonsa (55)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	32
PR	Khonsa (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Tissa Camp	33
PR	Khonsa (41)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Senua Noksa	34
PR	Khonsa (54)	ED	-	Wancho Bag, Beat Neckless, Wood Curving	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longding H.Q.	35
MR	Khonsa (56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chanu	36
FP	Khonsa (61)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ozakho	37
FP	Khonsa (63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longsom	38
MR	Khonsa (68)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chattong	39
MR	Khonsa (17)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longkhaw	40

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and

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)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	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
41	Maihua (00402200)	-	356	54	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+)
42	Chatting (00402300)	-	889	113	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+)
43	Pumao (00402400)	-	1,427	192	P M(10+) C(10+)	CHW 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+)
44	Pumao H.Q. (00402500)	-	44	15	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	PHS 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+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**31355**	**5230**	**P(34) M(4) SUC AC O(2)**	**DH MCW CWC(6) PHC PHS(7) CHW**	**T(22) W TK(6) TW R(8) C(8) S(7)**	**PO(7) TO PH(214)**	**CM(2)**			**BS(7)**

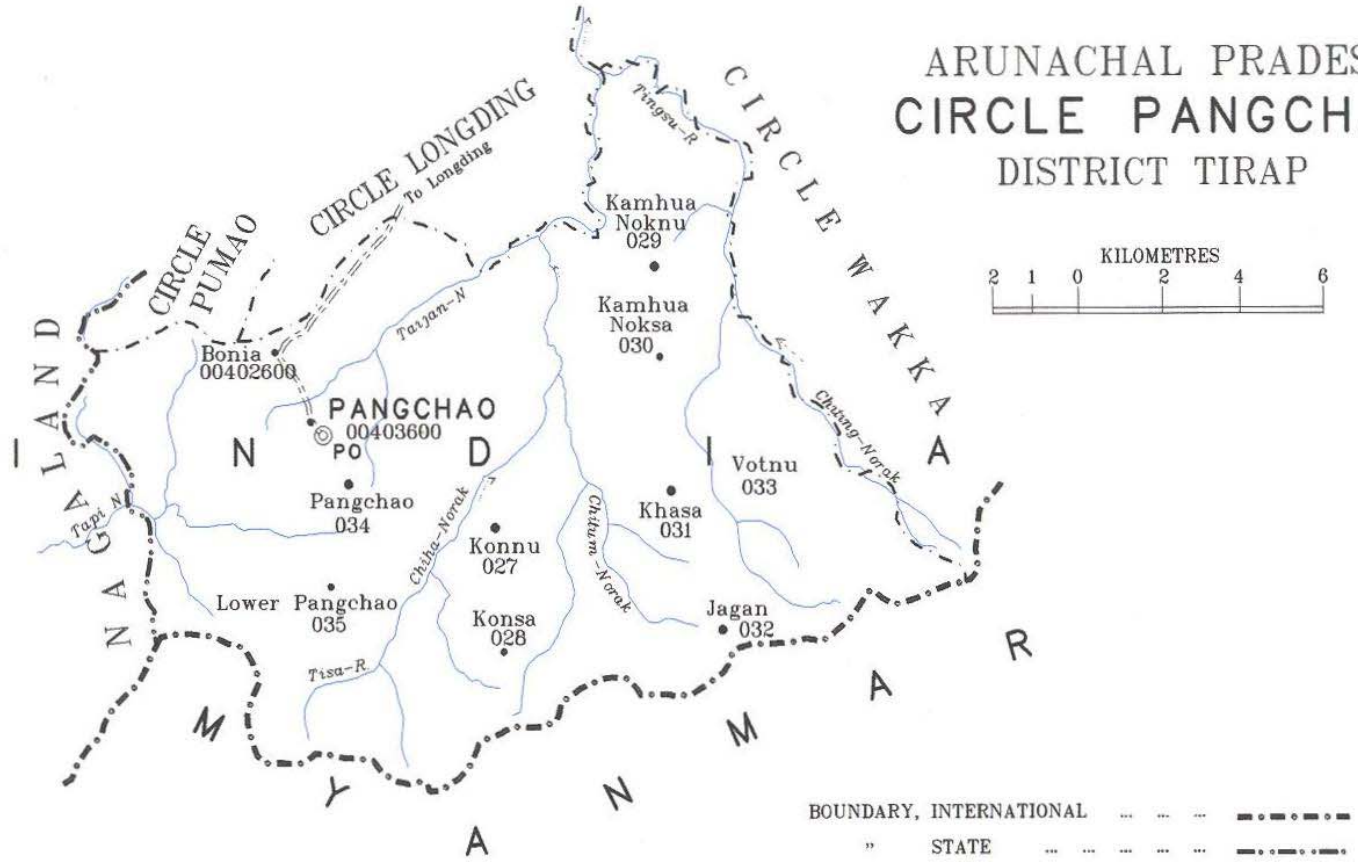
Village Directory

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	Khonsa (15)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Maihua	41
MR	Khonsa (19)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chatting	42
MR	Khonsa (17)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pumao	43
MR	Khonsa (20)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pumao H.Q.	44
PR(22) MR(17) FP(5)		**ED(36)**	**N**	**M**	**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
CIRCLE PANGCHAO
DISTRICT TIRAP



KILOMETRES
2 1 0 2 4 6

TOTAL POPULATION OF CIRCLE	10421
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN CIRCLE	Nil
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN CIRCLE ...	11
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ...	83 Km.

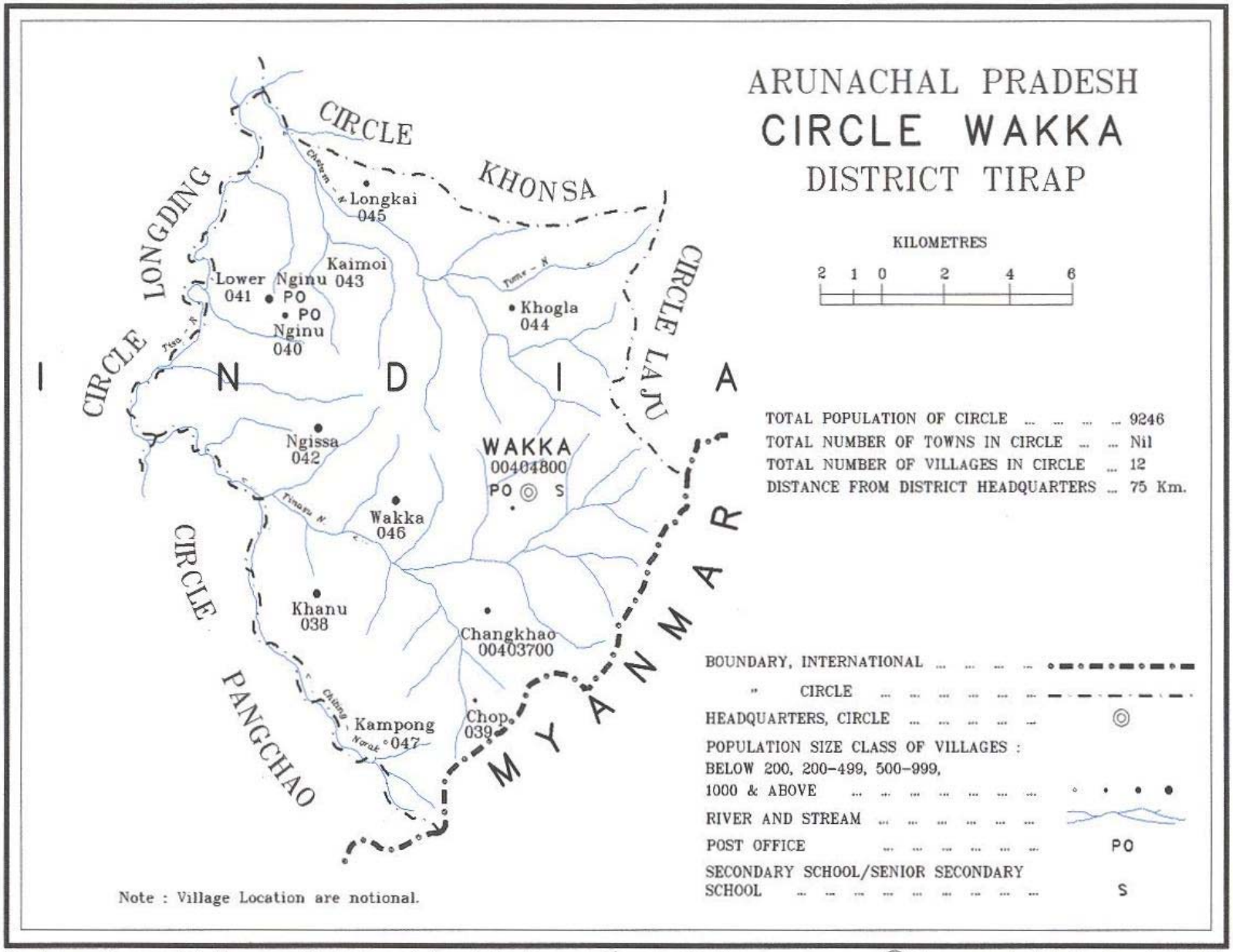
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
" STATE	
" CIRCLE	
HEADQUARTERS, CIRCLE	◎
POPULATION SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES : 500–999, 1000 & ABOVE	• •
UNMETALLED ROADS	
RIVER AND STREAM	
POST OFFICE	PO

Note : Village Location are notional.

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

Name of the District : Tirap

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
	Name of CD Block : Pangchao-Wakka		
Name of Circle : Pangchao (0006)			
1	Bonia	00402600	110070002000200001
2	Jagan	00403200	110070002000200007
3	Kamhua Noknu	00402900	110070002000200004
4	Kamhua Noksa	00403000	110070002000200005
5	Khasa	00403100	110070002000200006
6	Konnu	00402700	110070002000200002
7	Konsa	00402800	110070002000200003
8	Lower Pangchao	00403500	110070002000200009
9	Pangchao	00403400	110070002000200009
10	Pangchao H.Q.	00403600	110070002000200010
11	Votnu	00403300	110070002000200008
Name of Circle : Wakka (0007)			
12	Changkhao	00403700	110050002000200001
13	Chop	00403900	110050002000200003
14	Kaimoi	00404300	110050002000200006
15	Kampong	00404700	110050002000200010
16	Khanu	00403800	110050002000200002
17	Khogla	00404400	110050002000200007
18	Longkai	00404500	110050002000200008
19	Lower Nginu	00404100	110050002000200004
20	Nginu	00404000	110050002000200004
21	Ngissa	00404200	110050002000200005
22	Wakka	00404600	110050002000200009
23	Wakka H.Q.	00404800	110050002000200011

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: Pangchao-Wakka (0003)												
1	Bonia (00402600)	-	897	133	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T 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+)
2	Konnu (00402700)	-	1,080	185	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+)
3	Konsa (00402800)	-	698	122	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+)
4	Kamhua Noknu (00402900)	-	1,357	218	P AC(2) 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+)
5	Kamhua Noksa (00403000)	-	769	128	P AC 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+)
6	Khasa (00403100)	-	1,283	208	P M AC 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+)
7	Jagan (00403200)	-	649	95	P AC M(< 5) 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+)
8	Votnu (00403300)	-	639	97	P 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+)
9	Pangchao (00403400)	-	1,513	218	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) 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+)
10	Lower Pangchao (00403500)	-	786	116	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) 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+)

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	Khonsa (25)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Bonia	1
PR	Khonsa (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Konnu	2
PR	Khonsa (100)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Konsa	3
FP	Khonsa (78)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kamhua Noknu	4
FP	Khonsa (81)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kamhua Noksa	5
FP	Khonsa (87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khasa	6
FP	Khonsa (89)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Jagan	7
MR	Khonsa (103)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Votnu	8
MR	Khonsa (76)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pangchao	9
MR	Khonsa (85)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Pangchao	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	Pangchao H.Q. (00403600)	-	750	168	P M AC C(10+)	D HC 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+)
12	Changkhao (00403700)	-	653	93	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+)
13	Khanu (00403800)	-	1,346	244	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+)
14	Chop (00403900)	-	316	49	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+)
15	Nginu (00404000)	-	777	132	P M 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+)
16	Lower Nginu (00404100)	-	1,143	222	P M C(10+)	PHS 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+)
17	Ngissa (00404200)	-	712	104	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(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 RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Kaimoi (00404300)	-	632	112	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+)
19	Khogla (00404400)	-	597	97	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+)
20	Longkai (00404500)	-	721	131	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+)
21	Wakka (00404600)	-	1,806	298	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+)

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	Khonsa (85)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Pangchao H.Q.	11
MR	Khonsa (91)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Changkhao	12
MR	Khonsa (94)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khanu	13
MR	Khonsa (99)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Chop	14
MR	Khonsa (98)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Nginu	15
MR	Khonsa (40)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Lower Nginu	16
MR	Khonsa (97)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Ngissa	17
MR	Khonsa (93)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kaimoi	18
MR	Khonsa (105)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Khogla	19
MR	Khonsa (108)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Longkai	20
MR	Khonsa (77)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Wakka	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	Kampong (00404700)	-	96	15	- 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+)
23	Wakka H.Q. (00404800)	-	447	108	P M S C(10+)	HC 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+)
	Block Total	**0.0**	**19667**	**3293**	**P(20) M(6) S AC(7)**	**D HC(2) PHS**	**T(23) S(8)**	**PO(3)**				**BS(8)**

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	Khonsa (122)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Kampong	22
MR	Khonsa (73)	ED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 - 5 Yrs.	Paddy, Maize, Millet	-	Wakka H.Q.	23
PR(4) MR(15) FP(4)		**ED(19)**			**0.0**	**-**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**				

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER

Name of the District : Tirap

				Educational institutions					
Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Namsang	100	34,010	83	83	22	22	4	4
2	Niausa	44	31,355	34	34	4	4	1	1
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	19,667	20	20	6	6	1	1
	District(Rural) :	**167**	**85,032**	**137**	**137**	**32**	**32**	**6**	**6**

		Medical institutions									
Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutio
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Namsang	0	0	2	2	2	2	11	11	2	3
2	Niausa	0	0	1	1	1	1	7	7	6	6
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**8**	**9**

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	24	24	1	1	17
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	10
0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	3
2	**2**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**32**	**2**	**3**	**30**

							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	8	8	0	0	78	100	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	28	22	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	20	23	0
0	**0**	**9**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**126**	**145**	**1**

APPENDIX I -
ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER

Name of the District : Tirap

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Drinking water source (contd.)							
		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	Namsang	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0
2	Niausa	6	1	8	7	8	1	9	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
	District(Rural) :	**6**	**1**	**10**	**16**	**8**	**1**	**20**	**0**

Slr. No.	Name of C. D. Block	Banks		Power supply		Credit societies			
		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	Namsang	0	0	93	7	0	0	0	0
2	Niausa	2	2	36	8	0	0	0	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	0	0	19	4	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural) :	**2**	**2**	**148**	**19**	**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
12	0	0	4	0	0	6	33	0	0
7	1	0	2	1	0	7	7	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
22	**1**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**0**	**13**	**48**	**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
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**

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

Name of the District : Tirap

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	Namsang	100	17	83	0	0	0
2	Niausa	44	10	34	0	0	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	3	20	0	0	0
	District Total :	**167**	**30**	**137**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

Name of the District : Tirap

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	Namsang	100	17	61	22	4
2	Niausa	44	10	30	4	1
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	3	14	6	1
	District Total :	**167**	**30**	**105**	**32**	**6**

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

Name of the District : Tirap

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	Namsang	97	0	0	0	0
2	Niausa	16	1	1	0	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	15	0	0	0	0
	District Total :	**128**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

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 : Tirap

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) Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available) Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Khonsa	41301000	Namsang	9,233	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Deomali	41302000	Namsang	6,061	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	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 : Tirap

Serial Number	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block : Namsang		
1	00392400	Thalot
2	00398000	Pokham Tea Estate
Name of CD Block : Niausa		
1	00400300	Sang Sathong
2	00400600	Ngamding
Name of CD Block : Pangchao-Wakka		
	Nil	-

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	Namsang	100	0	100	99
2	Niausa	44	0	44	41
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	0	23	23
	District Total :	**167**	**0**	**167**	**163**

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	Namsang	100	0	100	0
2	Niausa	44	0	44	0
3	Pangchao-Wakka	23	0	23	0
	District Total :	**167**	**0**	**167**	**0**

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 : Tirap

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Namsang		
5 - 10		
	00397300	Bogapani
Name of CD Block: Niausa		
Less than 5		
	00398200	Kanubari H.Q.
	00401400	Tissa Camp
	00401600	Longding H.Q.

