CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-17 **TRIPURA**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

DHALAI DISTRICT

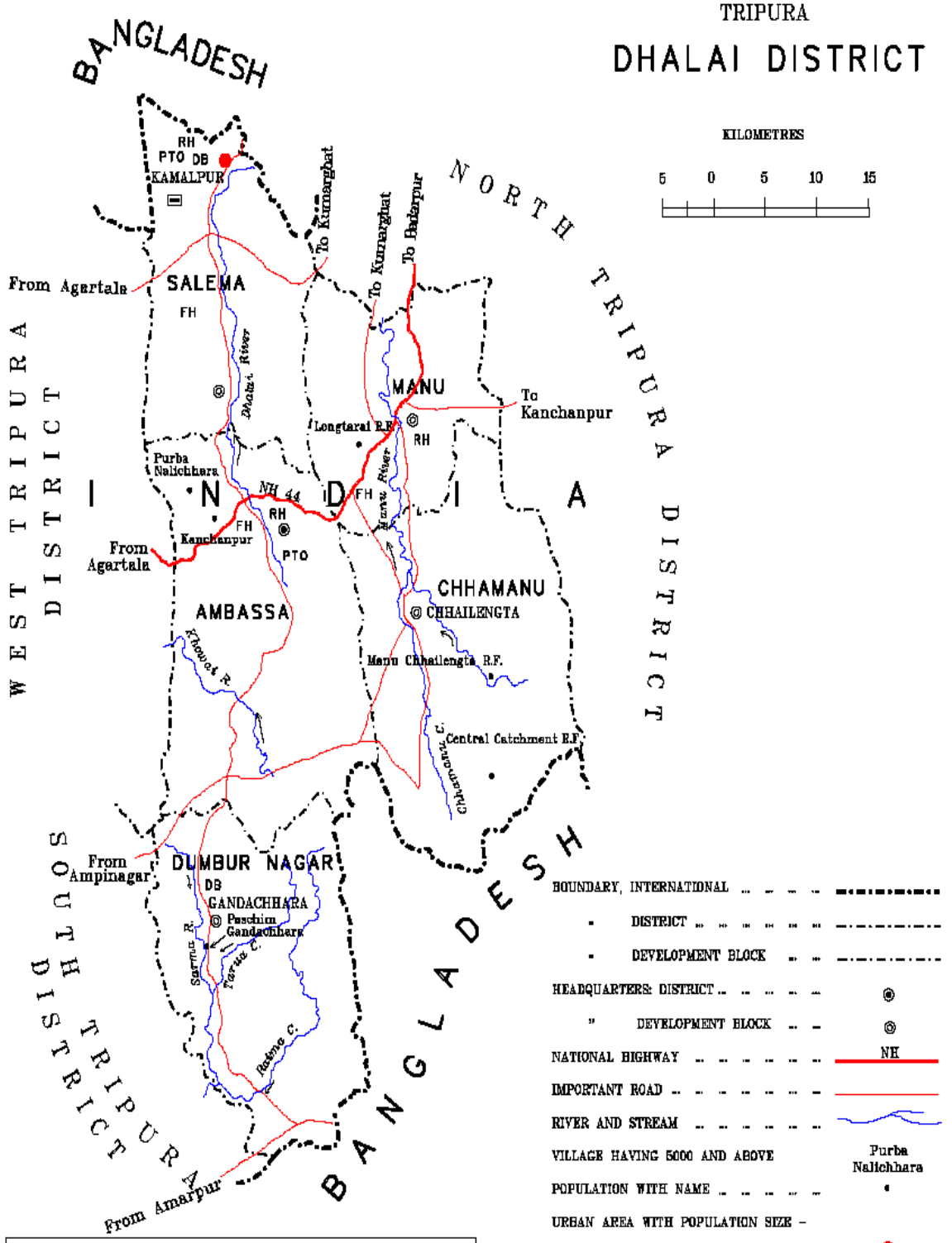
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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TRIPURA

DHALAI DISTRICT



TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ.KM)	2400.0
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT	307,566
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	3
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT	151

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	
DISTRICT	
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT	◉
" DEVELOPMENT BLOCK	◎
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	NH
IMPORTANT ROAD	
RIVER AND STREAM	
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	Purba Nalichhara
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE – CLASS – V	●
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PTO
DEGREE COLLEGE	▣
DAK BUNGALOW, REST HOUSE	DB, RH
FOREST REST HOUSE	FH

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Hozagiri Dance of Reang Community, Dhalai

The dance of balance" Hozagiri" has brought fame and recognition all over the country and abroad also. The occasions on which Reang women perform Hozagiri dance are known as Mailuma and Maiktah, signifying the festival of new harvest and worship of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity. The equipment's required for this dance are earthen pitcher, small oil lamps (Kupi), bottles, handkerchief or flowers, Bailing (sort of a big plate, made of bamboo) and metal plates with their traditional dress and ornaments. This is basically a female dance. Men merely assist the female artists. With the help of the above said equipment's the dancer dancing so nicely and attractively standing on the earthen pot to take lamp on head, Bailing in hands, sometimes they bowing their body backward and touch the floor and sometimes bowing body forward and thus pick up the handkerchief and flower by their mouth from the ground. This is the peak hour and most charming situation of the dance. Though unique in style, the experts have related it to the kuchipudi and Manipuri dance forms. Hozagiri has now begun to bask in the limelight with the Government and cultural organizations making efforts to give exposure to this dance form. It can be said for sure that Hozagiri, if done correctly has the potentiality to be compared with any classical dance of our country.

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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 gross-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 comprised 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 collage), medical facilities (Viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centres),

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 K.D. Nath, Director of Census Operations, Tripura. 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 presentation 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.

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Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India.

New Delhi
Dated: 17.10.2006

Preface

The District Census Handbook first introduced in 1951 census as an additional publication for each district of the country. Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura is also published District Census Handbook since 1961. The quality of data and its purview have undergone changes towards improvement of the handbook in keeping with needs of the data user.

Like the previous Census of 1991 census, the revenue villages which were cadastral surveyed in 1970 only have been taken into account in 2001 Census too and all the information for 2001 Census were collected on the basis of revenue villages. The information (non-census) collected by the revenue agencies mainly by the Tehsildars deserve to be acknowledged with gratitude. This Directorate is grateful to the Director of Land Records, Director of Economics & Statistics, District Magistrate & Collector, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Directors of different Departments of State Govt. & Central Govt. for their sincere co-operation for supply of information for this precious publication.

The 1951 Census is the first innovator of District Census Handbook, a joint venture publication of Census Organization and State Govt./Union Territory Govt. Since 1951 it has been continuing under the banner of each decennial Census with some modification or some innovation. It is a most valuable district level publication brought out by the Census Organization on behalf of each State Govt./Union Territory Administration. This book provides data/information on some basic demographic and socio economic characteristics on the availability of certain important civic amenities/facilities in each village and town of the concerned district. From the very beginning, DCHB are able to carry its own fame and popularity amongst the planners, administrators, academicians, researchers and general people. Specially planners, administrators, academicians and researchers are accepted this as a precious publication and valued it as a best reference handbook.

The 1951 Census of Tripura was conducted under the general supervision of the Superintendent of the Census Operations, Assam treating Tripura State as a single district. The publication of 1951 DCHB was a very simple one wherein only Census data were incorporated in a very simple manner. Like 1951 Census, DCHB series of 1961 Census was also published treating Tripura as a single district territory. In 1971 Census, DCHB enlarged considerably to incorporated non census data along with census data. The scope of District Census Handbook, 1981 was enlarged again considerably in relation to the amenities available in the villages and in the town and land use pattern in villages and non-municipal towns. The scope of District Census Handbook of 1991 census was almost similar except minimizing two columns of 1981 census. The scope of District Census Handbook of 2001 is more attractive, useful and informative-this time planner adding some essential items and dropping very few items which has less importance.

The services of Shri S. Raye, Assistant Director and Shri G.R. Saikia, S.I. Gr.I deserve recognition for drafting of District Census Handbook – 2001 Census for four districts and Shri S.K. Sarkar, S.I. Gr.III & Shri Subijit Deb Ray, Senior Compiler for computerization work including CRC. The collection of information and their compilation by Shri G.R. Saikia, Shri P.K. Ghosh, Sr. Drawing Assitant, Shri B. Rabha, S.I. Gr.II, Smt. K. Kshatriya, S.I. Gr.II, Shri S.K. Sarkar, S.I. Gr.III, Shri D. Bhattacharjee, S.I. Gr.III, Shri K. Debbarma, S.I. Gr.III, Smt. U. Das, Compiler, are also deserve every praise. The services of Shri S.C. Rava, Sr. Geographer, Shri S.K. Sarkar, S.I. Gr.III, Shri A. Khan, Sr. Compiler Shri A. Sarkar, Compiler, Shri B. Lalung, UDC, Shri G. Ramchiary, Draftsman, Smt. T. Nath, Counter Clerk are also deserve every praise for

computerization work of data feeding and analytical note. Shri A. Chowdhury, S.I. Gr.II along with tabulation team contributed to the same by supplying figures and guidance in generating inset tables etc. which need appreciation. Moreover Shri B. Das, Compiler, Smt. T. Nath, Canteen Clerk is also deserve recognition for compilation work.

I am grateful to Shri J.K. Banthia, IAS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for his invaluable and inspiring guidance through his circulars and re-view meeting time to time. I am also thankful to Dr. I.C. Agrawal, ARG(SS), and Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director, S.S. Div., for their valuable guidance and assistance extended to me in finalisation this volume.

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STATE GOVT. AUTHORITY

All Sub Divisional Officers & Tahshildars

All Executive Officers of N.P. and Municipal Council

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

1. Creation of Dhalai District is notable event-vide Notification No.F.70(116) Rev/76 dated the 26th November, 1994 and came into effect vide Notification No.F.70(46)Rev/76 dated the 24th March, 1995 and started functioning from 15th April, 1995.
2. It is a Tribal dominated district.
3. Safe drinking water facility is not adequate and as a result a good number of people fall in to the mouth of death every year.
4. Hill and hillocks covers 75% land of the district.
5. According to population, size and its density, the district is secured 4th position amongst the district.
6. The district has only one statutory town i.e. Kamalpur.
7. The district is backward in every aspects.
8. Major portion of the district fall under TTAADC (Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council) i.e. Manu, Chhamanu, and Dumburnagar R.D. Block fully and Salema and Ambassa R.D. Blocks partly fallen.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State		District	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	870		151	
		Inhabited	858		148	
		Uninhabited	12		3	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	13		1	
		Census Towns	10		2	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	664334		62085	
		Institutional	672		88	
		Houseless	246		20	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	3199203		307868	
		Males	1642225		159095	
		Females	1556978		148773	
	RURAL	Persons	2653453		289001	
		Males	1363638		149128	
		Females	1289815		139873	
	URBAN	Persons	545750		18867	
		Males	278587		9967	
		Females	267163		8900	
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION			17.1		6.1	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 1991-2001		Persons	441998	16.03	30403	10.96
		Males	224295	15.82	15437	10.75
		Females	217703	16.26	14966	11.18
AREA (In Sq. K.M.)			10486 Sq.Kms.		2400 Sq.Kms.	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square Kilometre)			305		128	
SEX RATIO (Number of females per 1000 Males)		Total	948		935	
		Rural	946		938	
		Urban	959		893	

		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES	Persons	2022099	73.19	158397	0.93
	Males	1150707	81.02	94528	70.17
	Females	871392	64.91	63869	50.99
SCHEDULE CASTE POPULATION	Persons	555724	17.4	49817	16.2
	Males	283186	17.2	25457	16.0
	Females	272538	17.5	24360	16.4
SCHEDULE TRIBE POPULATION	Persons	993426	31.1	166326	54.0
	Males	504320	30.7	85099	53.5
	Females	489106	31.4	81227	54.6
TOTAL WORKERS (Main & Marginal)	Persons	1159561	36.2	126761	41.2
	Males	831346	50.6	83238	52.3
	Females	328215	21.1	43523	29.3
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	912292	28.5	92570	30.1
	Males	742054	45.2	73064	45.9
	Females	170238	10.9	19506	13.1
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	247269	7.7	34191	11.1
	Males	89292	5.4	10174	6.4
	Females	157977	10.1	24017	16.1
(iii) NON WORKERS	Persons	2039642	63.8	181107	58.8
	Males	810879	49.4	75857	47.7
	Females	1228763	78.9	105250	70.7
CATEGORY OF WORKERS					
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	313300	27.0	42080	33.2
	Males	220962	26.6	27904	33.5
	Females	92338	28.1	14176	32.6
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	276132	23.8	39409	31.1
	Males	162640	19.6	22011	26.4
	Females	113492	34.6	17398	40.0
(iii) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	35292	3.0	3218	2.5
	Males	14830	1.8	1127	1.4
	Females	20462	6.2	2091	4.8
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	534837	46.1	42054	33.2
	Males	432914	52.1	32196	38.7
	Females	101923	31.1	9858	22.7

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 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre(1000 per square mile).

RANKING OF RD BLOCK IN THE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	In terms of	Salema		Manu		Ambassa		Chhamanu		Dumburnagar	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total population	109324	1	65861	2	57321	3	28097	5	42122	4
2	Total area in sq.km.	383	4	306	5	551	3	562	2	596	1
3	Density of population(per sq.km.)	286	1	215	2	104	3	50	5	71	4
4	Sex ratio	962	1	922	4	927	2	903	5	923	3
5	Proportion of SC	31	1	9	3	8.8	4	0.5	5	9.8	2
6	Proportion of ST	26.6	5	66.9	3	58.2	4	92.8	1	78.9	2
7	Proportion of Literate	72	1	61.9	3	62.6	2	33.1	5	41.5	4
8	Work participation rate	36.6	4	41.8	3	44.3	2	52	1	41.8	3
9	Total no.of inhabited villages	46	1	20	4	34	3	13	5	35	2
10	% of villages having primary school	95.65	2	100	1	91.2	4	100	1	94.3	3
11	% of villages having P.H.S.	0	4	25	1	0	4	23.08	2	2.86	3
12	% of villages having well	97.83	2	100	1	100	1	92.31	3	100	1
13.	% of villages having Post Offices	56.5	2	85	1	23.5	5	46.2	3	40	4
14.	% of villages having Bus stop	52.17	3	80	1	52.94	2	30.77	4	28.57	5
15.	% of villages having pucca road	82.6	3	100	1	64.7	4	100	1	97.1	2
16.	% of villages having electricity for domestic purpose	89.13	2	95	1	64.71	3	53.85	5	54.29	4
17.	(a)forest area(in sq.km.)	169.3	4	196	2	169	3	53.5	5	313	1
	(b)%to total area	44.21	3	64	1	30.75	4	9.51	5	52.53	2
	(c)% of villages having forest area	52.17	3	100	1	33	4	100	1	94.29	2
18.	(a)irrigated area(in sq.km.)	32.91	2	12.9	5	13.15	4	16.99	3	41.35	1
	(b)%to total irrigated area	8.59	1	4.22	3	2.39	5	3.02	4	6.94	2
	(c)% of villages having irrigated area	73.91	2	60	3	44.12	5	84.62	1	54.29	4

STATEMENT - 1
NAME OF THE HEADQUATERS OF DISTRICT/TAHSIL, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUTER,2001

Sl.No.	Name of District/Tahsil	Name of District/Tahsil Head - quarters.	Whether Urban/ Rural.	Distance from Tahsil Headquarters & District Headquarter by road (in Km)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Dhalai	Ambassa	Urban	
	1. Kamalpur Revenue Circle			
1	Kamalpur	Kamalpur	Urban	36 Km
2	Manik Bhandar	Manik Bhandar	Rural.	31 Km
3	Halahali	Halahali	Rural.	24 Km
4	Barasurma	Barasurma	Rural.	39 Km
5	Mahabir	Mahabir	Rural.	18Km
	2. Ambassa Revenue Circle			
6	Salema	Salema	Rural.	12 Km
7	Kulai	Kulai	Rural.	7 Km
8	Nalichhara	Nalichhara	Rural.	9 Km
9	Kachuchhara	Kachuchhara	Rural.	10 Km
10	Ambassa	Ambassa	Urban	0 Km
	3. Manu Revenue Circle			
11	Manu	Manu	Rural.	30 Km
12	Karamchhara	Karamchhara	Rural.	32 Km
13	Chailengta	Chailengta	Rural.	37 Km
	4. Chhamanu Revenue Circle			
14	Chhamanu	Chhamanu	Rural.	45 Km
15	Manikpur	Manikpur	Rural.	47 Km
16	Gobindapur	Gobindapur	Rural.	48 Km
17	Karamchhara	Karamchhara	Rural.	50 Km
	5. Gandachhara Revenue Circle			
18	Gandachhara	Gandachhara	Rural.	40 Km
19	Raima Valley	Raima Valley	Rural.	50 Km
	6. Ganganagar Revenue Circle			
20	Ganganagar	Ganganagar	Rural.	20 Km

STATEMENT - 2
NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/RD BLOCK THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001.