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 : Tirap

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Namsang		
Less than 5		
	00397300	Bogapani
	00394500	Lowangdong T.E.
5-10		
	00397700	Tirthju
11-20		
	00397400	Pullong Camp
	00392000	Dirok Mukh
21-30		
	00394400	Lowangchu T.E.
	00392100	Hukanjuri
	00397800	Rwd Complex
	00394100	Pansumthong
31-40		
	00397500	Charju Project
	00389900	Namsang H.Q.
	00392300	Soha Camp
41-50		
	00391800	Namsangmukh
51-75		
	00398000	Pokham Tea Estate
	00406500	Laju H.Q.
	00392200	Borduria Range (Apfc)
	00395800	Tupi Tea Garden
	00391900	Narottam Nagar
76 and above		
	00394200	Pullong Vill.
	00395300	Kapu
	00393700	Khonsa
	00390800	New Doidam
	00392800	New Lainwang
	00390200	Longkhong
	00405700	Pongkong
	00394300	Borduria
	00397900	Pokkom Complex
	00390900	Old Doidam
	00405300	Lower Sinnu
	00396200	Thinsa
	00393200	Lamsa
	00391000	Soha
	00391700	Mopaya
	00395400	Longo
	00396100	Kheti
	00393500	New Bunting
	00393900	Sumsipathar
	00405600	Sangliam
	00396000	Lapnan
	00394000	Laptang
	00392900	Old Katang
	00395100	Chasa
	00396300	Hukan
	00396400	Bera
	00390000	Namsang
	00394900	Khowathong
	00393800	Kaimai
	00393400	Old Bunting
	00393600	Longbo
	00395900	Luthong
	00405800	Upper Kolam
	00390400	Subang
	00393100	Wathin

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 : Tirap

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00397000	Dadam
	00396700	Old Kothin
	00390600	Natun Kheti
	00406300	Nogna
	00405900	Lower Kolam
	00395200	Noksa
	00393300	Khela
	00406000	Tutnyu
	00405500	Longliang
	00397100	Moktowa - I
	00396900	Laho
	00390100	Sipini Pather
	00390300	Makat
	00390500	Lamlo
	00390700	Wasathong
	00391100	Turet
	00391200	New Phinthing
	00391300	Old Phinthing
	00391400	Borak
	00391500	Dongrong
	00391600	Kenon
	00392400	Thalot
	00392500	Kolagaon
	00392600	Ngoithong
	00392700	Old Lainwang
	00393000	New Katang
	00394600	Old Paniduria
	00394700	New Paniduria
	00394800	Kamhua
	00395000	Holam
	00395500	Old Tupi
	00395600	New Laptang
	00395700	New Tupi
	00396500	Upper Chinkui
	00396600	Lower Chinkui
	00396800	New Kothin
	00397200	Moktowa- Ii
	00397600	Jadthung
	00398100	Chumuithung
	00404900	Laju
	00405000	Lower Chinhan
	00405100	Upper Chinhan
	00405200	Noglo
	00405400	Raho
	00406100	New Kothung
	00406200	Old Kothung
	00406400	Thungjang
Name of CD Block: Niausa		
31-40		
	00399100	Tewai
41-50		
	00401400	Tissa Camp
51-75		
	00398200	Kanubari H.Q.
	00401600	Longding H.Q.
	00398300	Olingtong
	00399400	Kamku Russa
76 and above		
	00399000	Tissing
	00399600	Ranglua
	00398600	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.
	00398400	Dasatong
	00399500	Hasse Russa
	00401300	Senua S.C.T.C Camp

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 : Tirap

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00398500	Luaksim
	00399300	Russa
	00402500	Pumao H.Q.
	00399200	Ringpong
	00400500	Laonu
	00401000	Niausa
	00400000	Naitong
	00400100	Otongkhua
	00401100	Mintong
	00401200	Longphong
	00400200	Longkhojan
	00402300	Chatting
	00401500	Senua Noksa
	00402400	Pumao
	00401700	Chanu
	00400800	Zedua
	00400900	Nianu
	00399900	Nokfan
	00401800	Ozakho
	00399800	Chopnu
	00401900	Longsom
	00398700	Longhua
	00398800	Banfera
	00398900	Wanu
	00399700	Chopsa
	00400300	Sang Sathong
	00400400	Kamnu
	00400600	Ngamding
	00400700	Senua
	00402000	Chattong
	00402100	Longkhaw
	00402200	Maihua
Name of CD Block: Pangchao-Wakka		
51-75		
	00404800	Wakka H.Q.
	00403600	Pangchao H.Q.
76 and above		
	00404100	Lower Nginu
	00403100	Khasa
	00402600	Bonia
	00404200	Ngissa
	00404500	Longkai
	00403000	Kamhua Noksa
	00403500	Lower Pangchao
	00402700	Konnu
	00403800	Khanu
	00402900	Kamhua Noknu
	00402800	Konsa
	00403200	Jagan
	00403300	Votnu
	00403400	Pangchao
	00403700	Changkhao
	00403900	Chop
	00404000	Nginu
	00404300	Kaimoi
	00404400	Khogla
	00404600	Wakka
	00404700	Kampong

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

Blank

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, Recreational and Cultural Facilities
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	V Deomali (C.T.)	41302000	Namsang	Namsang	3.3	1,410	-	-	-
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	41301000	Khonsa	Namsang	2.58	2,154	-	-	-

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of 1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio 1981	1991	2001
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	V Deomali (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,061	1,837	NA	NA	867
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	-	-	-	-	-	4,420	7,079 (+60.6)	9,233 (+30.4)	3,579	NA	675.4	774

STATEMENT - II
PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1999

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects: Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	kilometer(s) from State HQ.	District HQ.	Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	V Deomali (C.T.)	NA	NA	NA	Itanagar (559)	Khonsa (45)	Deomali (Namsang) (0)
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	882.2	NA	NA	Itanagar (610)	Khonsa (0)	Khonsa (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	V Deomali (C.T.)	Guwahati (537)	Guwahati (537)	Naharkotia (25)	Deomali (0)	-
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	Guwahati (582)	Guwahati (582)	Naharkotia (72)	Khonsa (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	V Deomali (C.T.)	6,061	32	1,895	PR(8)	OSD	2,626	2,373	-	253
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	9,233	108	3,974	PR(19)	OSD	3,710	2,860	-	850

Slr. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of night soil	Water supply: Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)	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	V Deomali (C.T.)	O	T	OHT (40850)	Khonsa (45)	735	2	86	9	4
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	O	T	SR (500000)	Yes	2,216	-	251	150	122

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	V Deomali (C.T.)	6061	HC FWC Other H-Khonsa, 45 Kms. D-Joyrampur, 18 Kms. TB-Khonsa, 45 Kms. NH-Dibrugarh, 69 Kms.	8	Khonsa, 45 Kms.
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	9233	H FWC TB Other D-Joyrampur, 67 Kms. HC-Deomali, 45 Kms. NH-Dibrugarh, 114 Kms.	70	Khonsa, 0 Km.

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	V Deomali (C.T.)	2	4	1	Dibrugarh, 69 Kms.
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	5	9	-	Dibrugarh, 114 Kms.

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	V Deomali (C.T.)	-	-	-
2	V Khonsa (C.T.)	Cane	Wood Curving Products	-

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, 69 Kms.	Jorhat, 235	Dibrugarh, 69 Kms.	Naharkotia (25 Kms.)	1	1
Dibrugarh, 114 Kms.	Jorhat, 279 Kms.	Dibrugarh, 114 Kms.	Naharkotia (72 Km.)	1	3

Number of recreational and cultural facilities

Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
17	18	19	20
-	1	1	-
-	1	2	2

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
-	-	-	2	-	-
Candle	Cane & Baboo Products	Wood Curving Products	2	-	-

STATEMENT - VII
CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN SLUMS, 1999

There is no slum area in the town.

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWN SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTH WITH POPULATION.

There is no outgrowth in the town.

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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**		**18,957**	**100,326**	**52,537**	**47,789**	**20,284**	**10,450**	**9,834**
		Rural		**15,393**	**85,032**	**44,086**	**40,946**	**17,798**	**9,207**	**8,591**
		Urban		**3,564**	**15,294**	**8,451**	**6,843**	**2,486**	**1,243**	**1,243**
0001	Namsang	Total		10,434	49,304	26,090	23,214	9,514	4,897	4,617
		Rural		6,870	34,010	17,639	16,371	7,028	3,654	3,374
		Urban		3,564	15,294	8,451	6,843	2,486	1,243	1,243
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban		2,154	9,233	5,205	4,028	1,442	713	729
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban		1,410	6,061	3,246	2,815	1,044	530	514
0002	Niausa	Total		5,230	31,355	16,310	15,045	6,934	3,561	3,373
		Rural		5,230	31,355	16,310	15,045	6,934	3,561	3,373
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total		3,293	19,667	10,137	9,530	3,836	1,992	1,844
		Rural		3,293	19,667	10,137	9,530	3,836	1,992	1,844
		Urban		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban		1,410	6,061	3,246	2,815	1,044	530	514
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban		2,154	9,233	5,205	4,028	1,442	713	729

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
170	**88**	**82**	**83,940**	**42,455**	**41,485**	**33,404**	**22,456**	**10,948**	**Total**	**Tirap**
16	**6**	**10**	**78,074**	**39,626**	**38,448**	**22,973**	**16,118**	**6,855**	**Rural**	
154	**82**	**72**	**5,866**	**2,829**	**3,037**	**10,431**	**6,338**	**4,093**	**Urban**	
162	86	76	37,173	18,689	18,484	21,750	14,134	7,616	Total	Namsang
8	4	4	31,307	15,860	15,447	11,319	7,796	3,523	Rural	
154	82	72	5,866	2,829	3,037	10,431	6,338	4,093	Urban	
113	57	56	4,022	1,880	2,142	6,718	4,135	2,583	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
41	25	16	1,844	949	895	3,713	2,203	1,510	Urban	Deomali (CT)
8	2	6	27,522	13,945	13,577	9,232	6,369	2,863	Total	Niausa
8	2	6	27,522	13,945	13,577	9,232	6,369	2,863	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
-	-	-	19,245	9,821	9,424	2,422	1,953	469	Total	Pangchao-Wakka
-	-	-	19,245	9,821	9,424	2,422	1,953	469	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
41	25	16	1,844	949	895	3,713	2,203	1,510	Urban	Deomali (CT)
113	57	56	4,022	1,880	2,142	6,718	4,135	2,583	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**66,922**	**30,081**	**36,841**	**49,074**	**27,433**	**21,641**	**43,807**	**25,174**	**18,633**
		Rural	**62,059**	**27,968**	**34,091**	**43,590**	**22,760**	**20,830**	**38,563**	**20,667**	**17,896**
		Urban	**4,863**	**2,113**	**2,750**	**5,484**	**4,673**	**811**	**5,244**	**4,507**	**737**
0001	Namsang	Total	27,554	11,956	15,598	22,913	13,575	9,338	20,824	12,720	8,104
		Rural	22,691	9,843	12,848	17,429	8,902	8,527	15,580	8,213	7,367
		Urban	4,863	2,113	2,750	5,484	4,673	811	5,244	4,507	737
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	2,515	1,070	1,445	3,506	3,046	460	3,430	2,990	440
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	2,348	1,043	1,305	1,978	1,627	351	1,814	1,517	297
0002	Niausa	Total	22,123	9,941	12,182	15,602	8,379	7,223	13,731	7,499	6,232
		Rural	22,123	9,941	12,182	15,602	8,379	7,223	13,731	7,499	6,232
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total	17,245	8,184	9,061	10,559	5,479	5,080	9,252	4,955	4,297
		Rural	17,245	8,184	9,061	10,559	5,479	5,080	9,252	4,955	4,297
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	2,348	1,043	1,305	1,978	1,627	351	1,814	1,517	297
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	2,515	1,070	1,445	3,506	3,046	460	3,430	2,990	440

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
32,522	**15,531**	**16,991**	**198**	**122**	**76**	**119**	**80**	**39**	**10,968**	**9,441**	**1,527**	**Total**	**Tirap**
32,450	**15,482**	**16,968**	**182**	**109**	**73**	**93**	**62**	**31**	**5,838**	**5,014**	**824**	**Rural**	
72	**49**	**23**	**16**	**13**	**3**	**26**	**18**	**8**	**5,130**	**4,427**	**703**	**Urban**	
13,135	6,134	7,001	91	55	36	59	37	22	7,539	6,494	1,045	Total	Namsang
13,063	6,085	6,978	75	42	33	33	19	14	2,409	2,067	342	Rural	
72	49	23	16	13	3	26	18	8	5,130	4,427	703	Urban	
7	4	3	4	3	1	20	12	8	3,399	2,971	428	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
65	45	20	12	10	2	6	6	-	1,731	1,456	275	Urban	Deomali (CT)
10,740	4,994	5,746	92	56	36	54	38	16	2,845	2,411	434	Total	Niausa
10,740	4,994	5,746	92	56	36	54	38	16	2,845	2,411	434	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
8,647	4,403	4,244	15	11	4	6	5	1	584	536	48	Total	Pangchao-Wakka
8,647	4,403	4,244	15	11	4	6	5	1	584	536	48	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
65	45	20	12	10	2	6	6	-	1,731	1,456	275	Urban	Deomali (CT)
7	4	3	4	3	1	20	12	8	3,399	2,971	428	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**5,267**	**2,259**	**3,008**	**4,368**	**1,668**	**2,700**	**202**	**109**	**93**
		Rural	**5,027**	**2,093**	**2,934**	**4,329**	**1,650**	**2,679**	**189**	**99**	**90**
		Urban	**240**	**166**	**74**	**39**	**18**	**21**	**13**	**10**	**3**
0001	Namsang	Total	2,089	855	1,234	1,652	528	1,124	58	35	23
		Rural	1,849	689	1,160	1,613	510	1,103	45	25	20
		Urban	240	166	74	39	18	21	13	10	3
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	76	56	20	-	-	-	2	2	-
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	164	110	54	39	18	21	11	8	3
0002	Niausa	Total	1,871	880	991	1,517	689	828	94	30	64
		Rural	1,871	880	991	1,517	689	828	94	30	64
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total	1,307	524	783	1,199	451	748	50	44	6
		Rural	1,307	524	783	1,199	451	748	50	44	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	164	110	54	39	18	21	11	8	3
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	76	56	20	-	-	-	2	2	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
77	**16**	**61**	**620**	**466**	**154**	**51,252**	**25,104**	**26,148**	**Total**	**Tirap**	**13**
69	**16**	**53**	**440**	**328**	**112**	**41,442**	**21,326**	**20,116**	**Rural**		
8	**-**	**8**	**180**	**138**	**42**	**9,810**	**3,778**	**6,032**	**Urban**		
18	1	17	361	291	70	26,391	12,515	13,876	Total	Namsang	0001
10	1	9	181	153	28	16,581	8,737	7,844	Rural		
8	-	8	180	138	42	9,810	3,778	6,032	Urban		
6	-	6	68	54	14	5,727	2,159	3,568	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000
2	-	2	112	84	28	4,083	1,619	2,464	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
38	10	28	222	151	71	15,753	7,931	7,822	Total	Niausa	0002
38	10	28	222	151	71	15,753	7,931	7,822	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
21	5	16	37	24	13	9,108	4,658	4,450	Total	Pangchao-Wakka	0003
21	5	16	37	24	13	9,108	4,658	4,450	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
2	-	2	112	84	28	4,083	1,619	2,464	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
6	-	6	68	54	14	5,727	2,159	3,568	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000

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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
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	915	12	304
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	571	2	257
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	689	-	166
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	979	4	310
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	710	-	186
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	703	-	254
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	555	23	188
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	939	-	179
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	474	-	263
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	1,003	19	571
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	854	17	113
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	510	3	103
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	459	-	227
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	800	34	336
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	517	-	253
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	507	12	226
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 9	537	-	261
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 10	391	-	229
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 11	585	23	191
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 12	702	5	404
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 13	675	-	250
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 14	577	-	275
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 15	642	-	320

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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**49**	**170**	**88**	**82**	**34**	**13**	**21**
		Rural	**5**	**16**	**6**	**10**	**1**	**-**	**1**
		Urban	**44**	**154**	**82**	**72**	**33**	**13**	**20**
0001	Namsang	Total	46	162	86	76	33	13	20
		Rural	2	8	4	4	-	-	-
		Urban	44	154	82	72	33	13	20
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	31	113	57	56	27	7	20
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	13	41	25	16	6	6	-
0002	Niausa	Total	3	8	2	6	1	-	1
		Rural	3	8	2	6	1	-	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	13	41	25	16	6	6	-
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	31	113	57	56	27	7	20

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
100	**60**	**40**	**70**	**28**	**42**	**69**	**58**	**11**	**Total**	**Tirap**
10	**3**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**Rural**	
90	**57**	**33**	**64**	**25**	**39**	**65**	**54**	**11**	**Urban**	
94	58	36	68	28	40	67	56	11	Total	Namsang
4	1	3	4	3	1	2	2	-	Rural	
90	57	33	64	25	39	65	54	11	Urban	
71	45	26	42	12	30	46	39	7	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
19	12	7	22	13	9	19	15	4	Urban	Deomali (CT)
6	2	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	Total	Niausa
6	2	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
19	12	7	22	13	9	19	15	4	Urban	Deomali (CT)
71	45	26	42	12	30	46	39	7	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**65**	**56**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**61**	**52**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Namsang	Total	63	54	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	61	52	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	45	38	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	16	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Niausa	Total	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	16	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	45	38	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
-	**-**	**-**	**65**	**56**	**9**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**Total**	**Tirap**
-	**-**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Rural**	
-	**-**	**-**	**61**	**52**	**9**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**Urban**	
-	-	-	63	54	9	4	2	2	Total	Namsang
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	61	52	9	4	2	2	Urban	
-	-	-	45	38	7	1	1	-	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
-	-	-	16	14	2	3	1	2	Urban	Deomali (CT)
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Total	Niausa
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	16	14	2	3	1	2	Urban	Deomali (CT)
-	-	-	45	38	7	1	1	-	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Rural	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		Urban	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
0001	Namsang	Total	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
0002	Niausa	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
3	**1**	**2**	**101**	**30**	**71**	**Total**	**Tirap**	**13**
-	**-**	**-**	**12**	**2**	**10**	**Rural**		
3	**1**	**2**	**89**	**28**	**61**	**Urban**		
3	1	2	95	30	65	Total	Namsang	0001
-	-	-	6	2	4	Rural		
3	1	2	89	28	61	Urban		
1	1	-	67	18	49	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000
2	-	2	22	10	12	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
-	-	-	6	-	6	Total	Niausa	0002
-	-	-	6	-	6	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
2	-	2	22	10	12	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
1	1	-	67	18	49	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000

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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**14,965**	**83,940**	**42,455**	**41,485**	**17,981**	**9,260**	**8,721**
		Rural	**13,631**	**78,074**	**39,626**	**38,448**	**16,795**	**8,688**	**8,107**
		Urban	**1,334**	**5,866**	**2,829**	**3,037**	**1,186**	**572**	**614**
0001	Namsang	Total	7,498	37,173	18,689	18,484	7,830	4,024	3,806
		Rural	6,164	31,307	15,860	15,447	6,644	3,452	3,192
		Urban	1,334	5,866	2,829	3,037	1,186	572	614
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	918	4,022	1,880	2,142	827	390	437
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	416	1,844	949	895	359	182	177
0002	Niausa	Total	4,296	27,522	13,945	13,577	6,368	3,273	3,095
		Rural	4,296	27,522	13,945	13,577	6,368	3,273	3,095
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total	3,171	19,245	9,821	9,424	3,783	1,963	1,820
		Rural	3,171	19,245	9,821	9,424	3,783	1,963	1,820
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	416	1,844	949	895	359	182	177
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	918	4,022	1,880	2,142	827	390	437

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
22,510	**15,048**	**7,462**	**61,430**	**27,407**	**34,023**	**41,451**	**20,819**	**20,632**	**Total**	**Tirap**
18,693	**13,035**	**5,658**	**59,381**	**26,591**	**32,790**	**39,894**	**19,669**	**20,225**	**Rural**	
3,817	**2,013**	**1,804**	**2,049**	**816**	**1,233**	**1,557**	**1,150**	**407**	**Urban**	
13,528	8,629	4,899	23,645	10,060	13,585	17,464	8,771	8,693	Total	Namsang
9,711	6,616	3,095	21,596	9,244	12,352	15,907	7,621	8,286	Rural	
3,817	2,013	1,804	2,049	816	1,233	1,557	1,150	407	Urban	
2,619	1,337	1,282	1,403	543	860	1,024	768	256	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
1,198	676	522	646	273	373	533	382	151	Urban	Deomali (CT)
6,866	4,721	2,145	20,656	9,224	11,432	13,696	6,820	6,876	Total	Niausa
6,866	4,721	2,145	20,656	9,224	11,432	13,696	6,820	6,876	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
2,116	1,698	418	17,129	8,123	9,006	10,291	5,228	5,063	Total	Pangchao-Wakka
2,116	1,698	418	17,129	8,123	9,006	10,291	5,228	5,063	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
1,198	676	522	646	273	373	533	382	151	Urban	Deomali (CT)
2,619	1,337	1,282	1,403	543	860	1,024	768	256	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**36,606**	**18,857**	**17,749**	**32,351**	**15,434**	**16,917**	**125**	**68**	**57**
		Rural	**35,132**	**17,758**	**17,374**	**32,307**	**15,403**	**16,904**	**122**	**67**	**55**
		Urban	**1,474**	**1,099**	**375**	**44**	**31**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**2**
0001	Namsang	Total	15,676	8,138	7,538	13,028	6,074	6,954	50	24	26
		Rural	14,202	7,039	7,163	12,984	6,043	6,941	47	23	24
		Urban	1,474	1,099	375	44	31	13	3	1	2
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	991	746	245	5	2	3	1	-	1
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	483	353	130	39	29	10	2	1	1
0002	Niausa	Total	11,944	6,014	5,930	10,682	4,961	5,721	60	33	27
		Rural	11,944	6,014	5,930	10,682	4,961	5,721	60	33	27
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total	8,986	4,705	4,281	8,641	4,399	4,242	15	11	4
		Rural	8,986	4,705	4,281	8,641	4,399	4,242	15	11	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	483	353	130	39	29	10	2	1	1
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	991	746	245	5	2	3	1	-	1

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
80	**46**	**34**	**4,050**	**3,309**	**741**	**4,845**	**1,962**	**2,883**	**Total**	**Tirap**
68	**42**	**26**	**2,635**	**2,246**	**389**	**4,762**	**1,911**	**2,851**	**Rural**	
12	**4**	**8**	**1,415**	**1,063**	**352**	**83**	**51**	**32**	**Urban**	
43	22	21	2,555	2,018	537	1,788	633	1,155	Total	Namsang
31	18	13	1,140	955	185	1,705	582	1,123	Rural	
12	4	8	1,415	1,063	352	83	51	32	Urban	
12	4	8	973	740	233	33	22	11	Urban	Khonsa (CT)
-	-	-	442	323	119	50	29	21	Urban	Deomali (CT)
31	19	12	1,171	1,001	170	1,752	806	946	Total	Niausa
31	19	12	1,171	1,001	170	1,752	806	946	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
6	5	1	324	290	34	1,305	523	782	Total	Pangchao-Wakka
6	5	1	324	290	34	1,305	523	782	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	442	323	119	50	29	21	Urban	Deomali (CT)
12	4	8	973	740	233	33	22	11	Urban	Khonsa (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
13	**Tirap**	**Total**	**4,314**	**1,652**	**2,662**	**184**	**95**	**89**	**63**	**14**	**49**
		Rural	**4,292**	**1,641**	**2,651**	**180**	**93**	**87**	**59**	**14**	**45**
		Urban	**22**	**11**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**4**
0001	Namsang	Total	1,610	516	1,094	47	25	22	10	1	9
		Rural	1,588	505	1,083	43	23	20	6	1	5
		Urban	22	11	11	4	2	2	4	-	4
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	3
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	22	11	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
0002	Niausa	Total	1,506	685	821	87	26	61	32	8	24
		Rural	1,506	685	821	87	26	61	32	8	24
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Pangchao-Wakka	Total	1,198	451	747	50	44	6	21	5	16
		Rural	1,198	451	747	50	44	6	21	5	16
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
41302000	Deomali (CT)	Urban	22	11	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	Urban	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	3

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
284	**201**	**83**	**42,489**	**21,636**	**20,853**	**Total**	**Tirap**	**13**
231	**163**	**68**	**38,180**	**19,957**	**18,223**	**Rural**		
53	**38**	**15**	**4,309**	**1,679**	**2,630**	**Urban**		
121	91	30	19,709	9,918	9,791	Total	Namsang	0001
68	53	15	15,400	8,239	7,161	Rural		
53	38	15	4,309	1,679	2,630	Urban		
28	20	8	2,998	1,112	1,886	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000
25	18	7	1,311	567	744	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
127	87	40	13,826	7,125	6,701	Total	Niausa	0002
127	87	40	13,826	7,125	6,701	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
36	23	13	8,954	4,593	4,361	Total	Pangchao-Wakka	0003
36	23	13	8,954	4,593	4,361	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
25	18	7	1,311	567	744	Urban	Deomali (CT)	41302000
28	20	8	2,998	1,112	1,886	Urban	Khonsa (CT)	41301000

VILLAGE PRIMARY
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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	**Namsang (Total)**		**10,434**	**49,304**	**26,090**	**23,214**	**9,514**	**4,897**	**4,617**
0001	**Namsang (Rural)**		**6,870**	**34,010**	**17,639**	**16,371**	**7,028**	**3,654**	**3,374**
0001	**Namsang (Urban)**		**3,564**	**15,294**	**8,451**	**6,843**	**2,486**	**1,243**	**1,243**
	Namsang (Rural)								
00389900	Namsang H.Q.	-	39	94	58	36	14	6	8
00390000	Namsang	-	83	379	178	201	74	34	40
00390100	Sipini Pather	-	56	323	164	159	75	38	37
00390200	Longkhong	-	46	156	77	79	39	17	22
00390300	Makat	-	29	144	74	70	24	16	8
00390400	Subang	-	39	205	96	109	37	15	22
00390500	Lamlo	-	22	113	54	59	23	14	9
00390600	Natun Kheti	-	63	332	171	161	62	29	33
00390700	Wasathong	-	54	196	89	107	23	9	14
00390800	New Doidam	-	49	212	109	103	41	21	20
00390900	Old Doidam	-	85	432	211	221	98	47	51
00391000	Soha	-	171	886	444	442	151	78	73
00391100	Turet	-	89	473	247	226	85	48	37
00391200	New Phinthing	-	27	122	59	63	22	9	13
00391300	Old Phinthing	-	27	126	56	70	27	12	15
00391400	Borak	-	17	76	41	35	18	11	7
00391500	Dongrong	-	34	198	112	86	47	29	18
00391600	Kenon	-	42	212	114	98	14	6	8
00391700	Mopaya	-	46	237	127	110	48	28	20
00391800	Namsangmukh	-	99	374	232	142	61	33	28
00391900	Narottam Nagar	-	118	761	646	115	147	121	26
00392000	Dirok Mukh	-	6	22	16	6	4	2	2
00392100	Hukanjuri	-	11	31	22	9	6	5	1
00392200	Borduria Range (APFC)	-	16	45	23	22	9	4	5
00392300	Soha Camp	-	36	128	76	52	7	3	4
00392400	Thalot	-	17	93	46	47	20	8	12
00392500	Kolagaon	-	74	386	178	208	66	36	30
00392600	Ngoithong	-	23	138	68	70	27	17	10
00392700	Old Lainwang	-	36	229	118	111	60	34	26
00392800	New Lainwang	-	18	122	60	62	29	14	15
00392900	Old Katang	-	53	351	169	182	87	39	48
00393000	New Katang	-	22	169	88	81	37	20	17
00393100	Wathin	-	41	214	97	117	61	24	37
00393200	Lamsa	-	83	425	204	221	97	48	49
00393300	Khela	-	80	441	211	230	75	33	42
00393400	Old Bunting	-	34	153	67	86	27	12	15
00393500	New Bunting	-	26	135	73	62	28	14	14
00393600	Longbo	-	39	170	85	85	43	23	20
00393700	Khonsa	-	92	484	246	238	95	50	45
00393800	Kaimai	-	148	608	300	308	88	43	45
00393900	Sumsipathar	-	32	147	79	68	26	14	12
00394000	Laptang	-	46	174	83	91	26	9	17
00394100	Pansumthong	-	58	226	114	112	49	18	31
00394200	Pullong Vill.	-	75	448	277	171	90	43	47
00394300	Borduria	-	306	1,589	819	770	290	161	129
00394400	Lowangchu T.E.	-	24	100	70	30	15	11	4
00394500	Lowangdong T.E.	-	16	43	20	23	9	4	5
00394600	Old Paniduria	-	90	406	208	198	120	64	56
00394700	New Paniduria	-	14	49	28	21	12	8	4
00394800	Kamhua	-	11	56	26	30	14	5	9
00394900	Khowathong	-	24	149	72	77	29	18	11
00395000	Holam	-	15	88	41	47	30	10	20
00395100	Chasa	-	144	812	389	423	214	102	112
00395200	Noksa	-	98	394	202	192	88	39	49
00395300	Kapu	-	91	493	242	251	68	32	36

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Namsang

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
162	**86**	**76**	**37,173**	**18,689**	**18,484**	**21,750**	**14,134**	**7,616**	**Namsang (Total)**
8	**4**	**4**	**31,307**	**15,860**	**15,447**	**11,319**	**7,796**	**3,523**	**Namsang (Rural)**
154	**82**	**72**	**5,866**	**2,829**	**3,037**	**10,431**	**6,338**	**4,093**	**Namsang (Urban)**
									Namsang (Rural)
-	-	-	37	16	21	70	46	24	Namsang H.Q.
-	-	-	376	175	201	197	113	84	Namsang
-	-	-	323	164	159	122	79	43	Sipini Pather
-	-	-	142	69	73	63	46	17	Longkhong
-	-	-	144	74	70	56	32	24	Makat
-	-	-	204	95	109	95	59	36	Subang
-	-	-	113	54	59	51	32	19	Lamlo
-	-	-	331	170	161	102	72	30	Natun Kheti
-	-	-	196	89	107	70	41	29	Wasathong
-	-	-	189	97	92	89	54	35	New Doidam
-	-	-	409	199	210	171	99	72	Old Doidam
-	-	-	852	424	428	416	259	157	Soha
-	-	-	473	247	226	179	128	51	Turet
-	-	-	122	59	63	53	36	17	New Phinthing
-	-	-	126	56	70	41	27	14	Old Phinthing
-	-	-	76	41	35	24	14	10	Borak
-	-	-	198	112	86	64	43	21	Dongrong
-	-	-	212	114	98	79	49	30	Kenon
-	-	-	231	124	107	54	34	20	Mopaya
-	-	-	186	107	79	246	174	72	Namsangmukh
-	-	-	442	442	-	518	453	65	Narottam Nagar
-	-	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	Dirok Mukh
-	-	-	7	4	3	23	15	8	Hukanjuri
-	-	-	25	13	12	25	15	10	Borduria Range (APFC)
-	-	-	51	36	15	112	69	43	Soha Camp
-	-	-	93	46	47	33	21	12	Thalot
-	-	-	386	178	208	91	58	33	Kolagaon
-	-	-	138	68	70	33	20	13	Ngoithong
-	-	-	229	118	111	14	12	2	Old Lainwang
-	-	-	110	49	61	23	16	7	New Lainwang
-	-	-	347	165	182	110	80	30	Old Katang
-	-	-	169	88	81	44	31	13	New Katang
-	-	-	213	96	117	65	48	17	Wathin
-	-	-	408	194	214	198	118	80	Lamsa
-	-	-	440	210	230	191	111	80	Khela
-	-	-	152	66	86	77	41	36	Old Bunting
-	-	-	133	71	62	63	44	19	New Bunting
-	-	-	169	84	85	54	45	9	Longbo
-	-	-	430	215	215	261	143	118	Khonsa
-	-	-	604	296	308	297	182	115	Kaimai
-	-	-	145	77	68	97	61	36	Sumsipathar
-	-	-	172	81	91	89	58	31	Laptang
-	-	-	67	32	35	69	46	23	Pansumthong
-	-	-	362	197	165	220	166	54	Pullong Vill.
-	-	-	1,493	765	728	853	500	353	Borduria
-	-	-	22	22	-	12	10	2	Lowangchu T.E.
-	-	-	2	1	1	5	3	2	Lowangdong T.E.
-	-	-	406	208	198	109	74	35	Old Paniduria
-	-	-	49	28	21	14	10	4	New Paniduria
-	-	-	56	26	30	10	5	5	Kamhua
-	-	-	148	71	77	63	34	29	Khowathong
-	-	-	88	41	47	19	15	4	Holam
-	-	-	804	385	419	244	162	82	Chasa
-	-	-	393	201	192	135	90	45	Noksa
-	-	-	410	202	208	201	129	72	Kapu