Sl.No.	Name of District / RD Block	Name of District/RD Block Head Quarters.	Whether Urban/ Rural	Distance from RD Block Headquarters & District Headquarters by Road. (in Kms)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Dhalai District	**Ambasa**	**Urban**	
1	Salema	Salema	Rural	16 Km
2	Manu	Manu	Rural	30 Km
3	Ambassa	Ambassa	Urban	0 Km
4	Chhamanu	Chhailengta	Rural	40 Km
5	Dumburnagar	Gandachara	Rural	35 Km

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Population Variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dhalai	**Total**	1901	6,467	3,464	3,003	-	-
		1911	12,198	6,496	5,702	5,731	88.62
		1921	17,625	9,388	8,237	5,427	44.49
		1931	22,800	12,122	10,678	5,175	29.36
		1941	30,370	16,042	14,328	7,570	33.20
		1951	35,178	18,532	16,646	4,808	15.83
		1961	62,429	32,615	29,814	27,251	77.47
		1971	110,351	57,489	52,862	47,922	76.76
		1981	207,546	107,102	100,444	97,195	88.08
		1991	277,465	143,670	133,795	69,919	33.69
		2001	307,868	159,095	148,773	30,403	10.96
	Rural	1901	6,467	3,464	3,003	-	-
		1911	12,198	6,496	5,702	5,731	88.62
		1921	17,625	9,388	8,237	5,427	44.49
		1931	22,800	12,122	10,678	5,175	29.36
		1941	30,370	16,042	14,328	7,570	33.20
		1951	35,178	18,532	16,646	4,808	15.83
		1961	62,429	32,615	29,814	27,251	77.47
		1971	110,351	57,489	52,862	47,922	76.76
		1981	203,858	105,175	98,683	93,507	84.74
		1991	273,165	141,419	131,746	69,307	34.00
		2001	289,001	149,128	139,873	15,836	05.80
	Urban	1901	0	0	0	-	-
		1911	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1921	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1931	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1941	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1951	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1961	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1971	0	0	0	0	00.00
		1981	3,688	1,927	1,761	3,688	-
		1991	4,300	2,251	2,049	612	16.59
		2001	18,867	9,967	8,900	14,567	338.77

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND RD BLOCK, 2001

Sl. No.	District / RD block/ UA /	Total/ Rural/	Area in sq.km	Population per sq.km	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of house-holds	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dhalai	Total	2,400.0	128	148	3	1	2	62,085	307,868	159,095	148,773
		Rural	2,382.0	121	148	3	0	0	57,788	289,001	149,128	139,873
		Urban	18.0	1,048	0	0	1	2	4,297	18,867	9,967	8,900
2	Kamalpur NP	Urban	2.4	2,143	0	0	1	0	1,259	5,143	2,707	2,436
3	Salema	Total	382.6	286	46	0	0	0	22,566	109,324	55,712	53,612
		Rural	382.6	286	46	0	0	0	22,566	109,324	55,712	53,612
		Urban	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Manu	Total	306.0	215	20	2	0	0	13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593
		Rural	306.0	215	20	2	0	0	13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593
		Urban	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Ambassa	Total	551.0	104	34	0	0	2	11,719	57,321	29,742	27,579
		Rural	535.4	81	34	0	0	0	8,681	43,597	22,482	21,115
		Urban	15.6	880	0	0	0	2	3,038	13,724	7,260	6,464
6	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	4.8	1,600	0	0	0	1	1,783	7,679	4,018	3,661
7	Ambassa CT	Urban	10.8	560	0	0	0	1	1,255	6,045	3,242	2,803
8	Chhamanu	Total	562.0	50	13	0	0	0	5,474	28,097	14,767	13,330
		Rural	562.0	50	13	0	0	0	5,474	28,097	14,767	13,330
		Urban	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dumburnagar	Total	596.0	71	35	1	0	0	8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223
		Rural	596.0	71	35	1	0	0	8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223
		Urban	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT-5

RD BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of R.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Salema	46	46	109,324	55,712	53,612
2	Manu	22	20	65,861	34,268	31,593
3	Ambassa	34	34	43,597	22,482	21,115
4	Chhamanu	13	13	28,097	14,767	13,330
5	Dumburnagar	36	35	42,122	21,899	20,223
	District (Rural) Total:	151	148	289,001	149,128	139,873

STATEMENT-6

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

Sl. No.	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of tahsil where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kamalpur	NP	Kamalpur	5,143	2,707	2,436
2	Kanchanpur	CT	Ambassa	7,679	4,018	3,661
3	Ambassa	CT	Ambassa	6,045	3,242	2,803
District (Urban) total:				18,867	9,967	8,900

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is RD block headquarters	Amenities available	
							Educational	
							Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Salema	Halahali	00057800	5,649	Yes	No	1	0
2	Manu	Kathalchhara	00059900	5,004	No	No	1	0
3	Manu	Manu	00061100	6,480	Yes	Yes	1	0
4	Manu	Mainama	00061400	5,043	No	No	1	0
5	Manu	Longtarai R.F.	00061600	7,011	No	No	0	0
6	Manu	Chailengta	00061800	5,140	Yes	Yes	1	0
7	Ambassa	Purba Nalichhara	00062200	8,246	Yes	No	1	0
8	Chhamanu	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	00066300	7,045	No	No	0	0
9	Chhamanu	Central Catchment R.F.	00066700	8,807	No	No	0	0
10	Dumburnagar	Paschim Gandachhara	00067700	7,581	No	No	1	0

STATEMENT-7

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Name of village	Amenities available (contd.)					
			Medical		Drinking Water	Communication	Banking	
			Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Salema	Halahali	0	0	Yes	No	1	0
2	Manu	Kathalchhara	0	0	No	No	0	0
3	Manu	Manu	1	0	Yes	No	1	0
4	Manu	Mainama	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
5	Manu	Longtarai R.F.	0	2	Yes	No	0	0
6	Manu	Chailengta	0	0	Yes	No	1	0
7	Ambassa	Purba Nalichhara	1	0	Yes	No	1	0
8	Chhamanu	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	0	1	No	No	0	0
9	Chhamanu	Central Catchment R.F	0	0	No	No	0	0
10	Dumburnagar	Paschim Gandachhara	0	1	Yes	No	1	0

STATEMENT-8

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

Sl. No	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Tahsil headquarters	Whether it is RD block headquarters	Amenities available							
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communication	Banking	
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Primary Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-Operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

This District has no such Statutory Town

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF RD BLOCKS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / RD Block / 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
1	Dhalai	Total	2	82	39	43	4	1,857	1,396	461
		Rural	0	74	36	38	0	1,603	1,169	434
		Urban	2	8	3	5	4	254	227	27
2	Kamalpur NP	Urban	2	8	3	5	4	170	143	27
3	Salema	Total	6	24	12	12	19	310	198	112
		Rural	6	24	12	12	19	310	198	112
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Manu	Total	10	45	20	25	39	735	589	146
		Rural	10	45	20	25	39	735	589	146
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Ambassa	Total	0	0	0	0	15	489	328	161
		Rural	0	0	0	0	11	405	244	161
		Urban	0	0	0	0	4	84	84	0
6	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	0	0	0	0	2	41	41	0
7	Ambassa CT	Urban	0	0	0	0	2	43	43	0
8	Chhamanu	Total	1	4	3	1	2	12	12	0
		Rural	1	4	3	1	2	12	12	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dumburnagar	Total	1	1	1	0	9	141	126	15
		Rural	1	1	1	0	9	141	126	15
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook :

The 1951 Census is the first innovator of District Census Hand book, a joint venture publication of Census Organization and State Govt./Union Territory Govt. Since 1951 it has been continuing under the banner of each decennial Census with some modification or some innovation. It is a most valuable district level publication brought out by the Census Organization on behalf of each State Govt./Union Territory Administration. This book provides data/information on some basic demographic and socioeconomic characteristics on the availability of certain important civic amenities/facilities in each village and town of the concerned district. From the very beginning DCHB are able to carry its own fame and popularity amongst the planners, administrators, academicians, researchers and general people. Especially planners, administrators, academicians and researchers are accepted this as a precious publication and valued it as a best reference handbook.

The 1951 Census of Tripura was conducted under the general supervision of the superintendent of the Census Operations, Assam treating Tripura State as a single district (then Tripura was a single district part-C-state). Publication of DCHB for each district separately was first introduced in that Census with the object of making Census data available down to the smallest administrative unit (village). Accordingly a separate DCHB volume for Tripura was published by the Tripura Government, which presented census data of Tripura for 1951 down to the village level. Thus the publication of 1951 DCHB was a very simple one wherein only Census data were incorporated in a very simple manner. Considerable improvements were included in 1961 DCHB publication by making them more informative. Primary Census data and some additional (non-census) information (data) for each village were included in 1961 DCHB. The additional information was collected in the form of village notes at the time of actual Census, showing various facilities/amenities like Educational, Medical, Postal etc., which were available in the villages. Moreover a brief description was presented about area, location, physical aspects, hill ranges, plains and river basins, climate and rainfall, class of soil, forest, agriculture, industries, common diseases, calamities, historical development of places etc. in the DCHB of 1961. Like 1951 Census DCHB series of 1961 Census was also published treating Tripura as a single district territory.

In 1970, Tripura was divided in to three districts and three separate DCHB were published in connection with the 1971 census. PCA presenting the basic census data for each village/ward/town found place in the 1951 DCHB. Nevertheless, continuous changes were observed in the nature of information required by various data users of the country. Sometimes, there were conflicting demands from different persons or organizations that were frequently guided by their segmental fields of interest.

The census organization of India carefully considered all such points and with an insight of its own, determined the different sorts of information, which should be presented in the DCHB of 1971 census. Thus in 1971 census, planning and efforts have been made to compile both census and non- census statistics down to the village level throughout the country in a fairly comprehensive and uniform manner. The main changes in the village directory schedule of 1971 census from that of 1961 were, inclusion of information about the availability of a few additional amenities, like existence of Katcha/Pucca roads, distance from nearest town, types of educational institution and land use data as desired by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

The scope of district census handbook, 1981 was enlarged considerably specially in relation to the amenities available in the villages and towns and land use pattern in villages and non-municipal towns. The collection of data on recognized slums of class-I and class-II towns of the state was a new addition of 1981 in the Town Directory Statements of the district census handbook. The format of the Primary Census Abstract was restructured due to the change of economic questions. The data on marginal workers collected through the canvassing of individual slips was an important addition of 1981 census, workers had been categorized in four categories (sectors) instead of nine in 1971.

The Village Directory of part-A statement for 1981 contained 20 columns for elucidating information regarding amenities and land use, whereas the statement for 1991 contains 18 columns. The two columns, namely, staple food and remarks including any place of religious, historical archaeological interest have been dropped from the statement in 1991.

In respect of the Town Directory of Part-A, all the seven statement are similar to those adopted in 1981.

The Primary Census Abstract has been slightly modified in the 1991 Census to those adopted in 1981. This time it comprises of the age group of '0-6' population by sex and break up of the total main workers categories from 4 in 1981 in to 9 in 1991 Census by sex.

In 2001 Census, the designer and the expert (ORGI) of village directory format for DCHB are trying to arrange the schedule more attractive, useful and informative by adding some essential items and dropping very few items which has less importance, so that scholars, academicians, administrators, researchers and general people will get more information easily. Accordingly, they included another 13 columns in the village directory schedule in 2001 Census for DCHB. These are – 1) Number of banks, 2) Number of agricultural credit societies, 3) Number of non-agricultural credit societies, 4) Number of other co-operative societies, 5) Cinema/video hall, 6) Sports club, 7) Stadium/Auditorium, 8) Whether News paper/Magazine received, 9) Income-Expenditure-Total received, 10) Total expenditure, 11) Imported commodities, 12) Manufactured commodities, and 13) Exported commodities. The column "Day and days of the market/hat, if any" was dropped from the schedule of 2001. This is the only exception.

On the other hand in 2001 Census, the town directory statement for DCHB is almost alike which were adopted in 1991 census for DCHB. But the sub-statement IV A of 1991 Census was re-named as statement VII in 2001 Census-slightly changing the structure of the previous format of IV A. This time the column "Area of slum" is dropped and includes another two more columns i.e. "Is it notified" and "No. of households (approximately) in statement VII i.e. statement IV A of previous Census (1991).

In order to make the publication of village level statistics, covering large non-census data, available as early as possible to the data users, it was decided that the District Census Handbook should be brought out in two parts during 1981 Census, viz :

Part- A: Village and Town Directory.

Part- B: Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

Part- A in relation to Village and Town Directory and Part- B in relation to Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract were combined together for each district so far Tripura is concerned. Since then the same process has been adopted for the publication of DCHB in 1991 and 2001 census.

(ii) Brief history of the District :

Before 15th October 1949 i.e. up to 14th October 1949 Tripura was an independent princely state. On 15th October 1949 she merged with India as a part-C state of the country. Tripura became a full-fledged state in January 1972. Since 15th October 1949 up to 31st August 1970 she was a one district part-C state. On September first, 1970 Tripura was divided into three districts aiming to look over the problems of land and tenancies and for better accelerating the pace of development in the backward areas specially in the remote tribal areas. Since then Tripura was a three districts state till 25th November 1994 Dhalai came to be the forth district on 26th November 1994. The newly created district 'Dhalai' came into effect from 15th April, 1995.

The new Dhalai district comprises 151 revenue villages from the previous North Tripura and South Tripura districts. Thus both North Tripura District and South Tripura District had to part with their revenue villages for the formation of Dhalai District. The major portion of 115 revenue villages from North Tripura and only 36 revenue villages from South Tripura totaling 151 revenue villages were clubbed together for the creation of the new district named Dhalai. Geographically, 1444.91 Sq. Km of land from the previously unbroken North Tripura District and 903.20 Sq. Km from the previously unbroken South Tripura District was brought within the newly created district. After amalgamating of these area, the

new district Dhalai is spread over an area of 2400 Sq. Km. The aim and object of the Government to form the new district is to promote rapid development of this area as well as to bring the subjects under close administrative facility. Tripura government declared this area as district on 26th November 1994 vide Notification No. F-70 (116) REV-/76 in the Tripura Gazette. Thus the long run uttering for district demand came into end.

People say that the district derives its name from the river Dhalai - a well-known sub- river (stream) of Tripura that flows through the major portion of the new district. 'Dhal' in the colloquial language means waves of water. During rainy season the river Dhalai over flow its both the banks and make the land around fertile. Thus the river Dhalai plays a pivotal role on the socio- economic condition of this locality. Ambassa, the district head quarter is situated on the east bank of the river. So the importance of the river is immense. It is for this reason, the people of the district love to call their district as Dhalai, than any other name.

While Tripura as a whole lies approximately between the North – latitude 22^0-56/ and 24^0-32/ longitude 90^0-0/ and 92^0-20/ east. The previously undivided North Tripura District is situated approximately between east latitude 91^0-45/ and 92^0-21/, North longitude 23^0-32/ and 24^0-32/. As the maximum portion of Dhalai is merged from North Tripura District, so it seems there is not much difference in case of latitude and longitude. However, the District lies approximately between 23^0-25/ and 24^0 -15/ North latitude and 91^0 -45/ and 91^0 -12/ East longitude.

The northern and the eastern boundary of the district is bounded by Bangladesh and North Tripura District while only Bangladesh covers the entire southern boundary of the district. The western side is bounded by West Tripura District, South Tripura District and Bangladesh are existed.

The district has a distinguished characteristic than any other districts of Tripura both in area and population. Among the four districts the land of Dhalai is mostly un-even and hilly and have less plain area. The major portion of Autonomous District Council (ADC) area falls under this newly formed district. Similarly, habitation of tribal population is more than any other district. Thus, tribal population dominates the other caste within the district. As the surface of the district is un-even and hilly, density of population is very thin and ranks at the bottom in comparison to other districts. Though the district has four sub-divisional head quarters and a district head quarter, the district has only one recognized urban area viz., Kamalpur. However, Ambassa and Kanchanpur revenue villages appeared as Census Town in 2001 census to fulfill the criteria of urbanization. No doubt this is a good indication. Prospects of Ambassa for being declared as Town in near future to be declared as town is more so as the district administrative head quarter has already been set up there.

For the smooth and close administration, the district is divided into four sub-divisions, five development blocks, six revenue circles, nineteen tehsils and one hundred twelve gram panchayats. Kamalpur is the only Nagar Panchayat of this district.

As the district has a little plain land and almost all parts are hilly, people mainly depend on "Jhum" cultivation for their livelihood. Industrial growth is very poor than the other three districts. Other amenities/ facilities are also not very significant. In fact, this region of the state is still backward in every aspect when we compare it with the rest three districts.