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	**Namsang (Total)**	**27,554**	**11,956**	**15,598**	**22,913**	**13,575**	**9,338**	**20,824**	**12,720**	**8,104**
0001	**Namsang (Rural)**	**22,691**	**9,843**	**12,848**	**17,429**	**8,902**	**8,527**	**15,580**	**8,213**	**7,367**
0001	**Namsang (Urban)**	**4,863**	**2,113**	**2,750**	**5,484**	**4,673**	**811**	**5,244**	**4,507**	**737**
	Namsang (Rural)									
00389900	Namsang H.Q.	24	12	12	45	39	6	42	38	4
00390000	Namsang	182	65	117	160	94	66	114	76	38
00390100	Sipini Pather	201	85	116	82	68	14	80	68	12
00390200	Longkhong	93	31	62	80	38	42	53	36	17
00390300	Makat	88	42	46	84	43	41	52	41	11
00390400	Subang	110	37	73	115	60	55	107	54	53
00390500	Lamlo	62	22	40	61	26	35	33	20	13
00390600	Natun Kheti	230	99	131	154	77	77	151	75	76
00390700	Wasathong	126	48	78	102	46	56	102	46	56
00390800	New Doidam	123	55	68	97	56	41	84	47	37
00390900	Old Doidam	261	112	149	230	116	114	177	94	83
00391000	Soha	470	185	285	573	282	291	369	175	194
00391100	Turet	294	119	175	296	151	145	271	142	129
00391200	New Phinthing	69	23	46	95	50	45	79	40	39
00391300	Old Phinthing	85	29	56	85	41	44	72	33	39
00391400	Borak	52	27	25	52	27	25	42	22	20
00391500	Dongrong	134	69	65	133	74	59	104	62	42
00391600	Kenon	133	65	68	76	42	34	42	40	2
00391700	Mopaya	183	93	90	96	50	46	49	49	-
00391800	Namsangmukh	128	58	70	159	149	10	147	142	5
00391900	Narottam Nagar	243	193	50	138	131	7	136	131	5
00392000	Dirok Mukh	14	8	6	14	11	3	7	7	-
00392100	Hukanjuri	8	7	1	18	16	2	17	15	2
00392200	Borduria Range (APFC)	20	8	12	19	17	2	19	17	2
00392300	Soha Camp	16	7	9	41	34	7	38	32	6
00392400	Thalot	60	25	35	34	17	17	17	17	-
00392500	Kolagaon	295	120	175	229	88	141	226	86	140
00392600	Ngoithong	105	48	57	81	34	47	76	30	46
00392700	Old Lainwang	215	106	109	123	54	69	104	47	57
00392800	New Lainwang	99	44	55	69	37	32	66	34	32
00392900	Old Katang	241	89	152	163	77	86	163	77	86
00393000	New Katang	125	57	68	82	42	40	82	42	40
00393100	Wathin	149	49	100	105	46	59	105	46	59
00393200	Lamsa	227	86	141	222	99	123	222	99	123
00393300	Khela	250	100	150	231	115	116	211	99	112
00393400	Old Bunting	76	26	50	95	38	57	74	31	43
00393500	New Bunting	72	29	43	67	37	30	56	29	27
00393600	Longbo	116	40	76	104	49	55	97	47	50
00393700	Khonsa	223	103	120	226	109	117	198	93	105
00393800	Kaimai	311	118	193	328	154	174	325	152	173
00393900	Sumsipathar	50	18	32	106	58	48	106	58	48
00394000	Laptang	85	25	60	95	39	56	95	39	56
00394100	Pansumthong	157	68	89	135	75	60	134	75	59
00394200	Pullong Vill.	228	111	117	306	196	110	306	196	110
00394300	Borduria	736	319	417	701	336	365	590	317	273
00394400	Lowangchu T.E.	88	60	28	48	32	16	47	32	15
00394500	Lowangdong T.E.	38	17	21	25	15	10	24	14	10
00394600	Old Paniduria	297	134	163	212	108	104	120	106	14
00394700	New Paniduria	35	18	17	32	16	16	29	15	14
00394800	Kamhua	46	21	25	35	14	21	28	14	14
00394900	Khowathong	86	38	48	72	30	42	72	30	42
00395000	Holam	69	26	43	38	18	20	38	18	20
00395100	Chasa	568	227	341	384	183	201	381	183	198
00395200	Noksa	259	112	147	244	132	112	109	97	12
00395300	Kapu	292	113	179	181	105	76	181	105	76

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
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
13,135	**6,134**	**7,001**	**91**	**55**	**36**	**59**	**37**	**22**	**7,539**	**6,494**	**1,045**	**Namsang (Total)**
13,063	**6,085**	**6,978**	**75**	**42**	**33**	**33**	**19**	**14**	**2,409**	**2,067**	**342**	**Namsang (Rural)**
72	**49**	**23**	**16**	**13**	**3**	**26**	**18**	**8**	**5,130**	**4,427**	**703**	**Namsang (Urban)**
												Namsang (Rural)
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	40	36	4	Namsang H.Q.
88	57	31	2	1	1	-	-	-	24	18	6	Namsang
77	66	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Sipini Pather
46	29	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	Longkhong
50	39	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Makat
101	49	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	Subang
30	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Lamlo
149	73	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Natun Kheti
96	40	56	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	Wasathong
68	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	3	New Doidam
164	84	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	3	Old Doidam
333	142	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	33	3	Soha
261	134	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	2	Turet
77	39	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	New Phinthing
69	31	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Old Phinthing
42	22	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Borak
103	61	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Dongrong
41	39	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kenon
47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Mopaya
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	142	3	Namsangmukh
2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	133	128	5	Narottam Nagar
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	Dirok Mukh
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	2	Hukanjuri
2	1	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	13	13	-	Borduria Range (APFC)
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	32	5	Soha Camp
17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thalot
213	80	133	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	6	6	Kolagaon
73	27	46	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	Ngoithong
97	41	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	Old Lainwang
46	16	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	19	18	1	New Lainwang
134	49	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	28	1	Old Katang
69	30	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	1	New Katang
101	42	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Wathin
197	76	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	23	2	Lamsa
177	68	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	31	3	Khela
63	21	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	9	1	Old Bunting
48	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	New Bunting
93	45	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	Longbo
141	51	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	42	15	Khonsa
307	139	168	3	1	2	2	1	1	13	11	2	Kaimai
105	57	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Sumsipathar
81	26	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	Laptang
18	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	66	50	Pansumthong
227	117	110	1	1	-	-	-	-	78	78	-	Pullong Vill.
420	193	227	3	2	1	8	-	8	159	122	37	Borduria
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	32	15	Lowangchu T.E.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	14	10	Lowangdong T.E.
115	101	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Old Paniduria
28	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	New Paniduria
27	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kamhua
68	26	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	Khowathong
36	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Holam
370	172	198	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	8	-	Chasa
93	83	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	13	2	Noksa
139	72	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	33	9	Kapu

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
0001	**Namsang (Total)**	**2,089**	**855**	**1,234**	**1,652**	**528**	**1,124**	**58**	**35**	**23**
0001	**Namsang (Rural)**	**1,849**	**689**	**1,160**	**1,613**	**510**	**1,103**	**45**	**25**	**20**
0001	**Namsang (Urban)**	**240**	**166**	**74**	**39**	**18**	**21**	**13**	**10**	**3**
	Namsang (Rural)									
00389900	Namsang H.Q.	3	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	2
00390000	Namsang	46	18	28	21	3	18	25	15	10
00390100	Sipini Pather	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00390200	Longkhong	27	2	25	24	2	22	-	-	-
00390300	Makat	32	2	30	31	2	29	1	-	1
00390400	Subang	8	6	2	6	5	1	-	-	-
00390500	Lamlo	28	6	22	27	6	21	1	-	1
00390600	Natun Kheti	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
00390700	Wasathong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00390800	New Doidam	13	9	4	13	9	4	-	-	-
00390900	Old Doidam	53	22	31	51	21	30	2	1	1
00391000	Soha	204	107	97	199	103	96	-	-	-
00391100	Turet	25	9	16	25	9	16	-	-	-
00391200	New Phinthing	16	10	6	16	10	6	-	-	-
00391300	Old Phinthing	13	8	5	13	8	5	-	-	-
00391400	Borak	10	5	5	10	5	5	-	-	-
00391500	Dongrong	29	12	17	29	12	17	-	-	-
00391600	Kenon	34	2	32	34	2	32	-	-	-
00391700	Mopaya	47	1	46	47	1	46	-	-	-
00391800	Namsangmukh	12	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
00391900	Narottam Nagar	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00392000	Dirok Mukh	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
00392100	Hukanjuri	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00392200	Borduria Range (APFC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00392300	Soha Camp	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00392400	Thalot	17	-	17	17	-	17	-	-	-
00392500	Kolagaon	3	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
00392600	Ngoithong	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
00392700	Old Lainwang	19	7	12	19	7	12	-	-	-
00392800	New Lainwang	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
00392900	Old Katang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00393000	New Katang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00393100	Wathin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00393200	Lamsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00393300	Khela	20	16	4	19	15	4	-	-	-
00393400	Old Bunting	21	7	14	21	7	14	-	-	-
00393500	New Bunting	11	8	3	10	8	2	-	-	-
00393600	Longbo	7	2	5	7	2	5	-	-	-
00393700	Khonsa	28	16	12	20	10	10	-	-	-
00393800	Kaimai	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
00393900	Sumsipathar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394000	Laptang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394100	Pansumthong	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394200	Pullong Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394300	Borduria	111	19	92	102	17	85	1	-	1
00394400	Lowangchu T.E.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394500	Lowangdong T.E.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00394600	Old Paniduria	92	2	90	91	2	89	1	-	1
00394700	New Paniduria	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
00394800	Kamhua	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-
00394900	Khowathong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00395000	Holam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00395100	Chasa	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
00395200	Noksa	135	35	100	134	34	100	-	-	-
00395300	Kapu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
18	**1**	**17**	**361**	**291**	**70**	**26,391**	**12,515**	**13,876**	**Namsang (Total)**	**0001**
10	**1**	**9**	**181**	**153**	**28**	**16,581**	**8,737**	**7,844**	**Namsang (Rural)**	**0001**
8	**-**	**8**	**180**	**138**	**42**	**9,810**	**3,778**	**6,032**	**Namsang (Urban)**	**0001**
									Namsang (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	49	19	30	Namsang H.Q.	00389900
-	-	-	-	-	-	219	84	135	Namsang	00390000
-	-	-	-	-	-	241	96	145	Sipini Pather	00390100
3	-	3	-	-	-	76	39	37	Longkhong	00390200
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	31	29	Makat	00390300
-	-	-	2	1	1	90	36	54	Subang	00390400
-	-	-	-	-	-	52	28	24	Lamlo	00390500
1	-	1	-	-	-	178	94	84	Natun Kheti	00390600
-	-	-	-	-	-	94	43	51	Wasathong	00390700
-	-	-	-	-	-	115	53	62	New Doidam	00390800
-	-	-	-	-	-	202	95	107	Old Doidam	00390900
-	-	-	5	4	1	313	162	151	Soha	00391000
-	-	-	-	-	-	177	96	81	Turet	00391100
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	9	18	New Phinthing	00391200
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	15	26	Old Phinthing	00391300
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	14	10	Borak	00391400
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	38	27	Dongrong	00391500
-	-	-	-	-	-	136	72	64	Kenon	00391600
-	-	-	-	-	-	141	77	64	Mopaya	00391700
-	-	-	12	7	5	215	83	132	Namsangmukh	00391800
2	-	2	-	-	-	623	515	108	Narottam Nagar	00391900
-	-	-	7	4	3	8	5	3	Dirok Mukh	00392000
-	-	-	1	1	-	13	6	7	Hukanjuri	00392100
-	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	20	Borduria Range (APFC)	00392200
-	-	-	2	2	-	87	42	45	Soha Camp	00392300
-	-	-	-	-	-	59	29	30	Thalot	00392400
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	90	67	Kolagaon	00392500
-	-	-	3	3	-	57	34	23	Ngoithong	00392600
-	-	-	-	-	-	106	64	42	Old Lainwang	00392700
-	-	-	-	-	-	53	23	30	New Lainwang	00392800
-	-	-	-	-	-	188	92	96	Old Katang	00392900
-	-	-	-	-	-	87	46	41	New Katang	00393000
-	-	-	-	-	-	109	51	58	Wathin	00393100
-	-	-	-	-	-	203	105	98	Lamsa	00393200
-	-	-	1	1	-	210	96	114	Khela	00393300
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	29	29	Old Bunting	00393400
-	-	-	1	-	1	68	36	32	New Bunting	00393500
-	-	-	-	-	-	66	36	30	Longbo	00393600
-	-	-	8	6	2	258	137	121	Khonsa	00393700
1	-	1	-	-	-	280	146	134	Kaimai	00393800
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	21	20	Sumsipathar	00393900
-	-	-	-	-	-	79	44	35	Laptang	00394000
-	-	-	1	-	1	91	39	52	Pansumthong	00394100
-	-	-	-	-	-	142	81	61	Pullong Vill.	00394200
-	-	-	8	2	6	888	483	405	Borduria	00394300
-	-	-	1	-	1	52	38	14	Lowangchu T.E.	00394400
-	-	-	1	1	-	18	5	13	Lowangdong T.E.	00394500
-	-	-	-	-	-	194	100	94	Old Paniduria	00394600
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	5	New Paniduria	00394700
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	12	9	Kamhua	00394800
-	-	-	-	-	-	77	42	35	Khowathong	00394900
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	23	27	Holam	00395000
-	-	-	-	-	-	428	206	222	Chasa	00395100
-	-	-	1	1	-	150	70	80	Noksa	00395200
-	-	-	-	-	-	312	137	175	Kapu	00395300