(iii) Administrative Set up :

The district is located in the midst of North Tripura District (in the east) and West and South Tripura District (in the west). Bangladesh is standing on the northern and southern boundary of the district. Ambassa, the district head quarter is nearly 85 Kms from the state head quarter, Agartala.

The district has 4 Sub-divisions, 5 Development blocks, 6 Revenue circles, 19 Tehsils, 112 Gram Panchayats, 1 Nagar Panchayat, 151 Revenue villages and 2 Census towns. The district has been created during 1991-2001. Its major portion (i.e. 97 rev. villages out of 260 rev. villages) break off from previous unbroken North Tripura District while only Dumburnagar Development Block (55 rev. villages out of 59 rev. villages) has been carved out from old South Tripura District . Thus the two portion has formed the Dhalai District. Among the 5 development blocks of the district- Salema, Chhamanu and

Dumburnagar were existed before the decade of 1991-2001 and only two development blocks i.e. Manu and ambassa has been appeared as new during the dacade. One part of Deo Reserve Forest revenue village carved out from Kumarghat Development block under Dhalai District as a part village in the same name.

Source :- Basic data compilation, 2000 D.M. & Collector, Dhalai.

A note on Administrative Set up of the State, District, Zilla Parishads or Local Government, Urban Local Governments- Tripura :

The last decade (1991-2001) came into focus in the history of Tripura due to major restructuring of administrative divisions at different levels. Internal jurisdictional changes amongst the districts, sub-divisions and development blocks was undertaken. Formation of a new District viz., Dhalai, 4 Sub-divisions viz., Bishalgarh in West Tripura, Ambassa and Longtharai valley- in Dhalai district and Kanchanpur in North Tripura District were created. Moreover, 9 more Development Blocks were created in West Tripura District, 5 in South and 7 in North and Dhalai District. In 1991 Tripura had 3 Districts, 11 Sub-divisions and 17 Development Blocks. Now, the figure of Districts, Sub-divisions and Development Blocks stand as 4, 15 and 38 respectively.

The Chief Secretary acts as the administrative head of the state. He is assisted by Principal Secretary, Commissioner cum Secretary, Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary etc. and departmental heads (Directors) of various departments in day to day administrative work.

In all, there are four districts in Tripura and each district has an Administrator designated as District Magistrate and Collector. He is the supreme authority of his/her respective district. He is mainly assisted by Additional District Magistrate, a good number of district level officers, Sub-divisional Officers, and Block Development officers under his/her jurisdiction. The district is the chief administrative set up or division of the state.

Sub-division is the main administrative division of the District. In Tripura there are 15 Sub-divisions and each Sub-division is headed by a Sub-divisional officer. Sub-divisional Officer is the head administrator of the Sub-division. He is assisted by Additional S.D.O, Deputy Collector, Circle Officers, Sub-treasury Officer, Tehsildar, Assistant Tehsildars and a good number of Sub-division level officers of various departments.

The Sub-divisional Officers and Additional Sub-divisional officers are responsible for maintenance of law and order in their respective areas, besides collection of revenue and distribution and re-payments of agricultural loans etc. They are also responsible for other developmental works undertaken in the sub-divisions. In each sub-division there are one or two Deputy Collector assisting the SDOs in the matter of collection of revenue and making various enquiries. Again in each sub-division there is one Sub-Treasury Officer entrusted with the powers of second class Magistrate. Besides works of sub-treasury, the S.T. O. assist the SDO in day to day administration of the sub-divisions. Each sub-division is again divided into Tehsils according to area and population. The main functions of Tehsildars and Asstt. Tehsildars are to collect revenue and statistical data as and when required by the administration.

Besides, there are 38 Development Blocks. At the block level Block Development Officer is the head of his department. They are involved mainly in the developmental works of his/her respective development block. They are also responsible of distribution of various types of loans in block level. The BDOs work under the direct supervision of the DM & collector.

Panchyat :

Following 73rd amendment of the constitution of India, a new Act named, "The Tripura Panchayats Act, 1993" was enacted in the State with a view to set up 3-tier Panchayati Raj System and to enable them to function as vibrant institutions of Local Self Government. The first general election for the purpose was held in the year 1994. The next general election was held in the month of July, 1999

Organisational Set Up :

Panchayati Raj Institution(PRIs) level:- Informa-

tion based on the last Panchayat general election, 1999. Zilla Parishad at the District level :- 4 Nos. viz. Uttar Tripura Zilla Parishad, Dhalai Zilla Parishad, Paschim Tripura Zilla Parishad and Dakshin Tripura Zilla Parishad. Each Zilla Parishad has one elected Sabhadhipati and Sahakari Sabhadhipati and other elected and Ex-Officio Members. District Magistrate & Collector of each District is the Chief Executive Officer of the concerned Zilla Parishad. District Panchayat Officer of each district is the Secretary of the concerned Zilla Parishad. Besides above officials, each Zilla Parishad has Addl. Chief Executive Officer (P. D., DRDA) and some officers and staff.

Panchyat Samiti at the Block level :

There are 23 Panchayat Samities in the State. Each Panchayat Samiti consists of the Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, other elected and Ex-Officio Members. There are 7 Standing Committees in each panchyat Samiti which are elected by the members of the concerned Panchayat Samiti. Block Development Officer of concerned Block is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Officer or in case of non-availability of Panchayat Officer, the Panchayat Extension Officer of the concerned Block is the Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti. Besides these officials, there are other staffs in each Panchayat Samiti

Gram Panchyat at the Village level :

Out of total 540 Gram Panchayats, there are 537 elected Gram Panchayats in the state.

Block Level Bodies :

Block Advisory Committees have also been formed to look after the developmental work in the rural areas under ADC like Panchayat Samiti as per orders, instructions, guidelines issued from the Department from time to time. This Body enjoys identical powers, functions and authority like Panchayat Samiti.

Village Level Bodies :

Total 428 Village Development Committees have been formed to look after and execute the different developmental activities in the villages under ADC areas as per orders, instructions, guidelines issued from the department from time to time. The Local Body enjoys identical powers, functions and authority like Gram Panchayat.

Urban Development :

Nomenclature of Local Self Government was changed into Urban Development Department on 22.9.1994. Urban Development Department is concerned with Directorate of Urban Development, Town and Country Planning Organization and Urban Local Bodies such as Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats in the State. As per 1991 Census total Urban population of the state is 4,21,721, out of which population declared urban local bodies i.e. Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats are 3,01,000. Administration of the urban local bodies i.e. Agartala Municipal Council and 12 Nagar Panchayats are vested to the elected body by election which was firstly held on 23.12.1995 and secondly on 16.12.2000. There is a Chairperson-in–Council in Agartala Municipal Council and in each of the 12 Nagar Panchayats. At present there are 13 urban local bodies in Tripura of which one is a Municipal Council at the State Capital at Agartala and others are Nagar Panchayats.

Source:- Economic Review, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tripura.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council :

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from first April, 1985. The total area of TTAADC is 7132.56 sq.km. out of total 10,491.69sq.km. area of the state. As per 1991 Census, the total population of the District Council is 8.87 lakhs of which 6.62 lakhs are tribal.

The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, set-

ting up of village industries are some of the important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive has been given to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages. The sources of fund of the council are the plan allocation as grant in aid, share of taxes and fund from transferred schemes of the State Government. Though the ADC came into existence over a couple of decade ago the organizational network at field level is yet to be strengthened.

SOURCE:- Economic Review, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Tripura, 2000-2001

(iv) Physical Features :

The district approximately lies between $23^0 25'$ and $24^0 15'$ North Latitudes and $91^0 45'$ and $92^0 12'$ East Longitudes. It is bounded by West Tripura and South Tripura Districts in the west, by North Tripura District in the east and by Bangladesh in the North and South.

The total area of the district stands on 2400 sq. km. Out of 2400 sq. km 1449.91 sq. km has been carved out from previous unbroken North Tripura District while 903.20 sq. km has been carved out from South Tripura District. According to size, area and its population, the district has secured the 4^{th} position amongst the four district of the state.

Tripura is characterized by hills and plains which started to take its origin in the period of Miocene. It has six major hill ranges covered by evergreen and deciduous forests i. e. Baramura and Deotamura range, Atharamura, Jampui, Longthorai, Sakhan and Sardang range. Among them Longtharai and Atharamura ranges fall under Dhalai District.

Logtharai Range :

It is a range of about 48 kms in length and has three notable peaks. They are Longtharai (1580ft), Partwang (921ft) and Batchia (1242ft). It is located in between the sub-division of Kamalpur and Kailashahar and forms a demarcation boundary of the two sub-divisions.

Atharamura Range :

The Atharamura hill range partly falls in this district and it touches the Kamalpur sub-division. This range starts from Amarpur sub-division and then enter into the Southern part of Khowai sub-division, thereafter runs along the boundary of Khowai and Kamalpur sub-division. Atharamura hill belongs the peaks Atharamura (1173ft), Niungma-mura (1578ft), and Pitramura (1467ft). An offshoot near pitramura peak runs towards south-east and meet the Longtharai range near Longtharai peak (1580ft). This offshoot forms the southern boundary of Kamalpur sub-division. Another branch of Atharamura range runs towards west and meet the Baramura range. The southern part of the Atharamura range is known as Jarimura where there is one small range, which embraces the Jarimura and the Sardang hill ranges. This is the common boundary of Khowai and Amarpur sub-division. The length of Atharamura range is about 106 kms.

Rivers and Streams :

The major river system in Tripura plains are Khowai, Howrah, Burigang, Rangapani, Gomti, Manu, Laogang, Muhuri, Manugang, Fenny, Sarma and Raima. Most of these streams pass through narrow valleys having rocky walls. The streams except Muhuri , Manugang and Fenny are flowing towards north and west and then ultimately fall into the Megna river in Bangladesh. Muhuri , Manugang and Fenny are flowing towards south and meet the Padma river in Bangladesh.

Among the above stated streams Dhalai, Manu, Sarma, Khowai and Gomati falls under Dhalai District. Moreover a number of tributaries are washing the land during rainy season every year and make the soil fertile.

Climate :

The climate of the district is tropical in nature and is generally warm and humid. The hilly regions enjoy higher temperature in summer and lower temperature in winter in comparison with the plain land

The climate is woven with three distinct seasons namely summer, rainy and winter. The climatic tem-

perature generally ranges in between 10^0 c and 35^0 c. From December to February are coldest days followed by summer during the months from March to May. The highest temperature is generally recorded in the month of May and lowest in January. The south–west monsoon reaches the state in the months of June to September. Rainy season generally starts by about the end of May but thundershowers usually occur from about April to the break of the monsoon. The rainy season continues up to the month of September. The maximum rainfall is usually recorded during the month June-July. The months of October and November constitute the post monsoon season.

Soil :

The soil of Tripura have been developed on various types of rocks formation. The humid sub-tropical climate of the state has helped high rate of chemical weathering and leading to different kinds of soil. The soil of Tripura is mainly laterite on the hills and hillocks and alluvial in plains. The texture varies from sandy to loamy sand. Clay is found on gentle slopes undulating plains inter spread with low mounds and in the low lying valleys in between the hills commonly known as 'lunga' where cultivation is carried out.

Agricultural activities in Dhalai district differs from that of West and South Tripura but almost similar with north Tripura district. The soil, rain and topography have slight variation for which cultivation patterns, crops growing timing have also a moderate variation. Dhalai and North Tripura district receive a bit more rainfalls than South and West district. Area under hills and hillocks in the district is relatively more than the other three districts. The highest hill ranges Longtharai and Atharamura fall under this district. The soil of hills/hillocks is laterite and red whereas in low-lying areas the soil is mostly clayey loam. As a result, some crops grown suitably in south and west districts may not be grown in this area successfully. Of course a similarity is seen with the North district in suitability of crops growing. Jute is an example. Though jute is a major fibre crop for West and South, the same is not normally grown in North and Dhalai districts except Kamalpur sub-division (Dhalai). Tripura usually grows multidisciplinary crops. North and Dhalai districts can not compete with other districts in this respect. So crop intensity in Dhalaiis less than other districts.

The economy of Tripura, as a whole is predominantly agrarian and rural based with the vast majority of the population residing in the rural areas. A very high percentage of population depends on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Dhalai district, a component district of this backward state is also no exception to such constraints.

Land and Land Use Pattern :

According to the report of Agricultural Department on land utilization statistics for the year, 1997-98 (Provisional) the total geographical area of the State is 1049169 ha. of which 606168 ha. (57.77%) is occupied by forest; 133500 ha.(12.72%) is used as non-agricultural use; 27151 ha. (2.58%) is used in misc. tree crops; 2350 ha. (0.22%) is shown as waste land and 280000 ha. (26.68%) is shown as net cropped area. Simultaneously, the net cropped area is classified into three different categories – such as 110000 ha. (39.28%) is shown as single cropped area; 135000 ha. (48.21%) is under double cropped area and 35000 ha. (12.50%) is under triple cropped area.

The total geographical area of Dhalai District is 231393 ha. of which 189343 ha. (81.82%) covered by forest; 14739 ha. (6.36%) is under agricultural use; 5928 ha. (2.56%) is under misc. tree cropped; 388 ha. (0.14%) is under waste land and 21045 ha. (9.09%) is under net cropped area. The net cropped area divided into three categories such as 8940 ha. (42.48%) is used for single cropped; 9590 ha. (45.56%) is used for double cropped and 2515 ha. (11.95%) is used for triple cropped area.

Source: Agriculture Deptt., Govt. of Tripura

Tenancy :

In ancient Tripura, according to the Rajmala, no reference was available to know the basis on which the 'Rajkar' (Royalty) was charged in those days. It was however, known that the hill people used to pay the revenue in kind, such as various types of home-made clothes, brass, iron, ball-metal, ivory, hornes of wild animal and even by serving the state instead of payment of royalty in cash. Form the statistical account of Bengal (Vol. VI) by Sir W.W. Hunter, it was known that the Maharaja was the only zaminder as superior landlord in the whole state and used to make grants of lands in perpetuity and at a fixed rental.

It could also be known that the land tenture system of the hill state was quite different from the plain area and the rate of revenue was comparatively low, that could be paid either in cash or in kind and the service tenture was also prevalent.

Since 1290 T.E. (1890 A.D.) an enactment called 'Rajaswa Sambandhiya Niyamabli' on land tenture system was in vouge in Tripura which dealt with the procedure for collection of land revenue from the different types of tenants like 'Kayemi Taluks' (permanently settle estates), 'Khas Mahals' (Government owned lands) and 'Karsha Praja' (cultivating tenants). This Act was followed by another enactment called 'Praja, Bhumyadhikari Sambandha Bisauak Ain, 1296 T.E. (1886-87 A.D.) which dealt with the relationship between the landlords and the tenants, matter relating to payment of rents, recovery of public demands, eviction of tenants, rights of raiyts etc. The first enactment relating to survey settlement in the State was introduced in the year 1899 A.D. under the style of Jarip-o-Bandobast Sambandhiya Niyamabli, 1309 T.E. Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 came into force w.e.f. 14.4.1961. This comprehensive Act was aimed mainly to consolidate and amend the laws relating to land revenue and to bring out the land reforms measures in the State providng for acquisition of estates and security of tenures. This Act, as amended substantially be second amendment Act, 1974 and third amendment Act, seeks to remove the impediments against increase in agricultural production and removal of social injustice in the agrarian system of the State by (1) giving security of tenture to actual cultivators of land who were termed as 'Korfaders' (under raiyats to Jotedars) and Bargadar (sharecropper) by bringing them into direct relationship with the Government (2) reducing ceiling on land holding to 2 standard hectares is the minimum and 7.2 standard hectares at the maximum with retrospective effect from 24.1.71 (3) restricting transfer or partition of any land in certain circumstances to facilitate the operation of ceiling laws and (4) preparation of field index and correction and updating of records of rights.

Safeguards were provided to protect interest of the tribals over land throughout the District with right of pro-emption in areas predominantly inhabited by them. The law also provides that the lands alienated by the tribals on or after 1.1.69 have to be restored by revenue officers specially empowered to take up such cases.

It may be mentioned here that the cadastral survey in the State were completed in 1960 and two registers namely record of rights called "Khatian" and the other "khasra" were prepared which had ended a system of settlement of land with the tenure in unsurveyed tracts based on undefined boundary schedule. With the introduction of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, the following categories of tenancy are in vogue in Tripura.

(a) 'Raiyat' :- A raiyat is a person who owns land for purposes of agriculture paying land revenue to the Government. His rights over the land are permanent, heritable and transferable. He can erect building on his land, construct wells or tanks or undertake any other improvement measures for better cultivation of the land; likewise he can plant trees and enjoy the sufructs. He enjoys the power to lease out his land, which after the amendment of the Act in 1974 will be generally in perpetuity. Government amy interven whenever he allows to keep the land uncultivated for a year.

(b) 'Non-agricultural tenant':- A non-agricultural tenant is a person who holds land for purposes other than agriculture paying land revenue to the Government.

(c) '**Allottee':-** An allottee is a person who is allotted land by the Government and is liable to pay land revenue. His rights are heritable but not transferable within 10 years of allotment without the written consent of the collector.

(d) 'Bargadar' :- A Bargadar is a sharecropper. He is a person who cultivates the land of any person on condition of delivering a share of the produce of such land to that person. According to the present provisions, a bargadar is liable to deliver not more than one-fourth of the produce to the land-holder if the plough cattle is supplied by the landholder and more than one-fifth if the plough cattle is not supplied by the land holder.

(e) 'Under-raiyat' :- An under raiyat means a person who cultivate or holds the land of a raiyat on condition of paying therefore the rent in cash or in

kind or delivering a share of produce and includes a bargadar (Share-cropper). An under raiyat is now allowed to hold the land as such in perpetuity except in the case where the raiyat is a disabled person. His interest on such land is heritable but not transferable. Of course, an under raiyat may create a simple mortgage or a charge on his interest in the land leased to him in favour of the Government or a Co-operative society, a Bank or such other institutions approved by the Government Against any loan advanced by such institutions. The raiyat cannot realise from the under-raiyat the rent in cash exceeding four times the land revenue of such land. A special drive was taken by the Government to treat the Bargadars as the raiyats directly responsible to the Government. The ceiling laws were also operated against the land owners having land over the ceiling limits to take away the lands beyond ceiling for allotment to landless agriculturists. Restoration of land to the tribal owners, who alienated the land on or after 1.1.69, was also taken up by specially empowered revenue officer.

Land Reforms :

National Agenda for rural reconstruction ensuring social justice to actual tillers as well as to land less rural poor. This creating sustainable base for the overall growth of industrial and territory sector of our economy.

Generating of greater access to land by land less rural poor are also considered as an important program for poverty alleviation in rural areas.

Geophysical characteristics of the District :

The district as a whole comprised of sedimentary rocks which have been grouped into the Surma Group (further sub-divided into the Bhuban and Bokabil formation), Tipam group and Dupi Tila group. These sedimentary rocks range in age from Middle Miocene (18 million year old) to recent (less than 1 million years old).

The sedimentary rocks are mainly the rhythmic alternations of semi consolidated, soft argillaceous and areraceous rocks. The rocks are sandstone, shale clay. This sequence of rocks is repeated one above and other of them the lowermost. Bhuban sandstone is hard and exposed at the cores of all the hill ranges.

Minerals and Mining :

Unfortunately, there is no major minerals available in the State as well as in the Dhalai district also. Recent sediments are represented by unconsolidated loose, alluvial deposits of gravel, sand slit, clay and concretions.

Geo Technical Project :

The Manu Earth Dam has been constructed at the upper reaches of the Manu river for flood control and irrigation. The Geological Survey of India actively collaborated with the State Government for the construction of this Dam.

Soil :

The flat land commonly known as 'Lunga' is alluvial in nature consisting of sand, silt and clay. Normally the soil is lateritic with less water absorption capacity.

Irrigation :

According to Superintendent Engineer ,Water Resource, Govt. of Tripura ,the state is facilitated with minor irrigation like Lift Irrigation (24269 hect), Deep Tube well (3473 hect), Diversion (2608 hect.),Shallow Tube well (493 hect.), Artesian well (over flow-5318 hect.),Small pump (7985 hect.) Seasonal bund (7577 hect.) and other like Dug well (1953 hect.) The total utilized irrigation potential area was 55766 hect, net potential area was 42664 hect.and gross potential area was 70579 hect. During 1998-99.

Dhalai District provided by lift irrigation system covering 3690 hect.land while 30 hect. by deep tube well, 410 hect.by diversion, 22 hect. by shallow tube well,2196 hect by small pump, 1229 hect by seasonal bund and 2 hect. by other such as dug well etc.The district has 7579 hect. total utilized irrigation potential area, 4823 hect. potential utilized net area and 6813 hect. utilized potential gross area.

The additional potential to be created during current year of 2001- 2002 through Medium, Minor and Other projects is 7,955 ha. The responsibility of implementation of above target has been entrusted to various departments like PWD (WR), RD, TTAADC and Agriculture. The State Government has set up a committee headed by the Principal Secretary. Forest to identify the critical components for early comple-

tion of irrigation projects in Tripura, so that Tripura may become self-sufficient in food. To meet the shortfall in the requirement of fund Govt. has moved the Central Govt. for mobilization of fund through AIBP. So far Centre has released a fund of Rs. 34.653 crores against AIBP during 1999- 2000 and fund released as yet during 2000- 2001 against AIBP is (Rs. 4.845 crores + 9.03 crores = 13.883 crores).

Works on 3 Medium Irrigation Project viz. Gumati, Khowai and Manu are also going on. All the three projects have been commissioned. Works on canal is going on. On the completion of the cannel works about 13,199 ha. of land will come under assured irrigation. AIBP fund is also made available for these three projects

Fisheries :

Almost all of the Tripura's inhabitant have a passion for a piece of fish in each square of meal. But the production of fish at present i.e. 28410 MT in the state is not maintaining the tally with the requirement and thus there is a deficit of 6000 MT. The hilly nature of the state has allowed minimum scope towards horizontal expansion of Aqua resources. Considering the changing accelerated demand, the department has stressed to explore the existing aqua resources vertically for availing at least 3000Kg of fishes from a hector of Aqua body and following programes have been taken up to minimize the demand as well as to avail more fish crops; (a) Semi-Intensive Fish Culture (b) Comprehensive Aqua Forming (c) Integrate Fish Farming (d) Training of Fish Farmers. Some programmes are also implemented from Panchayat Development Fund for the growth of fisheries sector in the state and these programmes are (1) Social Fisheries (2) Creation of Water Area (3) Renovation of Old Water Bodies (4) Integrated Fish Farming (5) Composite Fish Culture (6) Supply of Net/Boats (7) Training to Fish Farmers.

As Dhalai is more hilly in nature while we have compared it to any other parts of Tripura, so as the state, the district is also not far developed in the field to fishery, though the district has 1036.25 ha. Pisciculture water area (excluding Ambassa sub-division-Ambassa's Information not included due to non receive) of data). Out of this Pisciculture water area 197.89 ha. Area falls under Gandachhara sub-division while 734.00 ha. and 104.36 ha. Fall in Kamalpur and Langtharai Valley sub-division respectively. As per record, total fish production in the above said three sub-divisions were 1402.5 MT in 1998-99 and fish seed production were 5373120.10 lakhs. 12.44 ha. Additional area were brought under Pisciculture during 1998-99. Kamalpur sub-division stood the first position among the sub-divisions to take 734.00 ha. Pisciculture water area and also in case of fish production to produce 990.9MT (1998-99). This sub-division is plane comparatively, so this region is far ahead than the other sub-divisions. The Fishery Department hope if more direct water can be brought under Pisciculture, the production of fish can be increased in near future but at present department could not take any action due to constrains of fund. However, in some places in the district the scheme of BADP and NWDPR is under progress.

Source :- Economic Review, Directorate of Ecomonics and Statistics, Tripura, 2000-2001

Forest :

About 59.98% of the geographical area of Tripura is under forest. The forests of Tripura are divided into two major types. These are- (a) Evergreen forest and (b) Moist deciduous forests. Evergreen forests occupy the more humid areas of the state including Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kanchanpur and Kamalpur sub-divisions as well as parts of Belonia and Sabroom sub-divisions and a portion of Sadar subdivision (including Teliamura). Moist Deciduous forest is further divided into two distinct categories, namely (i) Moist Deciduous Shal forests and (ii) Moist Deciduous Mixed forests. Moist Deciduous Shal forests covers parts of Belonia, Udaipur, Sonamura and Sadar sub-division. On the other hand Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest occupy large areas of Sadar, Amarpur and Sonamura sub-divisions. As per latest estimate, the area under forests is 6292.681 km^2. Out of this 2195.473 km^2. is under Unclassified Government Forests (erstewhile protected forest) and 3588.183 km^2. is under Reserve Forest.

In Dhalai District both Unclassified Government Forests (UGF) and Reserve Forest (RF) are higher than the State followed by South District.

Tripura has a geographical area of 10,490 km^2.

of which 6,292 km^2 (58.98%) is the forest area as per legal classification in the state. Through 58.98% of the land area is legally classified, only 21.23% (as per FSI report, 1999) are well stocked, the remaining forest areas are degraded. The state is facing shortage of fuel wood and fodder. Due to 856 km long international border with Bangladesh, the trans-border conservation is one of the most serious problems leading to degradation of existing forest.

To increase the productivity of existing forest, afforestation over 3,620 ha. was taken up on degraded forest land during 2000- 2001. A total of 20.50 lakhs seedlings have been distributed by the Forest Department for plantation of private and non-forest land during the year.

An innovating scheme of "Angan-Ban Prakalpa" for productive use of fallow land in private holdings, is being implemented by the Forest Department from 1996- 97. Under the scheme it is envisaged to provide technical guidance to the selected beneficiaries in raising plantation of forestry species on upland and non-arable land holdings. Till 2000- 2001 an area of 2267.53 ha. has been covered under the project involving around 12,000 nos. beneficiaries.

For the purpose of activity participation and involvement of local communities in protection and development of forests on the basis of sharing of usufructs, Joint Forest Management (JFM) has been undertaken in state in large scale on the basis of resolution of the State Government dated 20.11.91. Till 2000- 2001 over 180 nos. of JFMCs have been formed involving a project area of more than 31,000 ha. by involving 10,067 households of tribal and rural poor.

To provide support to community participation in protection and management of forests, JFM has been made an integral part of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Project (IAEDP), Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project (AOFWFP) (50:50), Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and association of ST and rural poor in regeneration of degraded forests on usufruct sharing basis, presently being funded by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB). The amount of financial assistant for different development works in JFM areas in last four years of ninth plane is as mention below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1997- 98	1998-99	1999-00	2000- 01
CSS (100%)-Int. Afford & Eco-Dev Project	23.251	60.003	69.959	66.65
CSS (100%)-Non Timber Forest Product	7.23	9.151	10.187	21.152
CSS (50:50)-Area Oriented Fuelwood Fodder Project	46.397	34.03	46.183	5.276
CSS (100%)-Association of ST and Rural poor	-	-	5.48	9.54
Total :	76.968	103.184	122.712	147.018

The forest revenue realized on account of disposal of forest produce of different category in the state in last three years is as mentioned below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Timber	Firewood	Bamboo	Others	Total
1997-98	1.282	0.076	0.713	0.170	2.241
1998-99	0.297	0.046	0.490	1.116	1.949
1999-00	0.225	0.046	0.841	1.328	2.440
2000-01(Provisional)	0.462	0.035	0.811	6.046**	7.354

The reduction in revenue realized on account timber disposal in last three years has mainly been due to restrictions imposed by Honorable Supreme Court in WP (Civil) 202 of 1995.

The increase has mainly been due to increased realization of capitalized value of land.

The expenditure incurred on the forestry programmes and mandays generated on account implementation of such programmes in the state in the last four years along with degraded forest areas brought under afforestation is as mention below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Expenditure (Forestry) State Plan	Incurred (Programmes) CCS	On Total	Mandays Generated	Area of afforestation
1997- 98	491.032	106.116	597.148	9.48	4816.46
1998- 99	484.459	184.353	668.812	9.163	5248.02
1999- 00	502.587	200.256	702.843	7.54 (P)	3956
2000- 01	555.16	776.75	1331.91	7.744	3620.55

Protected Area Network :

Bio-diversity of the state is dwindling at an alarming rate. Pursuant to the need for conservation and development of Bio-diversity is situ, a network of four sanctuaries had been established in the state during the last decade. One more sanctuary in Atharamura Hill range is under the process of notification.

The PAs represent diverse ecosystem and wildlife habitat spread through out the entire state prioritized for protection and conservation of diversity both floral and faunastic. Sanctuary wise position with targeted species for conservation are tabulated below:

Name of Sanctuary	Area in sq.km.	Important flora and fauna found.
1. Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary	18.54	Birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter.
2. Gumati Wildlife Sanctuary	389.54	Elephant, samber, barking deer, wild goats, serrow etc.
3. Trishna Wildlife Sancturay	194.71	Bison, leopard, barking deer, wild dong, capped langur, king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries etc.
4. Roa Wildlife Sanctuary	0.86	Many species of birds and primates.

Notification under section 26(A) of WL(P) Act are yet to be issued for all the four sanctuaries, proclamation by collector under section 21 has been issued and required inquiries are in progress. The PA's are isolated as "Island" amidst agricultural land and human settlements. These are under tremendous stretch and man and animal conflict is on the rise. Identified areas of actual and potential conflicts with surrounding population are, unauthorized collection of timber, fuel wood, NWFP.

In addition to in-situ conservation efforts, Sepahijala Zoo has been established for ex-situ conservation measures. The zoo houses 408 animals (as on 1.4.2001) belonging to 46 different species. Captive breeding programme on selected animals such as Leopard cat, bantering, spotted deer and primates along with awareness promotion efforts have been

by and large successful.

Flora & Fauna area Network

Flora :

Once Tripura was rich in flora & fauna , the then Maharaja patronized the introduction and cultivation of economically important plants into the State such as cotton varieties, opium poppy, rhea, mulberry, aloes, sugarcane, castor, jute, potato, ginger, arhar, mustard, rubber, tea, tomato, sweet-potato, mushari, khesari and boro-paddy. Thus plant life serves a dominant role in the history of the State during that time. favourable

Phy-geographically the territory may be divided into two main divisions covered by evergreen and moist deciduous forest, where as the swamp vegetation, river rain forests, bamboo brakes, cane brakes, garjan forest, grassland etc. are all serial and edifice forests scattered all over the district wherever favorable situation occurs. Evergreen forest covers major portion of the district including Dharmanagar Sub-Division, Kailashahar Sub-Division, Jampui ranges bordering the Mizoram. But it has been very seriously affected by biotic influence depleting the forest to a very large extent. It now exists only in patches in the stiff uncultivable slopes and rocky and steady river banks which are not favourable for jhoom or plough cultivation.

Moist deciduous forest is also divided into two categories, characterized by the present or absence of “Sal”. These are moist deciduous “Sal” forest and moist deciduous mixed forest. However, North District has a few such type of forest.

Fauna :

The forest and hill ranges of Tripura are in close continuity with the Chittagang Hill tracts and the hill of southern Assam. It is, therefore, natural to expect that the fauna of Tripura will bear a close resemblance to death of these adjoining areas. Since the plains of the western border of this territory are continuous with the plains of Bangladesh, one may also expect to find here many animals like the cranes, darters, etc. commonly seen in the plains of Bangladesh. Tripura, therefore, has a fauna which is a mixture of those of southern Assam and of Bangladesh. Here we have found birds and primates, migratory birds in the winter, elephant, somber, barking deer, wild goats, sorrow, bison, leopard, capped languor, king cobra, spectacled monkey, slow lorries and many species of birds and primates.

Rubber Plantation :

After Kerala, Tripura is the largest producer of natural rubber and rubber produced is of superior quality. In Tripura, rubber plants(Heave Brasiliensis) was introduced on trial basis by Forest Department, Government of Tripura in 1963. Rubber, traditionally, is a tropical crop and it grows in Tripura successfully. At present, about 23000 ha. is under natural rubber plantation.

According to the Rubber Board, Govt. of India and T.F.D.P.C. Ltd. Agartala, Tripura Dhalai District has only 102 hect. area under rubber production from where she produced 70 M.T. rubber and earned Rs. 22.13 Lakh. The district secured the bottom position in all respect in the field to progress of rubber plantation.

The study conducted by the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning as a part of exploratory study for the World Bank Assistance, revealed that approximately 1 lakh ha. of land is suitable for rubber cultivation in the State. This offers tremendous scope for expansion of cultivation. Apex Bodies of Industries and Commerce like CII etc. have also realized the importance and the potential of rubber cultivation in the State. It is also proposed to engage an engage an external agency to study the feasibility to extend rubber cultivation in an area not exceeding 10% of the total geographical area of the State.

Tea Plantation :

Tripura, a traditional tea growing area, has 58 Tea Gardens covering an area of 6430 ha. with a production of more than 5500 tons per annum. Tea is one of the most important cash crops of the State. Tea produced in the State has good blending qualities. Production of Bio-tea, which does not have any chemical residue, has been taken up as special venture. Suitable land and climate conditions offer good potential for development of tea industry in the state. These plantations- based activities will be of special significance in the rehabilitation of the shifting cultivators and Schedule Tribes in general. Tripura holds

third position in quality of tea production.

Out of these 58 Tea Gardens, 42 Tea Gardens are Private Tea Gardens, 7 Tea Gardens are run by Tripura Tea Development Corporation (TTDC) and rest 9 Tea Gardens are under Co-operative. The total factories for tea processing are 25 nos. The details production of tea leaves and price of tea in auction market and cost of production of tea are depicted in the table given below:

The raw rubber now produced is being sent out of the State to neighboring States for further value addition. Necessary follow-up actions are also being made to utilize the raw-rubber that would be produced in the State during the year to come and also to convert within the State to value added finished products which may results in industrial revolution.