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
00395400	Longo	-	82	406	199	207	119	58	61
00395500	Old Tupi	-	88	448	233	215	113	59	54
00395600	New Laptang	-	40	169	82	87	27	13	14
00395700	New Tupi	-	53	280	151	129	64	37	27
00395800	Tupi Tea garden		28	92	48	44	26	12	14
00395900	Luthong	-	48	185	94	91	34	20	14
00396000	Lapnan	-	131	717	349	368	87	44	43
00396100	Kheti	-	148	754	380	374	113	53	60
00396200	Thinsa	-	109	644	332	312	130	69	61
00396300	Hukan	-	72	475	244	231	105	51	54
00396400	Bera	-	81	367	192	175	89	53	36
00396500	Upper Chinkui	-	53	337	171	166	77	42	35
00396600	Lower Chinkui	-	33	199	91	108	43	19	24
00396700	Old Kothin	-	52	327	175	152	55	30	25
00396800	New Kothin	-	69	399	216	183	80	40	40
00396900	Laho	-	199	1,110	575	535	224	121	103
00397000	Dadam	-	214	1,182	579	603	291	140	151
00397100	Moktowa - I	-	114	689	344	345	152	73	79
00397200	Moktowa- II	-	77	444	209	235	114	52	62
00397300	Bogapani	-	44	144	92	52	21	13	8
00397400	Pullong Camp	-	10	42	23	19	9	4	5
00397500	Charju Project	-	24	84	51	33	12	9	3
00397600	Jadthung	-	17	86	42	44	25	15	10
00397700	Tirthju	-	102	485	382	103	53	26	27
00397800	RWD Complex	-	48	162	91	71	34	19	15
00397900	Pokkom Complex	-	12	162	102	60	41	27	14
00398000	Pokham Tea Estate	-	8	25	16	9	7	5	2
00398100	Chumuithung	-	10	68	38	30	14	6	8
00404900	Laju	-	394	1,699	805	894	405	213	192
00405000	Lower Chinhan	-	120	480	218	262	73	44	29
00405100	Upper Chinhan	-	18	80	37	43	16	7	9
00405200	Noglo	-	173	704	323	381	144	75	69
00405300	Lower Sinnu	-	67	309	153	156	84	41	43
00405400	Raho	-	61	277	141	136	50	29	21
00405500	Longliang	-	135	623	305	318	147	72	75
00405600	Sangliam	-	32	148	75	73	45	26	19
00405700	Pongkong	-	60	283	141	142	64	34	30
00405800	Upper Kolam	-	114	585	293	292	131	60	71
00405900	Lower Kolam	-	67	368	186	182	85	46	39
00406000	Tutnyu	-	107	490	250	240	103	57	46
00406100	New Kothung	-	79	405	208	197	107	59	48
00406200	Old Kothung	-	83	390	208	182	96	51	45
00406300	Nogna	-	65	344	178	166	73	42	31
00406400	Thungjang	-	40	209	106	103	55	27	28
00406500	Laju H.Q.	-	155	565	335	230	115	73	42
	Namsang (Urban)								
41301000	Khonsa (CT)		2,154	9,233	5,205	4,028	1,442	713	729
41302000	Deomali (CT)		1,410	6,061	3,246	2,815	1,044	530	514

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Namsang

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	397	194	203	155	94	61	Longo
-	-	-	448	233	215	110	82	28	Old Tupi
-	-	-	169	82	87	86	54	32	New Laptang
-	-	-	280	151	129	140	89	51	New Tupi
-	-	-	52	27	25	24	21	3	Tupi Tea garden
-	-	-	184	93	91	76	47	29	Luthong
-	-	-	708	343	365	256	150	106	Lapnan
-	-	-	740	370	370	299	188	111	Kheti
-	-	-	618	317	301	218	135	83	Thinsa
-	-	-	471	241	230	127	102	25	Hukan
-	-	-	364	190	174	114	76	38	Bera
-	-	-	337	171	166	44	38	6	Upper Chinkui
-	-	-	199	91	108	40	26	14	Lower Chinkui
-	-	-	326	174	152	122	78	44	Old Kothin
-	-	-	399	216	183	89	72	17	New Kothin
-	-	-	1,109	574	535	221	184	37	Laho
-	-	-	1,178	576	602	178	140	38	Dadam
-	-	-	688	343	345	73	68	5	Moktowa - I
-	-	-	444	209	235	66	50	16	Moktowa- II
8	4	4	4	3	1	56	36	20	Bogapani
-	-	-	7	3	4	15	7	8	Pullong Camp
-	-	-	29	19	10	55	34	21	Charju Project
-	-	-	86	42	44	14	9	5	Jadthung
-	-	-	26	10	16	298	256	42	Tirthju
-	-	-	44	22	22	109	65	44	RWD Complex
-	-	-	153	94	59	93	59	34	Pokkom Complex
-	-	-	13	8	5	5	4	1	Pokham Tea Estate
-	-	-	68	38	30	38	25	13	Chumuithung
-	-	-	1,699	805	894	227	203	24	Laju
-	-	-	480	218	262	68	65	3	Lower Chinhan
-	-	-	80	37	43	-	-	-	Upper Chinhan
-	-	-	704	323	381	64	59	5	Noglo
-	-	-	296	144	152	63	53	10	Lower Sinnu
-	-	-	277	141	136	49	43	6	Raho
-	-	-	622	305	317	104	93	11	Longliang
-	-	-	146	74	72	19	18	1	Sangliam
-	-	-	264	128	136	76	67	9	Pongkong
-	-	-	582	290	292	139	103	36	Upper Kolam
-	-	-	367	185	182	70	55	15	Lower Kolam
-	-	-	489	249	240	42	38	4	Tutnyu
-	-	-	405	208	197	95	74	21	New Kothung
-	-	-	390	208	182	88	73	15	Old Kothung
-	-	-	343	177	166	93	70	23	Nogna
-	-	-	209	106	103	20	18	2	Thungjang
-	-	-	306	162	144	359	245	114	Laju H.Q.
									Namsang (Urban)
113	57	56	4,022	1,880	2,142	6,718	4,135	2,583	Khonsa (CT)
41	25	16	1,844	949	895	3,713	2,203	1,510	Deomali (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
00395400	Longo	251	105	146	180	84	96	153	70	83
00395500	Old Tupi	338	151	187	235	115	120	235	115	120
00395600	New Laptang	83	28	55	91	39	52	91	39	52
00395700	New Tupi	140	62	78	154	80	74	123	62	61
00395800	Tupi Tea garden	68	27	41	46	30	16	46	30	16
00395900	Luthong	109	47	62	124	61	63	124	61	63
00396000	Lapnan	461	199	262	322	134	188	315	127	188
00396100	Kheti	455	192	263	391	187	204	391	187	204
00396200	Thinsa	426	197	229	324	162	162	324	162	162
00396300	Hukan	348	142	206	238	112	126	226	100	126
00396400	Bera	253	116	137	189	93	96	173	78	95
00396500	Upper Chinkui	293	133	160	158	78	80	156	76	80
00396600	Lower Chinkui	159	65	94	93	43	50	82	39	43
00396700	Old Kothin	205	97	108	171	79	92	171	79	92
00396800	New Kothin	310	144	166	207	112	95	207	112	95
00396900	Laho	889	391	498	631	298	333	484	279	205
00397000	Dadam	1,004	439	565	583	267	316	553	249	304
00397100	Moktowa - I	616	276	340	345	162	183	202	126	76
00397200	Moktowa- II	378	159	219	207	97	110	141	79	62
00397300	Bogapani	88	56	32	55	50	5	43	41	2
00397400	Pullong Camp	27	16	11	12	12	-	10	10	-
00397500	Charju Project	29	17	12	26	24	2	24	24	-
00397600	Jadthung	72	33	39	44	19	25	44	19	25
00397700	Tirthju	187	126	61	362	339	23	286	264	22
00397800	RWD Complex	53	26	27	89	53	36	65	51	14
00397900	Pokkom Complex	69	43	26	22	14	8	22	14	8
00398000	Pokham Tea Estate	20	12	8	16	10	6	16	10	6
00398100	Chumuithung	30	13	17	34	20	14	26	15	11
00404900	Laju	1,472	602	870	1,019	429	590	974	414	560
00405000	Lower Chinhan	412	153	259	317	126	191	315	124	191
00405100	Upper Chinhan	80	37	43	48	22	26	48	22	26
00405200	Noglo	640	264	376	396	171	225	396	171	225
00405300	Lower Sinnu	246	100	146	145	69	76	144	68	76
00405400	Raho	228	98	130	149	72	77	149	72	77
00405500	Longliang	519	212	307	319	149	170	319	149	170
00405600	Sangliam	129	57	72	71	34	37	71	34	37
00405700	Pongkong	207	74	133	139	70	69	139	70	69
00405800	Upper Kolam	446	190	256	270	123	147	270	123	147
00405900	Lower Kolam	298	131	167	208	103	105	132	49	83
00406000	Tutnyu	448	212	236	288	139	149	288	139	149
00406100	New Kothung	310	134	176	214	103	111	214	103	111
00406200	Old Kothung	302	135	167	214	109	105	214	109	105
00406300	Nogna	251	108	143	168	87	81	168	87	81
00406400	Thungjang	189	88	101	95	41	54	95	41	54
00406500	Laju H.Q.	206	90	116	242	190	52	242	190	52
	Namsang (Urban)									
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	2,515	1,070	1,445	3,506	3,046	460	3,430	2,990	440
41302000	Deomali (CT)	2,348	1,043	1,305	1,978	1,627	351	1,814	1,517	297

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village
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
135	58	77	3	2	1	2	2	-	13	8	5		Longo
211	95	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	23	20	3		Old Tupi
90	39	51	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		New Laptang
103	45	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	3		New Tupi
-	-	-	33	19	14	-	-	-	13	11	2		Tupi Tea garden
113	51	62	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	10	-		Luthong
225	52	173	2	2	-	2	-	2	86	73	13		Lapnan
344	152	192	-	-	-	1	1	-	46	34	12		Kheti
295	141	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	21	8		Thinsa
221	95	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-		Hukan
157	66	91	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	11	4		Bera
153	74	79	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		Upper Chinkui
79	37	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1		Lower Chinkui
167	77	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2		Old Kothin
206	111	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		New Kothin
456	251	205	-	-	-	4	4	-	24	24	-		Laho
533	233	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	4		Dadam
195	119	76	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-		Moktowa - I
136	76	60	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	2	2		Moktowa- II
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	42	40	2		Bogapani
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-		Pullong Camp
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-		Charju Project
34	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1		Jadthung
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	284	263	21		Tirthju
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	51	6		RWD Complex
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	8		Pokkom Complex
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	6		Pokham Tea Estate
25	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Chumuithung
928	375	553	6	1	5	-	-	-	40	38	2		Laju
314	123	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Lower Chinhan
48	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Upper Chinhan
395	170	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Noglo
127	55	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	4		Lower Sinnu
144	68	76	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	-		Raho
314	144	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-		Longliang
67	30	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-		Sangliam
117	50	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	2		Pongkong
252	106	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	1		Upper Kolam
125	44	81	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	2		Lower Kolam
286	138	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		Tutnyu
206	98	108	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	2		New Kothung
210	105	105	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-		Old Kothung
163	83	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1		Nogna
90	38	52	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-		Thungjang
37	9	28	2	1	1	1	1	-	202	179	23		Laju H.Q.
													Namsang (Urban)
7	4	3	4	3	1	20	12	8	3,399	2,971	428		Khonsa (CT)
65	45	20	12	10	2	6	6	-	1,731	1,456	275		Deomali (CT)

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	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
00395400	Longo	27	14	13	25	12	13	2	2	-
00395500	Old Tupi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00395600	New Laptang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00395700	New Tupi	31	18	13	25	13	12	-	-	-
00395800	Tupi Tea garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00395900	Luthong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396000	Lapnan	7	7	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
00396100	Kheti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396200	Thinsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396300	Hukan	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396400	Bera	16	15	1	15	14	1	-	-	-
00396500	Upper Chinkui	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00396600	Lower Chinkui	11	4	7	9	3	6	-	-	-
00396700	Old Kothin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396800	New Kothin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00396900	Laho	147	19	128	144	16	128	-	-	-
00397000	Dadam	30	18	12	26	16	10	-	-	-
00397100	Moktowa - I	143	36	107	143	36	107	-	-	-
00397200	Moktowa- II	66	18	48	65	18	47	1	-	1
00397300	Bogapani	12	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	-
00397400	Pullong Camp	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00397500	Charju Project	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
00397600	Jadthung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00397700	Tirthju	76	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00397800	RWD Complex	24	2	22	22	2	20	-	-	-
00397900	Pokkom Complex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00398000	Pokham Tea Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00398100	Chumuithung	8	5	3	8	5	3	-	-	-
00404900	Laju	45	15	30	42	14	28	2	-	2
00405000	Lower Chinhan	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00405100	Upper Chinhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405200	Noglo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405300	Lower Sinnu	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00405400	Raho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405500	Longliang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405600	Sangliam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405700	Pongkong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405800	Upper Kolam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00405900	Lower Kolam	76	54	22	68	46	22	-	-	-
00406000	Tutnyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00406100	New Kothung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00406200	Old Kothung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00406300	Nogna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00406400	Thungjang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00406500	Laju H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Namsang (Urban)									
41301000	Khonsa (CT)	76	56	20	-	-	-	2	2	-
41302000	Deomali (CT)	164	110	54	39	18	21	11	8	3

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	226	115	111	Longo	00395400
-	-	-	-	-	-	213	118	95	Old Tupi	00395500
-	-	-	-	-	-	78	43	35	New Laptang	00395600
-	-	-	6	5	1	126	71	55	New Tupi	00395700
-	-	-	-	-	-	46	18	28	Tupi Tea garden	00395800
-	-	-	-	-	-	61	33	28	Luthong	00395900
-	-	-	2	2	-	395	215	180	Lapnan	00396000
-	-	-	-	-	-	363	193	170	Kheti	00396100
-	-	-	-	-	-	320	170	150	Thinsa	00396200
-	-	-	12	12	-	237	132	105	Hukan	00396300
-	-	-	1	1	-	178	99	79	Bera	00396400
-	-	-	1	1	-	179	93	86	Upper Chinkui	00396500
-	-	-	2	1	1	106	48	58	Lower Chinkui	00396600
-	-	-	-	-	-	156	96	60	Old Kothin	00396700
-	-	-	-	-	-	192	104	88	New Kothin	00396800
1	1	-	2	2	-	479	277	202	Laho	00396900
-	-	-	4	2	2	599	312	287	Dadam	00397000
-	-	-	-	-	-	344	182	162	Moktowa - I	00397100
-	-	-	-	-	-	237	112	125	Moktowa- II	00397200
-	-	-	9	7	2	89	42	47	Bogapani	00397300
-	-	-	2	2	-	30	11	19	Pullong Camp	00397400
-	-	-	-	-	-	58	27	31	Charju Project	00397500
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	23	19	Jadthung	00397600
-	-	-	76	75	1	123	43	80	Tirthju	00397700
2	-	2	-	-	-	73	38	35	RWD Complex	00397800
-	-	-	-	-	-	140	88	52	Pokkom Complex	00397900
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	Pokham Tea Estate	00398000
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	18	16	Chumuithung	00398100
-	-	-	1	1	-	680	376	304	Laju	00404900
-	-	-	1	1	-	163	92	71	Lower Chinhan	00405000
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	15	17	Upper Chinhan	00405100
-	-	-	-	-	-	308	152	156	Noglo	00405200
-	-	-	-	-	-	164	84	80	Lower Sinnu	00405300
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	69	59	Raho	00405400
-	-	-	-	-	-	304	156	148	Longliang	00405500
-	-	-	-	-	-	77	41	36	Sangliam	00405600
-	-	-	-	-	-	144	71	73	Pongkong	00405700
-	-	-	-	-	-	315	170	145	Upper Kolam	00405800
-	-	-	8	8	-	160	83	77	Lower Kolam	00405900
-	-	-	-	-	-	202	111	91	Tutnyu	00406000
-	-	-	-	-	-	191	105	86	New Kothung	00406100
-	-	-	-	-	-	176	99	77	Old Kothung	00406200
-	-	-	-	-	-	176	91	85	Nogna	00406300
-	-	-	-	-	-	114	65	49	Thungjang	00406400
-	-	-	-	-	-	323	145	178	Laju H.Q.	00406500
									Namsang (Urban)	
6	-	6	68	54	14	5,727	2,159	3,568	Khonsa (CT)	41301000
2	-	2	112	84	28	4,083	1,619	2,464	Deomali (CT)	41302000