Year	Production of Tea leaves (Kg. In Lakhs)	Price of Tea in the auction Market (Rs.In per Kg.)	Cost of production of Tea (Rs.In per Kg.)
1998	8.70	58.00	57.00
1999	4.35	58.51	63.70
2000	6.50	44.11	68.50

It reveals from the above table that cost of production of tea (Per Kg.) is higher then price of the tea auction market (Per Kg.) for the year 1999 and 2000. Although there is marginal difference between cost of production of Tea (Per Kg.) and price of tea in the auction market (Per Kg.) in 1998. The large-scale production of tea is severely effected due to low price of tea in the auction market.

Electricity :

Tripura is an underdeveloped state in India regarding use of electricity for industries, irrigation and village electrification. She has an install capacity having 80.5 MW from her four power stations while her peak demand is 138.00 MW. She meets her additional requirements of power from the central sector allocation. Today's material civilization attain depends on development of power. It plays the key role for industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors of the economy and also the most crucial source of supplying domestic energy requirement. The demand has therefore, been going at a faster rate. There are three main sources of power viz. Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear Power, Presently, the state has two sources of power generation mainly Hydro and Thermal. The state is endowed with natural gas which gives potentiality for Thermal Power general. Out of two major sources of power generation, Thermal Power accounts for more than 77% while remaining 22% generated from hydral power (i.e. Gomati Power Project). The department is experiencing persistent power shortages, due to increase in demand for electricity. In order to contain the demand, power cuts/ load shading are enforced depending upon the supply demand situation. The total unit sold to ultimate customers in 2000-2001 was 388 MU. Out of this maximum power sold to irrigation, public water and sewage was 143.56 MU followed by domestic consumption 103.75 MU, industrial 74.69 MU and for commercial purposes was 46.52 MU.

Dhalai is also not adequate regarding use of electricity for industry, irrigation, domestic purposes etc. However the district has been facilitated to provide power 70% for domestic purposes while 15% for commercial, 10% for industrial and 5% power for irrigation purposes. In case of domestic electrification, the district stood first position having 70% while it compared with the other three district's domestic electrification of 55%, 60% and 60% of west, south and north Tripura district respectively. According to the department of power , towns were electrified in all

districts of Tripura. According to department record of 1971 census 526 villages (not revenue village) were electrified and according to 1991 census 133 villages were electrified. Village were lying without facilitated the electrification in 1971 were 179 and in 1991 were only 20. Thus the district gradually stepping in the field of development of village electrification.

Animal Resources :

The animal husbandry and veterinary services is being considered as one of the major activities for providing subsidiary income during non-harvesting season of the farming families in Tripura. The main aim and object, taken up under this sector were qualitative and quantitative improvement in milk production, poultry and piggery in addition to providing the over all health care to the livestock population.

The livestock population of this state as well as of the district is less in relation to human population and area of the state. According to livestock census carried out in the state in 1977 by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, total live stock and poultry population was 2250655 and 3553772 respectively. The livestock and poultry population recorded in Dhalai District 190226 and 254556 respectively. The district had only 8.45% livestock and 7.16% poultry population in relation to state's livestock and poultry population. Out of 2250655 livestock population of Tripura, 1227568 were classified as cattle whilel 17892, 6154, 639415, 236897, 121163 and 1566 were recorded as buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, dog and rabbit respectively. In case of Dhalai district, out of 190226 livestock population 112871 (9.194%) were classified as cattle, 4441 (24.821%)as buffalo, 545 (8.856%) as sheep, 49737 (7.778%) as goat, 9838 (4.152%) as pig, 12684 (10.468%) as dog and 110 (7.024%) as rabbit. Again, out of 254556 poultry population, 56579 (6.394%) were classified as duck and 197977 (7.394%) as fowl.

For animal health care the district has only one veterinary hospital, 15 veterinary dispensaries, 19 veterinary first aid center, 3 stockman centers, 2 A.1. Centers and 13 stockman sub centers. The aim of such institutions are to provide adequate facilities for treatment of livestock and bird, castration of bulls and vaccination of animals for prevention of contagious disease. There is a Regional Pig Breeding Farm at Nalkata. Here, the pig multiplication farm has been maintaining exotic pigs of large white Yorkshire, large black Hampshire and Lanbrace breed. This farm was established with the financial help of North-Eastern Council. This institution has been functioning the work to supply necessary breeding stock for the programme of pig production.

Agriculture :

Tripura is a small, hilly and land lock state of India with a very poor communication facilities. The economy of the state is mainly based on Agriculture, which contributes 28% of the state's domestic products. Out of the total geographical area approximately 60% is covered by forest and only 27% of land is available for cultivation. Agriculture in Tripura includes 'Jhum' cultivation i.e. mixed crops cultivation. The activities of Agriculture in the state by and large are in the lands of private cultivation.

Agricultural situation of Dhalai District differs to some extent from that obtained in West and South Tripura district in regard to topography of soil, extent of rainfall, variation in temperature and humidity which has resulted in difference in cropping pattern also from that of the earlier said two districts. But it is almost similar with North District's cultivation pattern. Dhalai and North Districts receive a bit of more rainfall that South and West Districts. Area under hills and hillocks in the district is relatively more than the rest three districts. The soil of hills/hillocks is late rite and red whereas in the low-lying areas of the soil is mostly clayey loam. As a result, some crops grown suitable in South and West districts may not be grown in this district successfully. Tripura usually grows multidisciplinary crops. But Dhalai district can not compete with other districts in this respect. So crop intensity in Dhalai less than the other districts.

According to the State Govt. report, Revenue Department (19987-99) in their publication named 'Basic Data' the district has 33725 ha. Total area under Rabi, Kharif and Boro cultivation. Out of this 7246(21.48%) ha. Is under Rabi cultivation, 25257(74.89%) ha. Is under Kharif cultivation and 1222 (3.62%) ha. is under Boro cultivation. Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute, Potato and Vegetables are the main crops of the district. Rice cultivation is occupied 31811 (94.32%) ha. Area where other crops i.e. Sug-

arcane, Cotton, Jute, Potato and Vegetables are occupied only 339 (1%), 578 (1.71%), 369(1.09%), 454 (1.34%) and 174 (0.51%) ha. respectively. The total production of different crops is 57447.30 MT where Kharif production stands on 29790 MT(highest), Rabi on 26269.80 MT and Boro on 1387.50 MT. Under Horticultural cultivation, the district has 2732.21 ha. Area where Litchi cultivation is covered the large area to take 729.51 ha. after than Pineapple 675 ha., Coconut 402.92 ha. Aricanut 206.77 ha. Mango 171 ha. Cashew nut 80 ha. and other crops 467 ha.

Transport :

The communication system within the state was very much inadequate during princely regime. The rulers of the then Tripura found it convenient to take advantage of the railway station, situated in British India contiguous to the divisional town at that time. The other means of transport was by boats in the navigable river. After merging with India the state government has given streets for constructing roads connecting sub-divisional towns, block headquarter etc. and village roads. Though the transport system still deserves improvement, Tripura Road Transport Corporation under the state government place a major role providing transport facilities within the state.

The communication system of Dhalai District is also based on the bus services under the Tripura Road Transport Corporation and the other private buses, jeeps, taxies, mini-buses, auto services etc. Of course presently, the people of the district get railway facility also. Meter gauze railway line was extended nearly 30 Km from Kumarghat of North Tripura of Manu of Dhalai district. According to Revenue Department, Govt. of Tripura, the District is facilitated with 350.14 Km motor able roads. Moreover, it has 30 Kms national highway road, 24 Kms state highway roads, 100.30 Kms major district roads, 69.10 Kms other district roads, 270.24 Kms village roads, 242.59 Kms matter roads and 173.35 Kms unmatelled roads. The district has 202 nos. of bridges. Yet the district is not adequate in transport facility. There are still so many villages in the district which have no proper communication facilities.

(v) Concept and defination -

Building :

A 'building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Permanent House :

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

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 with 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 a breadth of at least 11/2 metres and 2 metres in height. A room, however, 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 constructed 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 store or cattle shed pose no problems, those 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.

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof 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 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office., etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House :

A Census House is a building or part of a building used or recognized 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.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storied ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For ex-

ample, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ Hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/ hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel / hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separates structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Rural-Urban area The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

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

b) A place satisfying the following three cri teria simultaneously:

i) a minimum population of 5,000;

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

iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths(OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of out-growths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas,

military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

Village :

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

Town/ Urban Area :

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area

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

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

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

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

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

City :

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

Urban Agglomeration :

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a 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 but 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 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites:

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent 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 continuous 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 persons 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 not

constitute an institutional household. Each such person should 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 be 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. the 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 an 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 of worship, mandaps, railway 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 the State/ Union territory are given below:

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes.
1 Bagdi	1. Bhil
2 Bhuimali	2. Bhutia
3 Bhunar	3. Chaimal
4 Chammar,Muchi	4. Chakma
5 Dandasi	5. Garoo
6 Dhenuar	6. Halam
7 Dhoba	7. Jamatia
8 Dum	8. Khasia
9 Ghasi	9. Kuki,including the following sub-tribes :
10 Gour	(i). Balte
11 Gur	(ii). Belalhut
12 Jalia Kaibarta	(iii) Chaalya
13 Kahar	(iv) Fun
14 Kalindi	(v) Hajango
15 Kan	(vi) Jangtei
16 Kanda	(vii). Khareng
17 Kanugh	(viii).Khephong
18 Keot	(ix). Kuntei
19 Khadit	(x). Laifang
20 Kharia	(xi) Lentei
21 Koch	(xii) Mizel
22 Koir	(xiii).Namte

23 Kol
24 Kora
25 Kotal
26 Mahisyadas
27 Mali
28 Mehtor
29 Musahar
30 Namasudra
31 Patni
32 Sabar

(xiv).Paitu,Paite
(xv). Rangchan
(xvi).Haranwkhal
(xvii).Thangluya
10.Lepcha
11. Lushai
12. Mag
13. Munda,Kaur
14. Noatia
15. Orang
16. Riyang
17. Santal
18. Tripura,Tripuri, Tippera
19. Uchai

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 of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to 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 the 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 a 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 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 also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and 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 rate .

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 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. 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, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct 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 plugging, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, 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, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, 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 Worker (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 artists, 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 the completed number of years.

Sex -ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non Census Concept

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 would mean 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 these 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 streets 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 latrines 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.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid –year Population}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate(CDR) :

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

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

Natural growth rate :

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

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR) :

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

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

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR) :

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

Number of live births in a

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

General fertility rate (GFR) :

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

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

General marital fertility rate (GMFR) :

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

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

Total fertility rate (TFR) :

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

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

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 women till the completion of reproductive period.

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

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) :

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

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

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.

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

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 infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year 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 neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

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

Peri-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) :

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

Maternal mortality rate(MMR) :

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.

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

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) :

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

Child woman ratio(5-9) :

Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women 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 the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a 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 of 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 course 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 place 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/relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of 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 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. The 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 a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation / Corporation, 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 (1,000,000-1,999,999) M4 (500,000-999,999); M3(300,000-499,999), M2 (200,000-299,999) & M1 (100,000-199,999). towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000-19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5000 and 9999 are Class V towns 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) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental 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 the 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 Infrastructure 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) Census Findings-2001 :

Distribution of population in rural-urban: According to 2001-Census, the total population of North Tripura District is 3,07,868 comprising 1,59,095 male and 1,48,773, female. This population of the district forms 18.47 percent of the state population and ranks at 3rd place among the districts. Out of the total population of the district 93.9 percent people live in rural areas and 6.0 percent people live in urban areas. Rural population of the district is distributed among five development blocks while urban population is distributed in three towns.

Distribution of Population (State/ District) by Rural & Urban including its percentage

	State: Tripura		District :Dhalai	
	Population	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
Total	3,199,203	100.0	307,868	100.0
Rural	2,653,453	82.9	289,001	93.9
Urban	545,750	17.1	18,867	6.1

2001- Census findings
Table of statutory & non statutory town on Area, Class & Status of town, Population, Growth rate (1991-2001), Density, Sex ratio, Literacy etc.

Location code number	Name of Town	Class	Area (Sq.Kms.)	Population			Decadal Growth	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy rate			Work Participation Rate			College Facility
				P	M	F				P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40301000	Kamalpur N.P.	V	2.4	5,143	2,707	2,436	39.5	2,134	900	90.4	92.9	87.6	31.1	48.8	11.5	1
40302000	Kanchanpur C.T.	V	4.8	7,679	4,018	3,661	27.3	1,606	911	91.3	95.2	86.9	33.1	54.5	9.7	Nil
40303000	Ambasa C.T.	V	10.8	6,045	3,242	2,803	37.4	561	865	79.0	86.7	69.9	36.0	59.3	9.0	Nil
	DHALAI		**18.0**	**18,867**	**9,967**	**8,900**	**338.8**	**1,050**	**893**	**87.2**	**91.8**	**81.9**	**33.5**	**54.5**	**10.0**	**1**

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

Sl. No.	RD Block	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		4,300	0	4,300	5,143	0	5,143	19.60	0.00	19.60	100.00	100.00
1	Salema	99,372	99,372	0	109,324	109,324	0	10.01	10.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Manu	61,502	61,502	0	65,861	65,861	0	7.09	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Ambassa	49,251	49,251	0	57,321	43,597	13,724	14.08	14.08		0.00	23.90
4	Chhamanu	25,446	25,446	0	28,097	28,097	0	10.42	10.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Dumburnagar	37,594	37,594	0	42,122	42,122	0	12.04	12.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
				0								
	District Total:	277,465	273,165	4,300	307,868	289,001	18,867	10.96	5.80	338.77	1.55	6.10

The above table depicts the decades change in populations of Tahsils by residence and percentage of decadal variations (1991-2001). The district total population of 2001 census is 307868 and that of 1991 census was 277465 i.e. absolute increase in population is 30403. In case of rural it is 15836 and in urban it is 14567. The percentage of district (as a whole) decadal variation is 10.96. Ambassa (14.08) and Dumburnagar (12.04) is above the district decadal variation. It is interesting to notice that in case of rural the decadal variation is only 5.80% but in case of urban it is 338.77% due to creation of two new Census Towns in 2001 Census. Though the total percentage of urban population is 6.10. Yet in Ambassa it is 23.90 as became the two new Census Towns which is treated in 2001Census are within the Ambassa Development Block. So the percentage of urban population increased 1.55(1991) this is due to only the creation of two new Census Towns and the percentage increased from 0 to 23.90.

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

Sl. No.	District / RD 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	Salema	46	109,324	55,712	53,612	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Manu	20	65,861	34,268	31,593	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Ambassa	34	43,597	22,482	21,115	3 (8.8)	216	224
4	Chhamanu	13	28,097	14,767	13,330	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Dumburnagar	35	42,122	21,899	20,223	3 (8.6)	211	166
Districts (Rural) Total:		**148**	**289,001**	**149,128**	**139,873**	**6 (4.1)**	**427**	**390**

Cont..n/page.

TABLE 2:

Sl. No.	District / RD block	Total number of inhabited	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999	
				Males	Females		Males	Females
1	'2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Salema	46	6 (13.0)	1,402	1,327	6 (13.0)	2,055	2,005
2	Manu	20	0 (0.0)	0	0	2 (10.0)	904	912
3	Ambassa	34	8 (23.5)	1,658	1,397	10 (29.4)	3,630	3,379
4	Chhamanu	13	1 (7.7)	224	210	5 (38.5)	1,842	1,608
5	Dumburnagar	35	8 (22.9)	1,447	1,400	8 (22.9)	2,997	2,928
Districts (Rural) Total:		**148**	**23 (15.5)**	**4,731**	**4,334**	**31 (20.9)**	**11,428**	**10,832**

Sl. No.	District / RD block	Total number of inhabited	Number and percentage of villages	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999	
				Males	Females		Males	Females
1	'2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Salema	46	7 (15.2)	5,599	5,474	26 (56.5)	43,705	42,108
2	Manu	20	3 (15.0)	2,768	2,619	10 (50.0)	15,766	14,214
3	Ambassa	34	7 (20.6)	4,976	4,764	5 (14.7)	7,881	7,226
4	Chhamanu	13	3 (23.1)	1,936	1,621	2 (15.4)	2,447	2,357
5	Dumburnagar	35	12 (34.3)	8,540	7,945	3 (8.6)	4,638	4,269
Districts (Rural) Total:		**148**	**32 (21.6)**	**23,819**	**22,423**	**46 (31.1)**	**74,437**	**70,174**

Sl. No.	District / RD block	Total number of inhabited	Number and percentage of villages	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
				Males	Females		Males	Females
1	'2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Salema	46	1 (2.2)	2,951	2,698	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Manu	20	5 (25.0)	14,830	13,848	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Ambassa	34	1 (2.9)	4,121	4,125	0 (0.0)	0	0
4	Chhamanu	13	2 (15.4)	8,318	7,534	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Dumburnagar	35	1 (2.9)	4,066	3,515	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		**148**	**10 (6.8)**	**34,286**	**31,720**	**0 (0.0)**	**0**	**0**

The above table depicts the percentage of inhabited villages in the 7(seven) population sizes with male and female break up i.e.<200, 200 – 499, 500 – 999, 1000 – 1999, 2000 – 4999, 5000 – 9999 and 10000 & above. In the first population size i.e. <200 there are only 6 villages which consists 817 population and out of 817 males are 427 and females are 390. In the second size i.e. 200 - 499 consists 23 villages and its population distributes as 4731 (Males) and 4334 (Females). The next 31 villages are in the population size

500 – 999, similarly 32 villages are in the size of 1000 – 1999, 46 villages are also in the size of 2000 – 4999 and the rest 10 villages are in the size of 5000 – 9999. There is no single village in the said district whole population is 10000 and above. So if we consider the sizes villages within the district then we have only 10 villages whose population is more than 5000.

The above table also shown that the maximum number of villages i.e. 46 and whose population size in between "2000 – 4999" and the minimum population size i.e. <200 consists only 6 villages out of 148.

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

		Name of town
(a) New		
i.	Statutory town	NIL
ii.	Census Town	1.Ambassa C.T. 2.Kanchanpur C.T.
(b) De-notified		
i.	Statutory towns of 1991 census de-notified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns.	NIL
ii.	Statutory towns of 1991 census de-notified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria.	NIL
iii.	Census towns of 1991 census are notified as statutory town in 2001 census.	NIL
(c) Declassified		NIL
(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)		NIL

Self explanatory-

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	2	1	173	0
11-20	10	7	4,384	2
21-50	28	19	28,719	10
51-100	28	19	42,787	15
101-200	18	12	29,463	10
201-300	19	13	45,450	16
301-500	20	14	60,201	21
501 +	23	16	77,824	27
Not known	0	0	0	0
District Total:	**148**	**100**	**289,001**	**100**
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		**132.5**		

The above table depicts the distribution of villages by density of population , 2001. Distribution of villages by density of ranges 501+ accounts the maximum percentage distribution i.e. 26.9% consisting of inhabited villages out of 148 inhabited village of the said district. The population in this range covers 77,824 out of 289,001. The next range of population density are in the group of 301 – 500 which covers 20 villages consisting of 60,201 population of the district and the corresponding percentage distribution of population is 20.8. It is interesting to observe that the percentage distribution along with the population increase with the range 0 – 10, 11 – 20…..50+ but decreased in the range of 101 – 200.

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

	State			District		
Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	874	887	595	867	867	-
1911	885	894	636	878	878	-
1921	885	888	787	877	877	-
1931	885	889	727	881	881	-
1941	886	891	754	893	893	-
1951	904	909	836	898	898	-
1961	932	936	884	914	914	-
1971	943	944	935	920	920	-
1981	946	945	957	938	938	914
1991	945	942	958	931	932	910
2001	948	946	959	935	938	893

The above table depicts the sex-ratio of State and district since 1901 to 2001. The State total sex ratio was increased on 1911 from 1901 and after that in four decades the sex ratio were in almost the stable

condition i.e. 885, 885, 885 and 886 on 1911,1921,1931 and 1941 respectively. Then it was increasing decade after decade till the last Census i.e. 2001 except in 1991 where only one point (in person) less than the previous decade i.e. 1981. In respect of rural (State) sex ratio it was gradually increased since 1931 to 2001 except in the year 1991. Urban sex ratio was very low since 1901 and gradually increased up to 1921 but in 1931 it was decreased by 60 person i.e. 787 to 727. In 1941 to 2001 it was increased but without further decreased in any decade. The State sex ratio was higher than the district sex ratio since 1901 to 1931 but in the year 1941 the district sex ratio (893) was higher than the State sex ratio (886). Again the State sex ration was higher since 1951 to the last census i.e. 2001 in that district sex ratio. We have urban sex ratio of the district since 1981 and it was lower than the rural as also as State's sex ratio up to the last census i.e. 2001. The urban sex ratio in 2001 of the district is too much fall than in comparison with previous censuses i.e. 1991.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD Block	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	Urban	900	0	900
1	Salema	962	962	0
2	Manu	922	922	0
3	Ambassa	927	939	890
4	Chhamanu	903	903	0
5	Dumburnagar	923	923	0
	District Total:	935	938	893

In Dhalai districts as a whole there are 935 females for every thousand males corresponding to state average of 948. Within the district, the sex ratio of Salema Dev. Block occupies 1st position (962) and Chhamanu secured the last position (903) among the Dev. Blocks. Urban areas of these district is lower (893) sex ratio in comparison with rural (938) sex ratio. Urban areas consist of one statutory town namely Kamalpur (N.P.) and two Census Towns i.e. Kanchanpur C.T. and Ambassa C.T. whose sex ratio shows jointly as 893. But under the Ambassa Dev. Block the sex ratio of Census Town (Kanchanpur & Ambassa) shown as 890.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY RD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Sex ratio
1	'2	3
1	Salema	962
2	Manu	922
3	Ambassa	939
4	Chhamanu	903
5	Dumburnagar	923
	District (Rural) Total:	**938**

This table (7) is a part of the previous table number (6). This table contains only the rural portion of the district as sex ratio of Dev. Block wise. The district (Rural) sex ratio 938 is less than the state sex ratio of 948 as per 2001 Census. Among the Development Blocks the Salema (962) and Ambassa (939) is above the district sex ratio of 938 and the rest development blocks are below the district level.

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	3	2.03	1,021	0.35
700-749	3	2.03	2,307	0.80
750-799	1	0.68	3,126	1.08
800-849	7	4.73	10,154	3.51
850-899	24	16.22	56,910	19.69
900-949	36	24.32	74,983	25.95
950-999	40	27.03	84,354	29.19
1000-1099	31	20.95	55,424	19.18
1100+	3	2.03	722	0.25
District Total:	**148**	**100.00**	**289,001**	**100.00**
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		**938**		

The above table depicts the range of sex ratio for villages in 2001. The range of sex ratio classified as 9 ranges which are shown in column (1) of the table. 34 villages out of 148 villages whose sex ratio is thousand and above i.e. in good balancing position in the society more than half of the villages i.e. 74 is above the sex ratio of the state (948) as well as district(935). Thirty eight villages whose sex ratio is much below the state and district level are in alarming position which shows from the table.

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

Sl. No.	Name of U.A. / Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Kamalpur	NP	900
2	Kanchanpur	CT	911
3	Ambassa	CT	865
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**893**

The above table represents the sex ratio of urban areas of the district. There are one statutory town i.e. Kamalpur N.P. and two Census towns namely Kanchanpur and Ambassa. Both the sex ratio of Kamalpur N.P. and Kanchanpur C.T. is above the sex ratio of town (893) as a whole but below the sex ratio of the district i.e. 935.

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

Serial number	Name of RD block	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	Salema	Total	15,215	7,738	7,477	966
		Rural	15,215	7,738	7,477	966
		Urban	0	0	0	
2	Manu	Total	10,599	5,406	5,193	961
		Rural	10,599	5,406	5,193	961
		Urban	0	0	0	
3	Ambassa	Total	8,846	4,442	4,404	991
		Rural	7,231	3,628	3,603	993
		Urban	1,615	814	801	984
4	Chhamanu	Total	4,994	2,551	2,443	958
		Rural	4,994	2,551	2,443	958
		Urban	0	0	0	
5	Dumburnagar	Total	7,729	3,962	3,767	951
		Rural	7,729	3,962	3,767	951
		Urban	0	0	0	
	District Total:	**Total**	**47,902**	**24,379**	**23,523**	**965**
		Rural	**45,768**	**23,285**	**22,483**	**966**
		Urban	**2,134**	**1,094**	**1,040**	**951**

The above table depicts sex ratio of 0-6 age group children in rural and urban wise. The sex ratio of 0-6 age group children is 965 where rural is 966 and urban is 951 respectively. The rural 0-6 age group children is more than the urban (951) 0-6 age group children. Among the dev block the sex ratio of 0-6 age group children Salema (966) and Ambassa (991) is higher than the district sex ratio (965) of 0-6 age group children. The highest and lowest sex ratio is Ambassa (991) and Dumburnagar (951) respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	15,215	7,738	7,477	966
2	Manu	10,599	5,406	5,193	961
3	Ambassa	7,231	3,628	3,603	993
4	Chhamanu	4,994	2,551	2,443	958
5	Dumburnagar	7,729	3,962	3,767	951
	District (Rural) Total:	45,768	23,285	22,483	966

This table represents the rural portion of sex ratio of 0-6 age group children. The Salema (966) is equal to the district (Rural) total of sex ratio 0-6 age group children. Only the sex ratio of Ambassa (993) is much higher than the district (Rural) total (966) of sex ratio of 0-6 age group children. The rest of the dev. Blocks are below the district (Rural) total of the sex ratio 0-6 age group children.

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	5	3	213	0
700-749	3	2	457	1
750-799	5	3	1,313	3
800-849	11	7	2,646	6
850-899	17	11	5,533	12
900-949	25	17	10,828	24
950-999	30	20	10,651	23
1000-1099	27	18	9,053	20
1100+	25	17	5,074	11
District (Rural) Total	148	100	45,768	100

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 966

The above table represents the sex ratio of rural areas of 0-6 age group children and the percentage distribution of population among the sex ratio of villages. Fifty two (52) villages out of 148 villages have 1000 or more sex ratio of 0-6 age group children which is good significant in the society. More or less half of the village are above the sex ratio of district (Rural) total i.e. 966. The alarming condition of sex ratio of 0-6 age group of children are in the 41 villages and their ranges are below 900.

TABLE 13: SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/ TOWN, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kamalpur	NP	519	280	239	854
2	Kanchanpur	CT	830	430	400	930
3	Ambassa	CT	785	384	401	1,044
	District (Urban) Total		2,134	1,094	1,040	951

The above table represents the sex ratio of urban areas of 0-6 age group of children of the district. Ambassa C.T. represents very good sex ratio (1044) of 0-6 age group and is above the district (Urban) total of 951. The rest of the towns are below the district (urban) total i.e. 930 and 854 respectively. The very alarming position is Kamalpur (N.P.) whose sex ratio(854) of 0-6 age group children is very low.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD Block	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
	Dhalai	Urban	5,143	653	429	13	8
1	Salema	Total	109,324	33,911	29,122	31	27
		Rural	109,324	33,911	29,122	31	27
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
2	Manu	Total	65,861	5,907	44,063	9	67
		Rural	65,861	5,907	44,063	9	67
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ambassa	Total	57,321	5,058	33,383	9	58
		Rural	43,597	2,273	31,656	5	73
		Urban	13,724	2,785	1,727	20	13
4	Chhamanu	Total	28,097	154	26,078	1	93
		Rural	28,097	154	26,078	1	93
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
5	Dumburnagar	Total	42,122	4,134	33,251	10	79
		Rural	42,122	4,134	33,251	10	79
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	**Total**	**307,868**	**49,817**	**166,326**	**16**	**54**
		Rural	**289,001**	**46,379**	**164,170**	**16**	**57**
		Urban	**18,867**	**3,438**	**2,156**	**18**	**11**

The total population, total scheduled castes population, total scheduled tribe population and percentage of SC and ST population to total population are shown in the table (No.14). Among the development blocks the SC population of Salema(33911) is much higher than the other development blocks. Whereas in respect of ST population Ambassa development is highest in comparison with other development blocks thought I contains urban areas also i.e. one NP & two Census towns. Regarding percentage of SC & ST Salema(31%) and Dumburnagar(78.9%) stood 1st position respectively. It is interesting to observe that Chhamanu consists only 0.5% of SC population i.e. very much negligible in comparison with other development blocks. The percentage of ST(54%) is more than three time of percentage of SC (16.2%) in the district.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN RD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	109,324	33,911	29,122	31	27
2	Manu	65,861	5,907	44,063	9	67
3	Ambassa	43,597	2,273	31,656	5	73
4	Chhamanu	28,097	154	26,078	1	93
5	Dumburnagar	42,122	4,134	33,251	10	79
District (Rural) Total:		**289,001**	**46,379**	**164,170**	**16**	**57**

The above table shown the total population of development blocks (rural part only) scheduled castes and scheduled tribes wise population and its percentage. Salema ranks the 1st position and Chhamanu ranks the last position in respect of SC population whereas Manu ranks the 1st position and Chhamanu ranks the last position in respect of ST population. The percentage of SC population in Chhamanu development block so very negligible i.e. 0.5%. The total ST percentage of district(Rural) is more than 3.5 times than that of SC percentage.

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	61	41	0	0
Less than 5	32	22	1,251	3
5-10	6	4	1,159	3
11-20	17	12	8,521	18
21-30	10	7	9,804	21
31-40	8	5	7,511	16
41-50	4	3	4,111	9
51-75	7	5	9,806	21
76 and above	3	2	4,216	9
District Total	**148**	**100**	**46,379**	**100**

The above table depicts the proposition of ST population to total population in villages. There are nine percentage range starting from nil and ending with 76 and above. It is interesting to note that out of 148 villages only 87 villages having SC population and 32 villages having the range of SC population less than 5 and the rest of the villages having good number of SC population. The maximum number of Scheduled caste population (9,806) falls in the range of 51-75 and nearer to that SC population is 9804 are in the range of 21-30

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	6	4	0	0
Less than 5	6	4	493	0
5-10	6	4	1,626	1
11-20	7	5	3,581	2
21-30	4	3	2,754	2
31-40	6	4	8,016	5
41-50	11	7	16,340	10
51-75	14	10	22,311	14
76 and above	88	60	109,049	66
District Total	**148**	**100**	**164,170**	**100**

The above table represents the proportion to total population in villages. It is shown from the tables that only 6 villages out of 148 villages there are no ST population. The maximum number of ST population are in 88 villages, i.e. more than 59% villages of the district consists of ST population in the range of 76 and above. The second higher ST population are in the range of 51-75, but in percentage of villages it is huge difference i.e. 59.5% to 9.5% respectively. The percentage of ST population is 66.4 in the range of 76 and above whereas 0.3% ST are in the range of less than 5.

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

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kamalpur NP	5,143	653	429	12.7	8.3
2	Kanchanpur CT	7,679	1,233	965	16.1	12.6
3	Ambassa CT	6,045	1,552	762	25.7	12.6
District(Urban) Total		**18,867**	**3,438**	**2,156**	**18.2**	**11.4**

The above table represents the SC & ST population in urban areas in respect of total population. Out of three towns, the maximum number of SC population found in Ambassa CT and the minimum are in Kamalpur NP whereas ST population(965) are in Kanchanpur CT and the minimum ST population are in Kamalpur NP(429). But considering in percentage of SC population to total population Ambassa CT stood the 1st position(25.7%) but in terms of ST's percentage in respect of total population both the CT's i.e. Kanchanpur and Ambassa are in same percentage i.e. 12.6 respectively. In all respect the percentage of SC(18.2%) is more than percentage of ST (11.4%) in the urban areas of the said district.

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Salema	965	979
2	Manu	964	952
3	Ambassa	908	962
4	Chhamanu	571	948
5	Dumburnagar	927	947
	District (Rural) Total	**957**	**957**

It is interesting that the district (rural) total sex ratio of both SC and ST are same i.e. 957. Among the development blocks the sex ratio of Salema rank 1st and Chhamanu stood last in respect of SC. Only two development blocks i.e. Salema and Manu the SC (sex ratio) in above the district (rural) total and the rest are the below the district(rural) total. In respect of ST sex ratio, Salema rank 1st and Dumburnagar rank last. The ST sex ratio of Salema and Ambassa is above the district (rural) total sex ratio i.e. 957. Though the rest of the development block the ST sex ratio is below the district (rural) total but nearer to the district total.