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	**Niausa (Total)**		**5,230**	**31,355**	**16,310**	**15,045**	**6,934**	**3,561**	**3,373**
0002	**Niausa (Rural)**		**5,230**	**31,355**	**16,310**	**15,045**	**6,934**	**3,561**	**3,373**
0002	**Niausa (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Niausa (Rural)								
00398200	Kanubari H.Q.	-	268	1,111	595	516	179	84	95
00398300	Olingtong	-	127	646	344	302	145	74	71
00398400	Dasatong	-	116	643	329	314	144	70	74
00398500	Luaksim	-	84	503	250	253	102	47	55
00398600	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	-	150	803	422	381	160	86	74
00398700	Longhua	-	84	577	313	264	156	83	73
00398800	Banfera	-	136	1,033	536	497	302	162	140
00398900	Wanu	-	150	1,182	593	589	263	134	129
00399000	Tissing	-	4	12	8	4	2	-	2
00399100	Tewai	-	4	8	8	-	-	-	-
00399200	Ringpong	-	4	16	8	8	5	3	2
00399300	Russa	-	71	445	247	198	81	34	47
00399400	Kamku Russa	-	60	270	138	132	52	29	23
00399500	Hasse Russa	-	93	508	273	235	104	57	47
00399600	Ranglua	-	153	751	399	352	156	71	85
00399700	Chopsa	-	53	326	160	166	75	35	40
00399800	Chopnu	-	127	847	396	451	182	88	94
00399900	Nokfan	-	65	399	203	196	72	36	36
00400000	Naitong	-	47	296	152	144	51	24	27
00400100	Otongkhua	-	75	416	194	222	90	38	52
00400200	Longkhojan	-	20	105	51	54	24	10	14
00400300	Sang Sathong	-	14	88	40	48	23	12	11
00400400	Kamnu	-	18	106	43	63	11	4	7
00400500	Laonu	-	36	222	123	99	61	35	26
00400600	Ngamding	-	6	27	14	13	8	3	5
00400700	Senua	-	206	1,345	663	682	292	131	161
00400800	Zedua	-	98	797	398	399	209	110	99
00400900	Nianu	-	246	1,448	709	739	408	204	204
00401000	Niausa	-	239	1,716	940	776	416	229	187
00401100	Mintong	-	183	1,250	622	628	238	119	119
00401200	Longphong	-	161	1,070	520	550	249	127	122
00401300	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	-	31	83	49	34	17	11	6
00401400	Tissa Camp	-	213	1,083	641	442	164	82	82
00401500	Senua Noksa	-	50	267	140	127	59	26	33
00401600	Longding H.Q.	-	795	3,615	2,069	1,546	608	341	267
00401700	Chanu	-	189	1,218	597	621	330	157	173
00401800	Ozakho	-	84	555	281	274	153	79	74
00401900	Longsom	-	137	912	441	471	246	118	128
00402000	Chattong	-	59	344	169	175	89	41	48
00402100	Longkhaw	-	200	1,596	812	784	372	217	155
00402200	Maihua	-	54	356	203	153	90	55	35
00402300	Chatting	-	113	889	469	420	193	110	83
00402400	Pumao	-	192	1,427	722	705	341	178	163
00402500	Pumao H.Q.	-	15	44	26	18	12	7	5

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Niausa

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
8	**2**	**6**	**27,522**	**13,945**	**13,577**	**9,232**	**6,369**	**2,863**	**Niausa (Total)**
8	**2**	**6**	**27,522**	**13,945**	**13,577**	**9,232**	**6,369**	**2,863**	**Niausa (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Niausa (Urban)**
									Niausa (Rural)
1	-	1	556	284	272	834	480	354	Kanubari H.Q.
-	-	-	397	207	190	255	158	97	Olingtong
-	-	-	498	253	245	275	171	104	Dasatong
-	-	-	452	224	228	240	142	98	Luaksim
-	-	-	616	321	295	403	232	171	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.
-	-	-	577	313	264	164	124	40	Longhua
-	-	-	1,033	536	497	223	159	64	Banfera
-	-	-	1,182	593	589	132	111	21	Wanu
-	-	-	9	5	4	-	-	-	Tissing
-	-	-	3	3	-	6	6	-	Tewai
-	-	-	15	7	8	1	1	-	Ringpong
-	-	-	403	207	196	190	130	60	Russa
-	-	-	202	105	97	124	70	54	Kamku Russa
-	-	-	445	237	208	179	103	76	Hasse Russa
-	-	-	570	297	273	253	160	93	Ranglua
-	-	-	326	160	166	134	88	46	Chopsa
-	-	-	846	395	451	153	127	26	Chopnu
-	-	-	398	202	196	106	94	12	Nokfan
-	-	-	283	142	141	178	105	73	Naitong
-	-	-	398	181	217	109	70	39	Otongkhua
-	-	-	104	50	54	22	17	5	Longkhojan
-	-	-	88	40	48	24	16	8	Sang Sathong
-	-	-	106	43	63	5	5	-	Kamnu
-	-	-	209	113	96	53	39	14	Laonu
-	-	-	27	14	13	4	4	-	Ngamding
-	-	-	1,345	663	682	230	200	30	Senua
-	-	-	792	395	397	183	135	48	Zedua
-	-	-	1,442	705	737	219	175	44	Nianu
-	-	-	1,623	867	756	411	377	34	Niausa
-	-	-	1,233	612	621	82	66	16	Mintong
-	-	-	1,056	514	542	148	115	33	Longphong
-	-	-	74	42	32	40	27	13	Senua S.C.T.C Camp
1	1	-	460	237	223	682	464	218	Tissa Camp
-	-	-	265	138	127	35	28	7	Senua Noksa
6	1	5	2,179	1,144	1,035	2,270	1,468	802	Longding H.Q.
-	-	-	1,210	590	620	176	146	30	Chanu
-	-	-	554	280	274	198	150	48	Ozakho
-	-	-	911	440	471	123	102	21	Longsom
-	-	-	344	169	175	33	28	5	Chattong
-	-	-	1,596	812	784	94	79	15	Longkhaw
-	-	-	356	203	153	35	34	1	Maihua
-	-	-	882	462	420	92	56	36	Chatting
-	-	-	1,417	717	700	102	97	5	Pumao
-	-	-	40	23	17	12	10	2	Pumao 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
0002	**Niausa (Total)**	**22,123**	**9,941**	**12,182**	**15,602**	**8,379**	**7,223**	**13,731**	**7,499**	**6,232**
0002	**Niausa (Rural)**	**22,123**	**9,941**	**12,182**	**15,602**	**8,379**	**7,223**	**13,731**	**7,499**	**6,232**
0002	**Niausa (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Niausa (Rural)									
00398200	Kanubari H.Q.	277	115	162	370	309	61	349	301	48
00398300	Olingtong	391	186	205	259	163	96	255	160	95
00398400	Dasatong	368	158	210	257	142	115	251	138	113
00398500	Luaksim	263	108	155	233	117	116	198	105	93
00398600	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	400	190	210	399	220	179	353	199	154
00398700	Longhua	413	189	224	274	146	128	223	116	107
00398800	Banfera	810	377	433	556	282	274	512	260	252
00398900	Wanu	1,050	482	568	630	294	336	609	277	332
00399000	Tissing	12	8	4	8	6	2	8	6	2
00399100	Tewai	2	2	-	8	8	-	8	8	-
00399200	Ringpong	15	7	8	8	4	4	8	4	4
00399300	Russa	255	117	138	222	138	84	222	138	84
00399400	Kamku Russa	146	68	78	133	72	61	122	66	56
00399500	Hasse Russa	329	170	159	252	130	122	241	123	118
00399600	Ranglua	498	239	259	395	223	172	385	221	164
00399700	Chopsa	192	72	120	188	97	91	183	94	89
00399800	Chopnu	694	269	425	466	224	242	404	183	221
00399900	Nokfan	293	109	184	232	115	117	205	108	97
00400000	Naitong	118	47	71	163	85	78	120	64	56
00400100	Otongkhua	307	124	183	203	100	103	184	94	90
00400200	Longkhojan	83	34	49	50	28	22	45	25	20
00400300	Sang Sathong	64	24	40	37	15	22	32	15	17
00400400	Kamnu	101	38	63	53	26	27	53	26	27
00400500	Laonu	169	84	85	112	61	51	106	61	45
00400600	Ngamding	23	10	13	16	9	7	16	9	7
00400700	Senua	1,115	463	652	694	320	374	666	308	358
00400800	Zedua	614	263	351	376	177	199	318	151	167
00400900	Nianu	1,229	534	695	716	333	383	561	302	259
00401000	Niausa	1,305	563	742	808	381	427	778	361	417
00401100	Mintong	1,168	556	612	687	323	364	675	314	361
00401200	Longphong	922	405	517	610	276	334	470	209	261
00401300	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	43	22	21	30	18	12	12	8	4
00401400	Tissa Camp	401	177	224	447	328	119	331	262	69
00401500	Senua Noksa	232	112	120	159	86	73	159	86	73
00401600	Longding H.Q.	1,345	601	744	1,279	1,022	257	1,092	952	140
00401700	Chanu	1,042	451	591	564	264	300	564	264	300
00401800	Ozakho	357	131	226	248	114	134	247	114	133
00401900	Longsom	789	339	450	438	205	233	417	205	212
00402000	Chattong	311	141	170	177	86	91	92	74	18
00402100	Longkhaw	1,502	733	769	1,054	511	543	847	392	455
00402200	Maihua	321	169	152	263	144	119	206	106	100
00402300	Chatting	797	413	384	683	350	333	499	247	252
00402400	Pumao	1,325	625	700	821	410	411	681	326	355
00402500	Pumao H.Q.	32	16	16	24	17	7	24	17	7

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers													Name of Village
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
10,740	**4,994**	**5,746**	**92**	**56**	**36**	**54**	**38**	**16**	**2,845**	**2,411**	**434**		**Niausa (Total)**
10,740	**4,994**	**5,746**	**92**	**56**	**36**	**54**	**38**	**16**	**2,845**	**2,411**	**434**		**Niausa (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		**Niausa (Urban)**
													Niausa (Rural)
17	7	10	3	2	1	2	1	1	327	291	36		Kanubari H.Q.
103	57	46	1	1	-	3	1	2	148	101	47		Olingtong
158	80	78	1	-	1	-	-	-	92	58	34		Dasatong
156	76	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	29	13		Luaksim
217	108	109	7	6	1	-	-	-	129	85	44		Mopakhat/Mope T.E.
214	107	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-		Longhua
504	253	251	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	1		Banfera
601	270	331	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	6	1		Wanu
6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-		Tissing
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-		Tewai
6	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-		Ringpong
177	94	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	44	1		Russa
84	40	44	7	5	2	1	1	-	30	20	10		Kamku Russa
170	70	100	8	7	1	-	-	-	63	46	17		Hasse Russa
243	120	123	12	8	4	-	-	-	130	93	37		Ranglua
181	93	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1		Chopsa
397	176	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-		Chopnu
202	106	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1		Nokfan
83	39	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	36	24	12		Naitong
160	72	88	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	21	2		Otongkhua
43	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-		Longkhojan
31	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Sang Sathong
53	26	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Kamnu
85	44	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	4		Laonu
16	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Ngamding
629	273	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	35	2		Senua
275	112	163	-	-	-	1	1	-	42	38	4		Zedua
488	242	246	-	-	-	2	1	1	71	59	12		Nianu
680	267	413	2	-	2	-	-	-	96	94	2		Niausa
620	265	355	1	-	1	-	-	-	54	49	5		Mintong
433	174	259	16	14	2	-	-	-	21	21	-		Longphong
3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2		Senua S.C.T.C Camp
36	7	29	-	-	-	2	2	-	293	253	40		Tissa Camp
159	86	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Senua Noksa
26	12	14	22	3	19	24	19	5	1,020	918	102		Longding H.Q.
559	259	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-		Chanu
222	97	125	-	-	-	15	9	6	10	8	2		Ozakho
413	201	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-		Longsom
83	67	16	8	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	-		Chattong
838	383	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-		Longkhaw
204	104	100	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Maihua
496	245	251	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-		Chatting
660	307	353	-	-	-	2	2	-	19	17	2		Pumao
8	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-		Pumao 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
0002	**Niausa (Total)**	**1,871**	**880**	**991**	**1,517**	**689**	**828**	**94**	**30**	**64**
0002	**Niausa (Rural)**	**1,871**	**880**	**991**	**1,517**	**689**	**828**	**94**	**30**	**64**
0002	**Niausa (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Niausa (Rural)									
00398200	Kanubari H.Q.	21	8	13	4	1	3	-	-	-
00398300	Olingtong	4	3	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
00398400	Dasatong	6	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	1
00398500	Luaksim	35	12	23	35	12	23	-	-	-
00398600	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	46	21	25	46	21	25	-	-	-
00398700	Longhua	51	30	21	29	8	21	-	-	-
00398800	Banfera	44	22	22	44	22	22	-	-	-
00398900	Wanu	21	17	4	21	17	4	-	-	-
00399000	Tissing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00399100	Tewai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00399200	Ringpong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00399300	Russa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00399400	Kamku Russa	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
00399500	Hasse Russa	11	7	4	5	4	1	3	2	1
00399600	Ranglua	10	2	8	10	2	8	-	-	-
00399700	Chopsa	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
00399800	Chopnu	62	41	21	62	41	21	-	-	-
00399900	Nokfan	27	7	20	27	7	20	-	-	-
00400000	Naitong	43	21	22	38	18	20	-	-	-
00400100	Otongkhua	19	6	13	19	6	13	-	-	-
00400200	Longkhojan	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
00400300	Sang Sathong	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-
00400400	Kamnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00400500	Laonu	6	-	6	5	-	5	-	-	-
00400600	Ngamding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00400700	Senua	28	12	16	3	2	1	24	9	15
00400800	Zedua	58	26	32	56	25	31	-	-	-
00400900	Nianu	155	31	124	155	31	124	-	-	-
00401000	Niausa	30	20	10	26	17	9	2	1	1
00401100	Mintong	12	9	3	5	4	1	2	1	1
00401200	Longphong	140	67	73	131	60	71	5	5	-
00401300	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	18	10	8	6	2	4	-	-	-
00401400	Tissa Camp	116	66	50	24	3	21	3	2	1
00401500	Senua Noksa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00401600	Longding H.Q.	187	70	117	59	23	36	45	5	40
00401700	Chanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00401800	Ozakho	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00401900	Longsom	21	-	21	18	-	18	3	-	3
00402000	Chattong	85	12	73	85	12	73	-	-	-
00402100	Longkhaw	207	119	88	206	119	87	1	-	1
00402200	Maihua	57	38	19	57	38	19	-	-	-
00402300	Chatting	184	103	81	184	103	81	-	-	-
00402400	Pumao	140	84	56	140	84	56	-	-	-
00402500	Pumao H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
38	**10**	**28**	**222**	**151**	**71**	**15,753**	**7,931**	**7,822**	**Niausa (Total)**	**0002**
38	**10**	**28**	**222**	**151**	**71**	**15,753**	**7,931**	**7,822**	**Niausa (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Niausa (Urban)**	**0002**
									Niausa (Rural)	
3	-	3	14	7	7	741	286	455	Kanubari H.Q.	00398200
1	-	1	1	1	-	387	181	206	Olingtong	00398300
-	-	-	-	-	-	386	187	199	Dasatong	00398400
-	-	-	-	-	-	270	133	137	Luaksim	00398500
-	-	-	-	-	-	404	202	202	Mopakhat/Mope T.E.	00398600
-	-	-	22	22	-	303	167	136	Longhua	00398700
-	-	-	-	-	-	477	254	223	Banfera	00398800
-	-	-	-	-	-	552	299	253	Wanu	00398900
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	Tissing	00399000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tewai	00399100
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	Ringpong	00399200
-	-	-	-	-	-	223	109	114	Russa	00399300
-	-	-	11	6	5	137	66	71	Kamku Russa	00399400
-	-	-	3	1	2	256	143	113	Hasse Russa	00399500
-	-	-	-	-	-	356	176	180	Ranglua	00399600
-	-	-	-	-	-	138	63	75	Chopsa	00399700
-	-	-	-	-	-	381	172	209	Chopnu	00399800
-	-	-	-	-	-	167	88	79	Nokfan	00399900
-	-	-	5	3	2	133	67	66	Naitong	00400000
-	-	-	-	-	-	213	94	119	Otongkhua	00400100
-	-	-	-	-	-	55	23	32	Longkhojan	00400200
-	-	-	-	-	-	51	25	26	Sang Sathong	00400300
-	-	-	-	-	-	53	17	36	Kamnu	00400400
-	-	-	1	-	1	110	62	48	Laonu	00400500
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	Ngamding	00400600
1	1	-	-	-	-	651	343	308	Senua	00400700
-	-	-	2	1	1	421	221	200	Zedua	00400800
-	-	-	-	-	-	732	376	356	Nianu	00400900
-	-	-	2	2	-	908	559	349	Niausa	00401000
-	-	-	5	4	1	563	299	264	Mintong	00401100
2	-	2	2	2	-	460	244	216	Longphong	00401200
-	-	-	12	8	4	53	31	22	Senua S.C.T.C Camp	00401300
-	-	-	89	61	28	636	313	323	Tissa Camp	00401400
-	-	-	-	-	-	108	54	54	Senua Noksa	00401500
30	9	21	53	33	20	2,336	1,047	1,289	Longding H.Q.	00401600
-	-	-	-	-	-	654	333	321	Chanu	00401700
1	-	1	-	-	-	307	167	140	Ozakho	00401800
-	-	-	-	-	-	474	236	238	Longsom	00401900
-	-	-	-	-	-	167	83	84	Chattong	00402000
-	-	-	-	-	-	542	301	241	Longkhaw	00402100
-	-	-	-	-	-	93	59	34	Maihua	00402200
-	-	-	-	-	-	206	119	87	Chatting	00402300
-	-	-	-	-	-	606	312	294	Pumao	00402400
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	11	Pumao H.Q.	00402500