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	Kamalpur NP	904	454
2	Kanchanpur CT	918	900
3	Ambassa CT	1018	919
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		**959**	**797**

The above table depicts the sex ratio of SC and ST in respect of towns within the district. The sex ratio of SC (urban) for the district is much higher than the sex ratio of ST (urban) for the district. Among the sex ratio of SC's Ambassa CT stood 1st (1018) and also above the district total (959) whereas Kamalpur NP secured the last(904) position. Among the sex ratio of ST's Ambassa CT ranked 1st whereas Kamalpur NP rank last(454). The ST sex ratio of Kamalpur NP is also the alarming condition and it may misbalanced the human society if the trend is like that.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD Block	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
	Dhalai	Urban	4,179	2,255	1,924	964	452	512	90	93	88	5
1	Salema	Total	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	72	79	64	15
		Rural	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	72	79	64	15
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Manu	Total	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	62	73	50	23
		Rural	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	62	73	50	23
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ambassa	Total	30,337	18,024	12,313	26,984	11,718	15,266	63	71	53	18
		Rural	19,929	12,130	7,799	23,668	10,352	13,316	55	64	45	20
		Urban	10,408	5,894	4,514	3,316	1,366	1,950	86	91	80	12
4	Chhamanu	Total	7,650	5,632	2,018	20,447	9,135	11,312	33	46	19	28
		Rural	7,650	5,632	2,018	20,447	9,135	11,312	33	46	19	28
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Dumburnagar	Total	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	42	53	29	24
		Rural	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	42	53	29	24
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	**Total**	**158,397**	**94,528**	**63,869**	**149,471**	**64,567**	**84,904**	**61**	**70**	**51**	**19**
		Rural	**143,810**	**86,379**	**57,431**	**145,191**	**62,749**	**82,442**	**59**	**69**	**49**	**20**
		Urban	**14,587**	**8,149**	**6,438**	**4,280**	**1,818**	**2,462**	**87**	**92**	**82**	**10**

The above table represents the numbers and percentage of literates and gap in male/female/literacy rate by tahsils. The total population of Dhalai district is 307868 out of which 158397 literates and 149471 are illiterates. Out of 158397 literate persons the male are 94528 and females are 63869 out of 149471 illiterates persons the males are 64567 and females are 84904. The total percentage of literates are 60.9% in which 70.2% are males and 51% are females. The percentage of urban literacy (87.2%) is higher than the percentage of rural literacy (59.1%). In case of males and females urban percentage of literacy is much more higher than the rural percentage of literacy. The urban male - female literacy gap is only 9.9 whereas the rural male – female literacy gaps is 19.7.

Among the development blocks Salema ranked the 1st position in case of literacy i.e. 67754 out of 158397 or 72% whereas Chhamanu ranked last position i.e. only 7650 out of 158397 or 33.1% are literates. In case of illiterates Salema also obtain the 1st position i.e. 41570 out of 149471 are illiterates i.e. 27.8% whereas Chhamanu represents the lowest number of illiterates persons i.e. 20447 out of 149471 are illiterates i.e. 13.6%.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN RD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Number of literates and illiterates									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	Salema	67754	38097	29657	41570	17615	23955	72.0	79.4	64.3	15.1
2	Manu	34205	21008	13197	31656	13260	18396	61.9	72.8	50.0	22.8
3	Ambassa	19929	12130	7799	23668	10352	13316	54.8	64.3	44.5	19.8
4	Chhamanu	7650	5632	2018	20447	9135	11312	33.1	46.1	18.5	27.6
5	Dumburnagar	14272	9512	4760	27850	12387	15463	41.5	53.0	28.9	24.1
	District (Rural) Total:	**143810**	**86379**	**57431**	**145191**	**62749**	**82442**	**59.1**	**68.6**	**48.9**	**19.7**

The table is similar to the previous table i.e. table No.21. Though the heading tells the percentage of literates and illiterates but no illiterates percentage shown in the above table. The total number of literates among the development blocks ranked accordingly as Salema(67754), Manu(34205), Ambassa(19929), Dumburnagar(14272) and Chhamanu (7650) accordingly the percentage is descending order are Salema(72%), Manu(61.9%), Ambassa(54.8%), Dumburnagar(41.5%) and Chhamanu(33.1%) respectively. Only the Salema and Manu development blocks are above the district (rural) literates percentage. The same trend fallows also in case of males and females. The district (rural) male – female literacy gap is 19.7 whereas except Manu all the development blocks are above the district(rural) male – female literacy gap.

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	0	0	0	0
1-10	11	7	4,319	1
11-20	15	10	10,996	4
21-30	16	11	30,202	10
31-40	20	14	25,664	9
41-50	12	8	21,274	7
51-60	20	14	31,936	11
61-70	19	13	50,494	17
71-80	22	15	77,826	27
81-90	12	8	36,232	13
91-99	0	0	0	0
100	1	1	58	0
District Total:	**148**	**100**	**289,001**	**100**

The above table represents the distribution of village literacy rate range. The Maximum of population i.e. 77826 out of 289001 consisting 22 villages are in the range of literacy rate 71-80. Next higher population i.e. 50494 consists of 19 villages whose range of literate rate are 61-70. The cent percent literacy rate is only one village but its population is very low i.e. only 58 and of one consider the percentage distribution of population then it once to 0.0 only. But it is one of the significant achievement that 26.9% distribution of population having the range of literacy as 71-80. The above table also shown a very good picture that 36232 persons(12.5% distribution of population) having the literacy rate in the range 81-90 and which consists 12 villages.

The literacy rate for the district is 60.9%. Hence 54 villages having higher literacy rate in comparison with district level and to the rest are in below the district level of literacy rate(60.9).

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	Kamalpur NP	4,179	2,255	1,924	964	452	512	90	93	88	5
2	Kanchanpur CT	6,252	3,417	2,835	1,427	601	826	91	95	87	8
3	Ambassa CT	4,156	2,477	1,679	1,889	765	1,124	79	87	70	17
District(Urban) Total		**14,587**	**8,149**	**6,438**	**4,280**	**1,818**	**2,462**	**87**	**92**	**82**	**10**

In urban areas within the district the percentage of literate in respect of Kanchanpur CT(91.3%) is much more higher not only in comparison with other two towns but the district (urban) total also. But in Kamalpur NP though the percentage of literates(90.4%) is nearer to Kanchanpur CT but its male-female literacy gap is very less (5.3) in comparison with other towns and also the district(urban) total.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	20,337	11,385	8,952	13,574	5,876	7,698	70	77	63	14
2	Manu	3,635	2,024	1,611	2,272	983	1,289	72	78	65	13
3	Ambassa	1,422	832	590	851	359	492	73	80	64	16
4	Chhamanu	101	76	25	53	22	31	77	85	58	27
5	Dumburnagar	2,278	1,297	981	1,856	848	1,008	65	71	58	13
District (Rural) Total:		**27,773**	**15,614**	**12,159**	**18,606**	**8,088**	**10,518**	**70**	**77**	**63**	**14**

The table literate population in respect of Salema development block is maximum in comparison with other blocks. But in percentage of literates Chhamanu(76.5%) ranked the 1st position followed by Ambassa(72.7%), Manu(71.6%), Salema(70%) and Dumburnagar(64.8%). Except Dumburnagar all the development blocks are above the district(rural) total percentage of literates(69.9%). The district(rural) total male-female gap in literacy rate is 14.2 and all the CD's maintaining the more or less the same trend except Chhamanu whose gap is male-female literacy rate is 27.3%, as because the male literacy rate in Chhamanu is not only very high(85.4%) but highest among all the C.D. blocks and district(rural) total also.

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	1	3	0
1-10	1	1	48	0
11-20	2	2	376	1
21-30	2	2	315	1
31-40	4	5	1,373	3
41-50	8	9	1,850	4
51-60	5	6	4,238	9
61-70	16	18	12,404	27
71-80	25	29	20,157	44
81-90	13	15	5,458	12
91-99	2	2	99	0
100	8	9	58	0
District Total:	**87**	**100**	**46,379**	**100**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**69.9**		

This table shows the range of literacy rate for Scheduled Castes population within the inhabited villages. The maximum number of SC population(20157) are in 25 villages and whose range of literacy rate falls in 71-80 and percentage distribution of population is 43.5. The next higher SC population lived in 16 villages and whose range of literacy rate is 61-70 and percentage distribution of population is 26.7. There are 8 villages though its population is only 58 but yet it has 100 range of literacy rate. In the rage of 91-97 consists 2 villages and whose population is 99.

The literacy rate for district(rural) is 69.9%. So 48 villages having higher literacy rate in comparison with district total and the rest of the villages are below the district total literacy rate.

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	Kamalpur NP	445	247	198	208	96	112	77	83.4	70.7	12.7
2	Kanchanpur CT	941	525	416	292	118	174	86	91.6	80.2	11.5
3	Ambassa CT	958	537	421	594	232	362	72	80.4	62.8	17.6
	Dhalai (Urban)	**2,344**	**1,309**	**1,035**	**1,094**	**446**	**648**	**78**	**85.2**	**70.5**	**14.7**

This table represents the number of SC literates and illiterates of males and females, percentage of literates of males and females and gap in male-female literacy rate in respect of towns. Here total number of SC literates and illiterates are 2344 and 1094 respectively. In respect of percentage of literates Kanchanpur CT obtained highest (86.2) percentage literacy whereas Ambassa CT ranked the last position i.e. 71.6% . Both for males and females the percentage is very high i.e. 91.6 and 80.2 respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	14906	8731	6175	14216	5987	8229	61.2	71	51.2	19.8
2	Manu	19275	12253	7022	24788	10326	14462	53.4	66.3	39.8	26.5
3	Ambassa	11385	7226	4159	20271	8909	11362	44.1	54.7	32.9	21.8
4	Chhamanu	6091	4454	1637	19987	8936	11051	28.7	40.8	15.8	24.9
5	Dumburnagar	8651	6121	2530	24600	10956	13644	32.5	44.7	19.5	25.2
District (Rural)Total:			**38785**	**21523**	**103862**	**45114**	**58748**	**44.9**	**56.5**	**32.8**	**23.7**

The table represents the number of ST literates and illiterates of male and female, percentage of literates of males and females and gap in male-female literacy rate in respect of rural within the district. Here total number of ST literate is 60308 and illiterate is 103862. Total number of percentage of literate is 44.9 and the total gap in male – female literacy rate is 23.7. The maximum number of ST literate persons are in Manu development block(19275) and its percentage is above the district total. But in comparison in percentage of literates Salema(61.2) secured the 1st rank whereas Chhamanu's position is last(28.7%) among the development blocks. The maximum gap in male – female literacy rate in Manu(26.5) development block and the minimum are in Salema(19.8) development block.

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
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0
1-10	13	9	5,976	4
11-20	15	11	10,192	6
21-30	21	15	32,614	20
31-40	20	14	27,369	17
41-50	15	11	21,564	13
51-60	21	15	21,999	13
61-70	15	11	27,987	17
71-80	14	10	11,882	7
81-90	5	4	4,278	3
91-99	2	1	296	0
100	1	1	13	0
District Total:	**142**	**100**	**164,170**	**100**
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		**44.9**		

The above table represents the range of literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes population within the inhabited villages. The maximum number of ST population(32614) are in 21 villages and whose range of literacy rate falls in 21-30 and percentage distribution of population is 19.9. The next highest ST population lived in 15 villages and whose range of literacy rate is in the group 61-70 and percentage distribution of population is 17.0. Only 13 ST persons lived in one village and whose range of literacy rate is 100. Two villages consists of literacy rate in the range of 91-99 and total population covered is 296. It is also depict from the table that as the range of literacy rate of villages increases the number of inhabited villages decreases specially from the range of 51-60 to 100.

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	Kamalpur NP	339	230	109	90	65	25	89.0	85.8	96.5	-10.6
2	Kanchanpur CT	779	431	348	186	77	109	91.2	95.4	86.6	8.8
3	Ambassa CT	441	269	172	321	128	193	67.6	77.1	56.8	20.3
	Dhalai (Urban)	**1559**	**930**	**629**	**597**	**270**	**327**	**82.6**	**87.0**	**76.9**	**10.1**

This table represents the ST literates and illiterates of male and female, percentage of literates of males and females and gap in male- female literacy rate in respect of towns within the districts. Here the total number of ST literates and illiterates are 1559 and 597 respectively. Total percentage of literate is 82.6 and gap in male-female literacy rate if 10.1. Maximum ST literates persons(779) lived in Kanchanpur CT and its percentage of literates is highest(91.2) among other towns.

One interesting this is observed from the above table that the female literacy rate(96.5%) is much higher than the male literacy rate(89%) in Kamalpur NP. Hence the gap in male-female literacy rate is in negative(-10.6). The opposite character shows in respect of Ambassa CT where the gap in male-female literacy rate is very high i.e. 20.3 even it is double than the total urban gap in male-female literacy rate in the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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
	Urban	Persons	5,143	1,503	29	97	2	1,600	31	3,543	69
		Males	2,707	1,252	46	68	3	1,320	49	1,387	51
		Females	2,436	251	10	29	1	280	11	2,156	89
1	Salema	Persons	109,324	30,513	28	9,529	9	40,042	37	69,282	63
		Males	55,712	25,287	45	3,622	7	28,909	52	26,803	48
		Females	53,612	5,226	10	5,907	11	11,133	21	42,479	79
2	Manu	Persons	65,861	20,103	31	7,456	11	27,559	42	38,302	58
		Males	34,268	15,679	46	1,895	6	17,574	51	16,694	49
		Females	31,593	4,424	14	5,561	18	9,985	32	21,608	68
3	Ambassa	Persons	57,321	19,221	34	6,146	11	25,367	44	31,954	56
		Males	29,742	14,388	48	1,934	7	16,322	55	13,420	45
		Females	27,579	4,833	18	4,212	15	9,045	33	18,534	67
4	Chhamanu	Persons	28,097	9,660	34	4,940	18	14,600	52	13,497	48
		Males	14,767	7,003	47	1,359	9	8,362	57	6,405	43
		Females	13,330	2,657	20	3,581	27	6,238	47	7,092	53
5	Dumburnagar	Persons	42,122	11,570	28	6,023	14	17,593	42	24,529	58
		Males	21,899	9,455	43	1,296	6	10,751	49	11,148	51
		Females	20,223	2,115	11	4,727	23	6,842	34	13,381	66
	District Total:	**Persons**	**307,868**	**92,570**	**30**	**34,191**	**11**	**126,761**	**41**	**181,107**	59
		Males	**159,095**	**73,064**	**46**	**10,174**	**6**	**83,238**	**52**	**75,857**	48
		Females	**148,773**	**19,506**	**13**	**24,017**	**16**	**43,523**	**29**	**105,250**	71

The above table represents the total population of the district, the number and percentage of main workers, marginal worker, total workers i.e. sums of main and marginal workers and non-workers and percentage of workers and non-workers. Out of total population (307868) of the districts 126761 are workers and 181107 are non-workers. The percentage distribution of workers and non-workers as 41.2 and 58.8 respectively. Again among the total workers of 126761 the main workers are 92570 whose percentage is 11.1. So the main workers are almost 2.75 times higher than marginal workers. The percentage of male workers is 52.3 whereas the percentage of female worker is 29.3. The percentage of male main workers and marginal workers are 45.9 and 6.4 respectively whereas the percentage of female main and marginal workers are13.1 and 16.1 respectively. It is depicts from the above table that male main workers percentage is much higher than the males and marginal workers percentage. The reverse picture observed in case of female main and marginal workers where female marginal workers percentage is greater than the female main workers percentage. Among the RD Block Chhamanu main workers percentage (34.4) is the highest whereas Dumburnagar main workers percentage (27.5) is the lowest in comparison with other Tahsil in the district. In case of percentage of Marginal worker Chhamanu (17.6) ranked 1st whereas Salema (8.7) represents the lowest percentage i.e. ranked last among the Tahsil. In case of total worker the percentage of Chhamanu (52%) ranked 1st and the Salema (36.6%) ranked last. Reversely in respect of non worker Salema (63.4) percentage is highest and Chhamanu's (48.0%) is the lowest.