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	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**		**3,293**	**19,667**	**10,137**	**9,530**	**3,836**	**1,992**	**1,844**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**		**3,293**	**19,667**	**10,137**	**9,530**	**3,836**	**1,992**	**1,844**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)								
00402600	Bonia	-	133	897	453	444	190	95	95
00402700	Konnu	-	185	1,080	535	545	189	84	105
00402800	Konsa	-	122	698	353	345	105	58	47
00402900	Kamhua Noknu	-	218	1,357	711	646	158	76	82
00403000	Kamhua Noksa	-	128	769	380	389	116	57	59
00403100	Khasa	-	208	1,283	658	625	193	102	91
00403200	Jagan	-	95	649	344	305	107	61	46
00403300	Votnu	-	97	639	315	324	91	37	54
00403400	Pangchao	-	218	1,513	789	724	265	143	122
00403500	Lower Pangchao	-	116	786	411	375	167	101	66
00403600	Pangchao H.Q.	-	168	750	458	292	154	76	78
00403700	Changkhao	-	93	653	316	337	107	53	54
00403800	Khanu	-	244	1,346	693	653	283	164	119
00403900	Chop	-	49	316	160	156	85	48	37
00404000	Nginu	-	132	777	382	395	164	84	80
00404100	Lower Nginu	-	222	1,143	588	555	242	126	116
00404200	Ngissa	-	104	712	351	361	183	100	83
00404300	Kaimoi	-	112	632	348	284	74	34	40
00404400	Khogla	-	97	597	318	279	194	99	95
00404500	Longkai	-	131	721	351	370	183	91	92
00404600	Wakka	-	298	1,806	908	898	450	220	230
00404700	Kampong	-	15	96	51	45	26	13	13
00404800	Wakka H.Q.	-	108	447	264	183	110	70	40

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Pangchao-Wakka

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	**-**	**-**	**19,245**	**9,821**	**9,424**	**2,422**	**1,953**	**469**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**
-	**-**	**-**	**19,245**	**9,821**	**9,424**	**2,422**	**1,953**	**469**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**
									Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)
-	-	-	892	450	442	207	146	61	Bonia
-	-	-	1,079	534	545	94	78	16	Konnu
-	-	-	698	353	345	38	24	14	Konsa
-	-	-	1,356	710	646	85	69	16	Kamhua Noknu
-	-	-	768	379	389	115	106	9	Kamhua Noksa
-	-	-	1,275	652	623	96	88	8	Khasa
-	-	-	649	344	305	62	52	10	Jagan
-	-	-	639	315	324	31	31	-	Votnu
-	-	-	1,513	789	724	124	107	17	Pangchao
-	-	-	785	410	375	81	56	25	Lower Pangchao
-	-	-	558	305	253	398	291	107	Pangchao H.Q.
-	-	-	653	316	337	56	52	4	Changkhao
-	-	-	1,345	692	653	88	77	11	Khanu
-	-	-	316	160	156	34	31	3	Chop
-	-	-	777	382	395	53	43	10	Nginu
-	-	-	1,123	575	548	145	119	26	Lower Nginu
-	-	-	710	350	360	79	66	13	Ngissa
-	-	-	632	348	284	65	53	12	Kaimoi
-	-	-	597	318	279	73	67	6	Khogla
-	-	-	720	350	370	129	111	18	Longkai
-	-	-	1,806	908	898	134	122	12	Wakka
-	-	-	96	51	45	7	3	4	Kampong
-	-	-	258	130	128	228	161	67	Wakka 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
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**	**17,245**	**8,184**	**9,061**	**10,559**	**5,479**	**5,080**	**9,252**	**4,955**	**4,297**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**	**17,245**	**8,184**	**9,061**	**10,559**	**5,479**	**5,080**	**9,252**	**4,955**	**4,297**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)									
00402600	Bonia	690	307	383	325	161	164	318	157	161
00402700	Konnu	986	457	529	556	279	277	546	277	269
00402800	Konsa	660	329	331	373	192	181	369	190	179
00402900	Kamhua Noknu	1,272	642	630	822	444	378	818	443	375
00403000	Kamhua Noksa	654	274	380	556	272	284	480	226	254
00403100	Khasa	1,187	570	617	832	423	409	832	423	409
00403200	Jagan	587	292	295	372	177	195	372	177	195
00403300	Votnu	608	284	324	320	166	154	320	166	154
00403400	Pangchao	1,389	682	707	727	386	341	719	382	337
00403500	Lower Pangchao	705	355	350	394	184	210	362	178	184
00403600	Pangchao H.Q.	352	167	185	302	245	57	287	239	48
00403700	Changkhao	597	264	333	341	157	184	313	131	182
00403800	Khanu	1,258	616	642	841	437	404	729	371	358
00403900	Chop	282	129	153	139	66	73	130	63	67
00404000	Nginu	724	339	385	312	170	142	176	125	51
00404100	Lower Nginu	998	469	529	679	341	338	437	276	161
00404200	Ngissa	633	285	348	361	171	190	342	156	186
00404300	Kaimoi	567	295	272	367	194	173	338	181	157
00404400	Khogla	524	251	273	266	138	128	251	131	120
00404500	Longkai	592	240	352	441	207	234	261	123	138
00404600	Wakka	1,672	786	886	1,010	506	504	666	388	278
00404700	Kampong	89	48	41	58	28	30	21	17	4
00404800	Wakka H.Q.	219	103	116	165	135	30	165	135	30

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
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
8,647	**4,403**	**4,244**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**584**	**536**	**48**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**
8,647	**4,403**	**4,244**	**15**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**584**	**536**	**48**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**
												Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)
284	125	159	1	-	1	1	1	-	32	31	1	Bonia
543	274	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Konnu
366	187	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	Konsa
816	441	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	Kamhua Noknu
474	221	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	Kamhua Noksa
818	413	405	8	5	3	1	1	-	5	4	1	Khasa
369	175	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Jagan
320	166	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Votnu
709	373	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	Pangchao
334	151	183	1	1	-	-	-	-	27	26	1	Lower Pangchao
69	34	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	205	13	Pangchao H.Q.
312	130	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Changkhao
721	364	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	Khanu
129	62	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Chop
168	120	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	Nginu
399	240	159	1	1	-	1	1	-	36	34	2	Lower Nginu
319	136	183	-	-	-	2	2	-	21	18	3	Ngissa
333	179	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	Kaimoi
249	130	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	Khogla
247	109	138	2	2	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	Longkai
630	352	278	2	2	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	Wakka
20	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Kampong
18	4	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	146	131	15	Wakka H.Q.

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			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	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**	**1,307**	**524**	**783**	**1,199**	**451**	**748**	**50**	**44**	**6**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**	**1,307**	**524**	**783**	**1,199**	**451**	**748**	**50**	**44**	**6**
0003	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)									
00402600	Bonia	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-
00402700	Konnu	10	2	8	10	2	8	-	-	-
00402800	Konsa	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
00402900	Kamhua Noknu	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
00403000	Kamhua Noksa	76	46	30	76	46	30	-	-	-
00403100	Khasa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00403200	Jagan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00403300	Votnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00403400	Pangchao	8	4	4	8	4	4	-	-	-
00403500	Lower Pangchao	32	6	26	30	5	25	2	1	1
00403600	Pangchao H.Q.	15	6	9	5	1	4	2	1	1
00403700	Changkhao	28	26	2	28	26	2	-	-	-
00403800	Khanu	112	66	46	111	65	46	-	-	-
00403900	Chop	9	3	6	9	3	6	-	-	-
00404000	Nginu	136	45	91	136	45	91	-	-	-
00404100	Lower Nginu	242	65	177	212	36	176	27	27	-
00404200	Ngissa	19	15	4	19	15	4	-	-	-
00404300	Kaimoi	29	13	16	28	12	16	1	1	-
00404400	Khogla	15	7	8	15	7	8	-	-	-
00404500	Longkai	180	84	96	124	54	70	11	9	2
00404600	Wakka	344	118	226	336	112	224	7	5	2
00404700	Kampong	37	11	26	37	11	26	-	-	-
00404800	Wakka H.Q.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
21	**5**	**16**	**37**	**24**	**13**	**9,108**	**4,658**	**4,450**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Total)**	**0003**
21	**5**	**16**	**37**	**24**	**13**	**9,108**	**4,658**	**4,450**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)**	**0003**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**Pangchao-Wakka (Urban)**	**0003**
									Pangchao-Wakka (Rural)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	572	292	280	Bonia	00402600
-	-	-	-	-	-	524	256	268	Konnu	00402700
-	-	-	-	-	-	325	161	164	Konsa	00402800
-	-	-	-	-	-	535	267	268	Kamhua Noknu	00402900
-	-	-	-	-	-	213	108	105	Kamhua Noksa	00403000
-	-	-	-	-	-	451	235	216	Khasa	00403100
-	-	-	-	-	-	277	167	110	Jagan	00403200
-	-	-	-	-	-	319	149	170	Votnu	00403300
-	-	-	-	-	-	786	403	383	Pangchao	00403400
-	-	-	-	-	-	392	227	165	Lower Pangchao	00403500
-	-	-	8	4	4	448	213	235	Pangchao H.Q.	00403600
-	-	-	-	-	-	312	159	153	Changkhao	00403700
-	-	-	1	1	-	505	256	249	Khanu	00403800
-	-	-	-	-	-	177	94	83	Chop	00403900
-	-	-	-	-	-	465	212	253	Nginu	00404000
2	1	1	1	1	-	464	247	217	Lower Nginu	00404100
-	-	-	-	-	-	351	180	171	Ngissa	00404200
-	-	-	-	-	-	265	154	111	Kaimoi	00404300
-	-	-	-	-	-	331	180	151	Khogla	00404400
19	4	15	26	17	9	280	144	136	Longkai	00404500
-	-	-	1	1	-	796	402	394	Wakka	00404600
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	23	15	Kampong	00404700
-	-	-	-	-	-	282	129	153	Wakka H.Q.	00404800

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
41302000	**Deomali (CT)**		**1,410**	**6,061**	**3,246**	**2,815**	**1,044**	**530**	**514**
41301000	**Khonsa (CT)**		**2,154**	**9,233**	**5,205**	**4,028**	**1,442**	**713**	**729**

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
41	**25**	**16**	**1,844**	**949**	**895**	**3,713**	**2,203**	**1,510**	**Deomali (CT)**
113	**57**	**56**	**4,022**	**1,880**	**2,142**	**6,718**	**4,135**	**2,583**	**Khonsa (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
41302000	**Deomali (CT)**	**2,348**	**1,043**	**1,305**	**1,978**	**1,627**	**351**	**1,814**	**1,517**	**297**
41301000	**Khonsa (CT)**	**2,515**	**1,070**	**1,445**	**3,506**	**3,046**	**460**	**3,430**	**2,990**	**440**

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
65	**45**	**20**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**-**	**1,731**	**1,456**	**275**	**Deomali (CT)**
7	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**20**	**12**	**8**	**3,399**	**2,971**	**428**	**Khonsa (CT)**

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	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
41302000	**Deomali (CT)**	**164**	**110**	**54**	**39**	**18**	**21**	**11**	**8**	**3**
41301000	**Khonsa (CT)**	**76**	**56**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**-**

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
2	**-**	**2**	**112**	**84**	**28**	**4,083**	**1,619**	**2,464**	**Deomali (CT)**	**41302000**
6	**-**	**6**	**68**	**54**	**14**	**5,727**	**2,159**	**3,568**	**Khonsa (CT)**	**41301000**

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.	Namsang C. D Block	Namsang circle	26
		Khonsa circle	57
		Laju circle	17
		Total	**100**
2.	Niausa C.D. Block	Kanuibari circle	25
		Longding circle	14
		Pumao circle	5
		Total	**44**
3.	Pongchao – Wakka C.D. Block	Pangchao circle	11
		Wakka circle	12
		Total	**23**
		Grand Total	**167**

In view of defunct of Panchayatraj system in the state the number of Panchayatraj system could not be furnished and in place the number of C.D. Block, circles and villages have been shown in this Annexure .

There are three C.D. Blocks functioning in the district since 1991 Census to 2000. There is no change in number of circles in the district except in increase of 7 villages in Namsang C.D.Block from 93 to 100 villages. 2 villages in each Niausa and Pangchao – Wakka C.D.Block from 42 to 44 and 21 to 23 villages respectively. There is no uninhabited villages in the district .

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 everborn 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			Tirap 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		Tirap District	
Fertility measures	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5
General Fertility Rate	173	182	183	181
General Marital Fertility Rate	226	236	247	245
Total Fertility Rate	5.70	6.44	7.00	6.43
Total Marital Fertility Rate	7.40	8.58	8.40	9.56
Crude Birth Rate	40.03	40.03	41.37	39.11
Number of children ever born Per woman in the age-group15 – 49	-	2.67	-	2.78
Mean age at marriage	-	-	-	-
Child woman ratio	-	2857	-	3083

Mortality Indicators :

The mortality indicators as received from the Office of the Registrar General India, is given below for Arunachal and Tirap as published in occasional papers No. 1 of 1997 by Registrar General India, New Delhi.

INDICATORS OF CHILD MORTALITY, 1991 AND 1981

		Arunachal Pradesh				Tirap 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	94	118	125	156
	M	111	105	114	140	101	114	114	163
	F	103	96	111	137	83	121	136	149
1981	P	126	152	181	220	112	131	150	173
	M	141	164	192	227	126	144	157	179
	F	111	139	169	213	97	118	141	165

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			Tirap 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)	12,121 (55.7)	6,109 (51.6)	6,012 (60.6)
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	157,043 (38.7)	68,112 (32.1)	88,931 (46.0)	9,488 (43.6)	4,723 (39.9)	4,765 (48.0)
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of the State	52,411 (12.9)	26,997 (12.7)	25,414 (13.2)	2,633 (12.1)	1,386 (11.7)	1,247 (12.6)
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	170,626 (42.1)	102,161 (48.1)	68,465 (35.4)	9,174 (42.1)	5,428 (45.8)	3,746 (37.7)
(C) Migrants born in otherCountries	25,468 (6.3)	14,966 (7.1)	10,502 (5.4)	474 (2.2)	306 (2.6)	168 (1.7)
Total Migrants	**405,548 (100.00)**	**212,236 (100.00)**	**193,312 (100.00)**	**21,769 (100.00)**	**11,843 (100.00)**	**9,926 (100.00)**

INTER-STATE MIGRATIONS TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH COMPARED WITH TIRAP DISTRICT

Place of birth	Arunachal Pradesh		Tirap District	
	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to total Migrants
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	99,921	58.6	5,088	55.5
Bihar	23,383	13.7	1,333	14.5
Uttar Pradesh	11,986	7.0	774	8.4
West Bengal	10,129	5.9	556	6.1
Orissa	3,493	2.1	76	0.8
Kerala	3,284	1.9	165	1.8
Jharkhand	3,229	1.9	211	2.3
Rajasthan	1,919	1.1	179	1.9
Meghalaya	1,586	0.9	79	0.9
Manipur	1,454	0.9	52	0.6
Uttaranchal	1,408	0.8	66	0.7
Other States	8,832	5.2	595	6.5
Total	**170,626**	**100.00**	**9,174**	**100.00**

ANNEXURE - III

Data Not Available

ANNEXURE - IV
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001

Birth place	Arunachal Pradesh			Tirap 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)**	**21,769 (100.00)**	**11,843 (100.00)**	**9,926 (100.00)**
Born elsewhere in the	157,043	68,112	88,931	9,488	4,723	4,765
district of enumeration	(38.7)	(32.1)	(46.0)	(43.6)	(39.9)	(48.0)
Born in other districts	52,411	26,997	25,414	2,633	1,386	1,247
of the State	(12.9)	(12.7)	(13.2)	(12.1)	(11.7)	(12.6)
Born in the State	209,454	95,109	114,345	12,121	6,109	6,012
	(51.6)	(44.8)	(59.2)	(55.7)	(51.6)	(60.6)
Born in other States	170,626	102,161	68,465	9,174	5,428	3,746
	(42.1)	(48.1)	(35.4)	(42.1)	(45.8)	(37.7)
Born in other countries	25,468	14,966	10,502	474	306	168
	(6.3)	(7.1)	(5.4)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(1.7)

It is seen from the above Annexure that 55.7 percent of population of Tirap district were born within the state as against 51.6 percent for the State as a whole. 12.1 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 lower side. In case of inter state migration, Tirap district has shown equal percentage of 42.1 with State percentage of 42.1 percent. So far International migration is concerned, the district has registered a percentage of 2.2 which is much lower than the state percentage of 6.3 percent.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH FOR 1991 AND 2001

Birth Place	Tirap District	
Total Migrants	1991 (100%)	2001 (100%)
1	2	3
Born in the district of Enumeration	35.0	43.6
Born in other district of the State	10.5	12.1
Born in the State	45.5	55.7
Born in other state	50.5	42.1
Born in other countries	3.9	2.2
Unclassifiable	0.1	0.0

While compare the particular distribution of migrants by place of birth between 1991 and 2001 Censuses in respect of Tirap district, it is seen that the migrants born in the State is 55.7% in 2001 as against 45.5% in 1991 of which 43.6% and 35.0% respectively in 2001 and 1991 recorded against migrants born in the district of Enumeration and 12.1% and 10.5% in 2001 and 1991 respectively against migrants born in other districts of the state. As regard migrants born in other State are 42.1% and 50.5% in 2001 and 1991 respectively. Whereas it is 2.2% and 3.9% in respect of migrants born in other Countries.

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN TIRAP 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
Tirap	**Persons**	**100,326**	**27,123**	**756**	**50,199**	**99**	**675**	**5**	**14,568**	**6,901**
	Males	**52,537**	**15,304**	**493**	**25,514**	**71**	**372**	**4**	**7,438**	**3,341**
	Females	**47,789**	**11,819**	**263**	**24,685**	**28**	**303**	**1**	**7,130**	**3,560**
Namsang Circle	Persons	12,431	8,996	160	1,574	38	201	0	1,457	5
	Males	6,788	4,896	94	875	18	129	0	773	3
	Females	5,643	4,100	66	699	20	72	0	684	2
Khonsa Circle	Persons	28,914	9,499	294	12,534	28	354	3	5,428	774
	Males	15,340	5,530	200	6,337	26	171	3	2,729	344
	Females	13,574	3,969	94	6,197	2	183	0	2,699	430
Kanubari Circle	Persons	11,340	2,021	61	6,813	4	48	0	2,393	0
	Males	5,839	1,115	41	3,421	2	25	0	1,235	0
	Females	5,501	906	20	3,392	2	23	0	1,158	0

ANNEXURE - V

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF MAIN RELIGIONS IN TIRAP 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
Longding Circle	Persons	15,703	3,378	177	9,252	23	46	1	2,826	0
	Males	8,239	1,977	118	4,614	22	29	0	1,479	0
	Females	7,464	1,401	59	4,638	1	17	1	1,347	0
Pumao Circle	Persons	4,312	24	1	3,944	0	1	0	332	10
	Males	2,232	15	1	2,045	0	1	0	164	6
	Females	2,080	9	0	1,899	0	0	0	168	4
Pangchao Circle	Persons	10,421	192	24	10,146	2	8	0	10	39
	Males	5,407	155	15	5,207	2	7	0	4	17
	Females	5,014	37	9	4,939	0	1	0	6	22
Wakka Circle	Persons	9,246	2,620	37	4,471	3	7	0	2,108	0
	Males	4,730	1,367	22	2,287	0	6	0	1,048	0
	Females	4,516	1,253	15	2,184	3	1	0	1,060	0
Laju Circle	Persons	7,959	393	2	1,465	1	10	1	14	6,073
	Males	3,962	249	2	728	1	4	1	6	2,971
	Females	3,997	144	0	737	0	6	0	8	3,102

It may be seen from the Annexure –V that Christian religion constitute 50.0 percent (50199 persons) of the total population of Tirap, followed by Hindu 27.0 percent (27123 persons), Other religion and persuasions 14.5 percent (14568 persons), Religion not stated 6.9 percent (6901 persons), Muslims 0.8 percent (756 persons), Buddhist 0.7 percent (675 persons), Sikh 0.1 percent (99 persons) and Jain 0.0 percent of 5 persons. Out of 8(eight) circles, Khonsa is the biggest circle with a population of 28914 (28.8 percent) and the smallest being Pumao circle with population of 4312 (4.3 percent). From the above Annexure it will also be seen that the followers of Christian religion is found to be majority in all the circles of the district except Namsang and Laju circle. Major Hindu religion followers is found in Namsang circle only.

COMPARISON OF MAIN RELIGIONS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

1991			2001		
Other religion and persuasions	_	39.1	Christian	_	50.0
Hindu	_	38.9	Hindu	_	27.0
Christian	_	18.1	Other religion & persuasions	_	14.5
Religion not stated	_	2.4	Religion not stated	_	6.9
Buddhist	_	0.8	Muslims	_	0.8
Muslims	_	0.6	Buddhist	_	0.7
Sikhs	_	0.1	Sikh	_	0.1
Jains	_	0.0	Jains	_	0.0

While drawing a comparison of main religions of Tirap district between 1991 and 2001, it is seen that Other religion and persuasions and Hindu religion constitute majority of population and placed number one and two in 1991, followed by Christian, Religion not stated, Buddhist, Muslims and Sikhs. But in 2001 it is seen that Christian constitute the majority, followed by Hindu, Other religion and persuasions, Religion not stated, Muslims, Buddhists and Sikhs.

In 1991 Other religion and persuasions is a mojor religion in Wakka, Pumao and Kanubari and Hindu religion in Khonsa, Namsang and Laju Circles. Christian religion seems majority in Longding and Pangchao Circles in 1991. On the other hand it is seen that Christian religion seems majority in six circles viz. Khonsa, Kanubari, Longding, Pumao, Pangchao, and Wakka Circles. Hindu religion constitute majority in Namsang Circle only in 2001.

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	100,326	52,537	47,789	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Never married	56,044	30,307	25,737	55.9	57.7	53.9
2 Married	39,822	20,779	19,043	39.7	39.5	39.8
3 Widowed	4,234	1,367	2,867	4.2	2.6	6.0
4 Divorced or separated	226	84	142	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 Unspecified status	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

From the Annexure –VI it has been seen that out of 100,326 population ,56,044 or 55.9 percent are reported to be never married as against 56.4 percent at State level. 39,822 or 39.7 percent population are married , 4,234 or 4.2 percent are widowed and 226 or 0.2 percent divorced or separated.

COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

			1991	2001
	All Marital Status	–	100%	100%
1	Never married	_	54.0	55.9
2	Married	_	42.3	39.7
3	Widowed	_	3.5	4.2
4	Divorced or Separated	_	0.2	0.2
5	Unspecified status	_	0.0	0.0

It is seen from the Annexure that the percentage of Marital Status of Population in respect of Tirap District stands at Never Married 54.0%, Married 42.3%, Widowed 3.5%, Divorced or Separated 0.2% and Unspecified Status 0.0 in 1991. On the other hand during 2001 this serial stands good. But with a little insignificant variation which is Never Married 55.9%, Married 39.7%, Widowed 4.2% and Divorced or Separated 0.2% 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	100,326	52,537	47,789	66,922	30,081	36,841	33,404	22,456	10,948	399	206	193
0 - 6	20,284	10,450	9,834	20,284	10,450	9,834	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	21,191	10,927	10,264	10,991	4,972	6,019	10,200	5,955	4,245	59	28	31
15 - 19	8,978	4,608	4,370	3,616	1,200	2,416	5,362	3,408	1,954	37	17	20
20 - 24	6,879	3,416	3,463	3,074	956	2,118	3,805	2,460	1,345	50	28	22
25 - 29	7,755	3,890	3,865	3,928	1,314	2,614	3,827	2,576	1,251	44	23	21
30 - 34	6,796	3,683	3,113	3,682	1,395	2,287	3,114	2,288	826	44	30	14
35 - 39	6,976	3,781	3,195	4,206	1,650	2,556	2,770	2,131	639	43	21	22
40 - 44	5,057	2,879	2,178	3,422	1,541	1,881	1,635	1,338	297	36	19	17
45 - 49	4,600	2,559	2,041	3,375	1,529	1,846	1,225	1,030	195	21	10	11
50 - 54	3,401	1,993	1,408	2,632	1,313	1,319	769	680	89	16	8	8
55 - 59	2,621	1,424	1,197	2,230	1,062	1,168	391	362	29	11	8	3
60 - 64	2,039	1,068	971	1,902	960	942	137	108	29	10	1	9
65 - 69	1,372	665	707	1,304	609	695	68	56	12	3	1	2
70 - 74	925	460	465	899	446	453	26	14	12	7	3	4
75 - 79	583	273	310	562	262	300	21	11	10	5	2	3
80 +	778	404	374	751	389	362	27	15	12	5	1	4
Age not stated	91	57	34	64	33	31	27	24	3	8	6	2

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	12,592	8,113	4,479	8,387	5,595	2,792	5,230	3,643	1,587	3,481	2,484	997
0 - 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 14	7,672	4,596	3,076	2,126	1,161	965	343	170	173	0	0	0
15 - 19	1,311	869	442	1,936	1,260	676	1,264	789	475	699	423	276
20 - 24	710	445	265	1,079	714	365	943	611	332	571	374	197
25 - 29	741	481	260	994	667	327	818	562	256	585	406	179
30 - 34	584	406	178	671	488	183	665	504	161	556	429	127
35 - 39	556	433	123	609	470	139	551	445	106	452	349	103
40 - 44	326	274	52	340	287	53	288	247	41	249	197	52
45 - 49	300	259	41	304	260	44	167	145	22	147	117	30
50 - 54	166	150	16	174	157	17	115	107	8	130	109	21
55 - 59	111	102	9	79	71	8	45	42	3	65	61	4
60 - 64	59	54	5	34	28	6	14	9	5	11	8	3
65 - 69	32	29	3	21	17	4	4	2	2	6	5	1
70 - 74	11	6	5	3	3	0	3	2	1	1	0	1
75 - 79	6	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	0	3	1	2
80 +	3	2	1	8	5	3	5	3	2	2	1	1
Age not stated	4	4	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	4	4	0

ANNEXURE - VII
AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT, 2001 CENSUS

Age	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		
Group	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	1,729	1,221	508	4	3	1	146	135	11	1,436	1,056	380	0	0	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	114	49	65	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 24	342	230	112	1	0	1	5	3	2	104	55	49	0	0	0
25 - 29	405	280	125	0	0	0	18	14	4	222	143	79	0	0	0
30 - 34	311	231	80	2	2	0	25	23	2	256	175	81	0	0	0
35 - 39	240	174	66	0	0	0	36	36	0	283	203	80	0	0	0
40 - 44	148	116	32	0	0	0	27	27	0	221	171	50	0	0	0
45 - 49	77	62	15	0	0	0	17	15	2	192	162	30	0	0	0
50 - 54	57	45	12	1	1	0	10	9	1	100	94	6	0	0	0
55 - 59	28	28	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	46	44	2	0	0	0
60 - 64	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	0
65 - 69	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
70 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 +	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Age not stated	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

From the Annexure VII above, the percentage of literate excluding (0-6 years) population works out to be 41.7 percent as against 53.4 percent for males and 28.8 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 0.5 percent, below Primary 15.7 percent, Primary 10.5 percent, Middle 6.5 percent, Matric/Secondary 4.3 percent, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-university/Sr. Secondary 2.2 percent, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is 0.0 percent technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is 0.2 percent, Graduate and above is 1.8 percent in the district.

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION LEVEL BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001

Literates	1991	2001
Total Literates	32.1	41.7
Males	43.4	53.4
Females	18.5	28.8

While drawing a comparison from the Annexure VII, it is seen that the percentage of literates excluding (0-6) years population accounts for 32.1% for males 43.4%, and for females 18.5% in 1991, whereas it is 41.7% as against 53.4% for males and 28.8% for females during 2001 in the 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	10.1	15.7
Primary	8.3	10.5
Middle	7.1	6.5
Matric/Secondary	3.1	4.3
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PU/Sr. Secondary	1.5	2.2
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.0	0.0
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.2	0.2
Graduate and above	1.4	1.8

According to level of education for the district for 1991 and 2001 the percentage of literates below primary is 10.1 and 15.7% respectively for Primary 8.3% and 10.5%, Middle 7.1% and 6.5%, Matric/ Secondary 3.1% and 4.3%, Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/PU/Sr. Secondary 1.5% and 2.2%, Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree 0.0% and 0.0%, Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree 0.2% and 0.2% and Graduate and above is 1.4% and 1.8% respectively. It has been seen from the above that the percentage in the level of education has increased during the decade.

ANNEXURE - VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH COMPARED WITH TIRAP DISTRICT RETURNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongues	Number of persons who returned the language in	
		Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
1	2	3	4
1.	Wancho	48,544	47,614
2.	Nocte	27,400	25,208
3.	Hindi	53,663	3,664
4.	Bengali	54,521	3,498
5.	Assamese	51,422	2,717
6.	Nepali	94,895	2,510
7.	Bhojpuri	19,526	902
8.	Oriya	7,770	779
9.	Adi	93,517	462
10.	Apatani	27,792	359
11.	Malayalam	5,537	305
12.	Telugu	1,566	276
13.	Adi Gallong	61,674	249
14.	Tangsa	10,843	247
15.	Sadan/Sadri	2,296	236
16.	Other Languages	537,002	11,300

It has been seen from the Annexure VIII that Tirap district has returned Wancho (47,614) as the major language speaker followed by Nocte (25,208), Hindi (3,664), Bengali (3,498), Assamese (2,717), Nepali (2,510) and Bhojpuri (902) 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	Wancho	47,614	39,031
2	Nocte	25,208	26,398
3	Hindi	3,664	-
4	Bengali	3,498	-
5	Assamese	2,717	-
6	Nepali	2,510	-
7	Bhojpuri	902	-
8	Oriya	779	-
9	Adi	462	571
10	Apatani	359	-
11	Malayalam	305	-
12	Telugu	276	-
13	Adi Gallong	249	-
14	Tangsa	247	2,293
15	Sadan/Sadri	236	-
16	Other languages	1,300	-

While drawing a comparison between 1991 and 2001 in respect of mother tongues for Tirap district, it is seen that Wancho is the major mother tongue with the highest number in both 1991 – 39,031 (45.6%) and in 2001 – 47,614(47.4%). This variation is insignificant. Regarding other mother tongue the comparison cannot be drawn due to the floating nature of population.