TABLE 32: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON WORKERS BY SEX IN RD BLOCKS,2001

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	Persons	109,324	30,513	28	9,529	9	40,042	37	69,282	63
		Males	55,712	25,287	45	3,622	7	28,909	52	26,803	48
		Females	53,612	5,226	10	5,907	11	11,133	21	42,479	79
2	Manu	Persons	65,861	20,103	31	7,456	11	27,559	42	38,302	58
		Males	34,268	15,679	46	1,895	6	17,574	51	16,694	49
		Females	31,593	4,424	14	5,561	18	9,985	32	21,608	68
3	Ambassa	Persons	43,597	14,863	34	5,786	13	20,649	47	22,948	53
		Males	22,482	10,537	47	1,674	7	12,211	54	10,271	46
		Females	21,115	4,326	21	4,112	20	8,438	40	12,677	60
4	Chhamanu	Persons	28,097	9,660	34	4,940	18	14,600	52	13,497	48
		Males	14,767	7,003	47	1,359	9	8,362	57	6,405	43
		Females	13,330	2,657	20	3,581	27	6,238	47	7,092	53
5	Dumburnagar	Persons	42,122	11,570	28	6,023	14	17,593	42	24,529	58
		Males	21,899	9,455	43	1,296	6	10,751	49	11,148	51
		Females	20,223	2,115	11	4,727	23	6,842	34	13,381	66
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**289,001**	**86,709**	**30**	**33,734**	**12**	**120,443**	**42**	**168,558**	**58**
		Males	**149,128**	**67,961**	**46**	**9,846**	**7**	**77,807**	**52**	**71,321**	**48**
		Females	**139,873**	**18,748**	**13**	**23,888**	**17**	**42,636**	**31**	**97,237**	**70**

The table represents the total population of CD blocks(rural), the main, marginal total workers and total non workers and its percentage. The total number of person is 289001 out of which 120443 are total workers and 168558 are non workers. The percentage of total workers is 41.7 whereas percentage of non workers is 58.3. out of total worker the main workers is 86709 and its percentage is 30 and the marginal worker is 33734 and its percentage is 11.7 The maximum number of main workers percentage are in Chhamanu block(34.4) and the minimum number of main workers percentage are in Dumburnagar block (27.5). In respect of marginal workers Chhamanu also ranked 1st position as a percentage (17.6) and Salema (8.7) ranked last position. In respect of total worker Chhamanu's position is 1st whereas Salema's position is last. Reversely the maximum number of non workers percentage are in Salema (63.4) development block and minimum are in Chhamanu's (48) development block. The percentage of males and females for highest and lowest in terms of main and marginal workers are follows the same trend.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/ Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kamalpur NP	Persons	5,143	1,503	29.2	97	1.9	1,600	31.1	3,543	68.9
		Males	2,707	1,252	46.3	68	2.5	1,320	48.8	1,387	51.2
		Females	2,436	251	10.3	29	1.2	280	11.5	2,156	88.5
2	Kanchanpur CT	Persons	7,679	2,287	29.8	255	3.3	2,542	33.1	5,137	66.9
		Males	4,018	2,015	50.1	173	4.3	2,188	54.5	1,830	45.5
		Females	3,661	272	7.4	82	2.2	354	9.7	3,307	90.3
3	Ambassa CT	Persons	6,045	2,071	34.3	105	1.7	2,176	36.0	3,869	64.0
		Males	3,242	1,836	56.6	87	2.7	1,923	59.3	1,319	40.7
		Females	2,803	235	8.4	18	0.6	253	9.0	2,550	91.0
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**18,867**	**5,861**	**31.1**	**457**	**2.4**	**6,318**	**33.5**	**12,549**	**66.5**
		Males	**9,967**	**5,103**	**51.2**	**328**	**3.3**	**5,431**	**54.5**	**4,536**	**45.5**
		Females	**8,900**	**758**	**8.5**	**129**	**1.4**	**887**	**10.0**	**8,013**	**90.0**

The above table represents the percentage of main, marginal, total workers and non-workers by sex and its percentage in urban areas of the district. Out of 18867 population 6318 are total workers and 12549 are non-workers. Again out of 6318 total workers 586 are main worker and only 457 are marginal workers. The percentage of district (Urban) total worker is 33.5 and that of non-workers are 66.5. The percentage of district (urban), main worker is 31.1 and that of marginal worker is only 2.4%. The percentage of male main worker is more than 15 times higher than the percentage of male Marginal workers. But in case of female main workers it is only 6 times higher than the female marginal workers. Ambassa CT has maximum of Main workers in terms of percentage which is also greater than the district (Urban) total. In terms of Marginal workers the percentage of Kanchanpur CT (3.3) is the highest among other towns and also higher than the district (Urban) total of percentage. The highest number of males main worker in terms of percentage are in Ambassa CT (56.60) whereas in case of females it is in Kamalpur NP(10.3). Similarly in marginal workers the percentage of males are highest in Kanchanpur CT(4.3)and in case of females it is also in Kanchanpur CT(2.2). The percentage of Main workers are 68.9 in Kamalpur NP. In case of males and females Non-workers percentage the maximum are in Kamalpur NP(51.2) and Ambassa CT(91) respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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
	Urban	Persons	5,143	1,600	117	136	5	1,342
				31.1	(7.3)	(8.5)	(0.3)	(83.9)
		Males	2,707	1,320	113	125	3	1,079
				48.8	(8.6)	(9.5)	(0.2)	(81.7)
		Females	2,436	280	4	11	2	263
				11.5	1.4	(3.9)	(0.7)	(93.9)
1	Salema	Persons	109,324	40,042	11,144	11,270	861	16,767
				(36.6)	(27.8)	(28.1)	(2.2)	(41.9)
		Males	55,712	28,909	8,714	7,220	411	12,564
				(51.9)	(30.1)	(25.0)	(1.4)	(43.5)
		Females	53,612	11,133	2,430	4,050	450	4,203
				(20.8)	(21.8)	(36.4)	(4.0)	(37.8)
2	Manu	Persons	65,861	27,559	9,626	7,005	1,545	9,383
				(41.8)	(34.9)	(25.4)	(5.6)	(34.0)
		Males	34,268	17,574	6,133	3,810	379	7,252
				(51.3)	(34.9)	(21.7)	(2.2)	(41.3)
		Females	31,593	9,985	3,493	3,195	1,166	2,131
				(31.6)	(35.0)	(32.0)	(11.7)	(21.3)
3	Ambassa	Persons	57,321	25,367	9,356	6,044	583	9,384
				(44.3)	(36.9)	(23.8)	(2.3)	(37.0)
		Males	29,742	16,322	5,673	3,271	212	7,166
				(54.9)	(34.8)	(20.0)	(1.3)	(43.9)
		Females	27,579	9,045	3,683	2,773	371	2,218
				(32.8)	(40.7)	(30.7)	(4.1)	(24.5)
4	Chhamanu	Persons	28,097	14,600	2,634	9,840	122	2,004
				(52.0)	(18.0)	(67.4)	(0.8)	(13.7)
		Males	14,767	8,362	1,526	5,193	49	1,594
				(56.6)	(18.2)	(62.1)	(0.6)	(19.1)
		Females	13,330	6,238	1,108	4,647	73	410
				(46.8)	(17.8)	(74.5)	(1.2)	(6.6)
5	Dumburnagar	Persons	42,122	17,593	9,203	5,114	102	3,174
				(41.8)	(52.3)	(29.1)	(0.6)	(18.0)
		Males	21,899	10,751	5,745	2,392	73	2,541
				(49.1)	(53.4)	(22.2)	(0.7)	(23.6)
		Females	20,223	6,842	3,458	2,722	29	633
				(33.8)	(50.5)	(39.8)	(0.4)	(9.3)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**307,868**	**126,761**	**42,080**	**39,409**	**3,218**	**42,054**
				(41.2)	**(33.2)**	**(31.1)**	**(2.5)**	**(33.2)**
		Males	**159,095**	**83,238**	**27,904**	**22,011**	**1,127**	**32,196**
				(52.3)	**(33.5)**	**(26.4)**	**(1.4)**	**(38.7)**
		Females	**148,773**	**43,523**	**14,176**	**17,398**	**2,091**	**9,858**
				(29.3)	**(32.6)**	**(40.0)**	**(4.8)**	**(22.7)**

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

The above table represents the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in development blocks, 2001. Here the total number of workers in the district is 126761 out of which cultivators are 42080(33.2%), agricultural labourers are 39409(31.1), HHI are 3218(2.5) and other workers are 42054(33.2%). It is interesting to note from the table that the total percentage in respect of cul-

tivators and other workers are same i.e. 33.2 in district level. Whereas agri-labourers is little less than the previous mentioned categories of workers but in respect of HHI it is too low i.e. only 2.5%. The males total workers in percentage (52.3) is nearly double against female (29.3). In respect of cultivators the percentage of males is slightly higher the females. But in respect of agri-labourers and HHI the percentage of females workers is higher than males workers. But in other workers the percentage of males is higher than females. Among the Tahsils in percentage of total workers Chhamanu (52%) ranked 1st whereas Salema (36.6%) ranked last. When we are considering the four categories of workers than the rank are as follows. In respect of cultivators Dumburnagar (52.3%) ranked 1st and Chhamanu (18) ranked last among the Tahsils (In our case R.D. Block). In case of Agricultural Labourer Chhamanu (67.4) ranked 1st and Ambassa (23.8) ranked last among the RD Block withing the District. In case of House Hold Industries Manu (5.6%) ranked 1st and Dumburnagar (0.6) ranked last. In case of Other workers Salema ranked 1st and Chhamanu (13.7) ranked last within the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	Persons	109,324	40,042	11,144	11,270	861	16,767
				(36.6)	(27.8)	(28.1)	(2.2)	(41.9)
		Males	55,712	28,909	8,714	7,220	411	12,564
				(51.9)	(30.1)	(25.0)	(1.4)	(43.5)
		Females	53,612	11,133	2,430	4,050	450	4,203
				(20.8)	(21.8)	(36.4)	(4.0)	(37.8)
2	Manu	Persons	65,861	27,559	9,626	7,005	1,545	9,383
				(41.8)	(34.9)	(25.4)	(5.6)	(34.0)
		Males	34,268	17,574	6,133	3,810	379	7,252
				(51.3)	(34.9)	(21.7)	(2.2)	(41.3)
		Females	31,593	9,985	3,493	3,195	1,166	2,131
				(31.6)	(35.0)	(32.0)	(11.7)	(21.3)
3	Ambassa	Persons	43,597	20,649	9,087	5,581	515	5,466
				(47.4)	(44.0)	(27.0)	(2.5)	(26.5)
		Males	22,482	12,211	5,415	2,864	168	3,764
				(54.3)	(44.3)	(23.5)	(1.4)	(30.8)
		Females	21,115	8,438	3,672	2,717	347	1,702
				(40.0)	(43.5)	(32.2)	(4.1)	(20.2)
4	Chhamanu	Persons	28,097	14,600	2,634	9,840	122	2,004
				(52.0)	(18.0)	(67.4)	(0.8)	(13.7)
		Males	14,767	8,362	1,526	5,193	49	1,594
				(56.6)	(18.2)	(62.1)	(0.6)	(19.1)
		Females	13,330	6,238	1,108	4,647	73	410
				(46.8)	(17.8)	(74.5)	(1.2)	(6.6)
5	Dumburnagar	Persons	42,122	17,593	9,203	5,114	102	3,174
				(41.8)	(52.3)	(29.1)	(0.6)	(18.0)
		Males	21,899	10,751	5,745	2,392	73	2,541
				(49.1)	(53.4)	(22.2)	(0.7)	(23.6)
		Females	20,223	6,842	3,458	2,722	29	633
				(33.8)	(50.5)	(39.8)	(0.4)	(9.3)

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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
	District (Rural) Total:	**Persons**	**289,001**	**120,443**	**41,694**	**38,810**	**3,145**	**36,794**
				(41.7)	**(34.6)**	**(32.2)**	**(2.6)**	**(30.5)**
		Males	**149,128**	**77,807**	**27,533**	**21,479**	**1,080**	**27,715**
				(52.2)	**(35.4)**	**(27.6)**	**(1.4)**	**(35.6)**
		Females	**139,873**	**42,636**	**14,161**	**17,331**	**2,065**	**9,079**
				(30.5)	**(33.2)**	**(40.6)**	**(4.8)**	**(21.3)**

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

The above table represents the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economics activities in C.D. blocks, 2001. Here the total number of workers in the district (Rural portion only) are 120443 out of which cultivators are 41694 (34.6%), Agricultural Labourers are 38810 (32.2%), Household Industries are 3145 (2.61%) and other workers are 36794 (30.5%).

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

So from this table we may observed that the Category of workers are in descending order in Percentage as 34.6 to 32.2 to 30.5 to 2.6 in respect of Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, other workers and Household Industry respectively. One notable thing that the Percentage of these Categories look C, AL and one more or less some (like difference from one to other) but in case of HHI it is far below the percentage in comparison with other three Category of workers.

In Sex wise distribution of total workers the Percentage of total Male workers (52.2) is more higher than total female workers (30.5). But when are to consider the category of workers then we may observe that in low Categories i.e. for Cultivators the percentage of Males (35.4) is higher than the Percentage of Female (33.2) and in case of other workers the percentage of Males (35.6) is also higher than the Percentage of females (21.3). But in case Agricultural labourers the percentage of female (40.6) is much higher than the Percentage of Males (27.6) and in case of Household Industries their female Percentage (4.8) is greater than the Males Percentage (1.4).

In terms pf Development blocks Chammanu(52.0) ranked 1st and Salema (36.6) ranked last in case of Total number of workers. In case of Males Chhamanu (56.6) ranked 1st and Dumburnagar (49.1) ranked last for total number of workers. For Cultivators Dumburnagar (52.3) ranked 1st and Chhamanu (18.0) ranked last. For agriculture labourers Chhamanu (67.4) ranked 1st and Manu (25.4) ranked last. For Households Industries Manu (5.6) ranked 1st and Duburnagar (0.6) ranked last. For Household Industries Manu (5.6) ranked 1st and Dumburnagar (0.6) ranked last. For other workers- Salema (41.9) ranked 1st and Chhamanu (13.7) ranked last.

In case of cultivators the percentage of Males is greater thanthe percentage of females in all the Development blocks except Manu where female percentage (35.0) is slightly greater than the percentage of Males (34.9). In case of agriculture labourers in all the cases i.e. in all Development blocks the female percentage is greater than the males percentage. In case of HHI the percentage of females is greater than the males percentage. In case of HHI the percentage of females is greater than the percentage of males in all the development blocks except in Duburnagar where males percentage (0.7) is slightly greater than females percentage (0.4). In case of OW in all the development blocks the males percentage is greater than the females percentage.

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

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kamalpur NP	Persons	5,143	1,600	117	136	5	1,342
				(31.1)	(7.3)	(8.5)	(0.3)	(83.9)
		Males	2,707	1,320	113	125	3	1,079
				(48.8)	(8.6)	(9.5)	(0.2)	(81.7)
		Females	2,436	280	4	11	2	263
				(11.5)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(0.7)	(93.9)
2	Kanchanpur CT	Persons	7,679	2,542	69	114	48	2,311
				(33.1)	(2.7)	(4.5)	(1.9)	(90.9)
		Males	4,018	2,188	65	101	32	1,990
				(54.5)	(3.0)	(4.6)	(1.5)	(91.0)
		Females	3,661	354	4	13	16	321
				(9.7)	(1.1)	(3.7)	(4.5)	(90.7)
3	Ambassa CT	Persons	6,045	2,176	200	349	20	1,607
				(36.0)	(9.2)	(16.0)	(0.9)	(73.9)
		Males	3,242	1,923	193	306	12	1,412
				(59.3)	(10.0)	(15.9)	(0.6)	(73.4)
		Females	2,803	253	7	43	8	195
				(9.0)	(2.8)	(17.0)	(3.2)	(77.1)
District (Urban) Total:		**Persons**	**18,867**	**6,318**	**386**	**599**	**73**	**5,260**
				(33.5)	**(6.1)**	**(9.5)**	**(1.2)**	**(83.3)**
		Males	**9,967**	**5,431**	**371**	**532**	**47**	**4,481**
				(54.5)	**(6.8)**	**(9.8)**	**(0.9)**	**(82.5)**
		Females	**8,900**	**887**	**15**	**67**	**26**	**779**
				(10.0)	**(1.7)**	**(7.6)**	**(2.9)**	**(87.8)**

The above table represents the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity of urban areas of the district. The percentage of total workers(main + Marginal) in respect of district urban are 33.5 and the sex wise break as males =54.5% and females =10%. So total number of workers in percentage the males are more than four times greater than the females. In respect of four categories the percentage of Other Workers is the highest (83.3) whereas Agri-labourers 9.5%, cultivators are 6.1% and HHI are only 1.2% of the district (urban). As a males and females breakup the percentage of males in respect of females for the category of C & CL is higher against females whereas females percentage is higher than males percentage in respect of HHI and OW.

Among the towns the total number of workers percentage for Ambassa CT(36) in highest in comparison with other towns and also the district totals. In respect of other four categories Ambassa CT(9.2%) for cultivators and Agri-labourers (16) whereas in case of HHI and OW Kanchanpur CT stood 1st as the percentage are 1.9 and 90.9 respectively. In males and females comparison for the category males cultivators are more than females cultivators for all towns within the district. For agricultural labourers males percentage is higher except Ambassa CT when females percentage is higher than male percentage. For HHI in all the town the percentage of females are more than the percentage of males. For other workers the percentage of females is more than the percentage of males in all the towns within the district.

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communica-tions $	Banks	Agricult ural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Salema	46	44	21	45	26	12	28	3	15	38	41
		(100)	(95.7)	(45.7)	(97.8)	(56.5)	(26.1)	(60.9)	(6.5)	(32.6)	(82.6)	(89.1)
2	Manu	20	20	18	20	17	3	16	3	7	20	19
		(100)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(85.0)	(15.0)	(80.0)	(15.0)	(35.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)
3	Ambassa	34	31	8	20	8	2	20	2	1	22	22
		(100)	(91.2)	(23.5)	(58.8)	(23.5)	(5.9)	(58.8)	(5.9)	(2.9)	(64.7)	(64.7)
4	Chhamanu	13	13	6	12	6	0	7	1	0	13	7
		(100)	(100.0)	(46.2)	(92.3)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(53.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(53.8)
5	Dumburnagar	35	33	5	31	14	1	22	2	0	34	19
		(100)	(94.3)	(14.3)	(88.6)	(40.0)	(2.9)	(62.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(97.1)	(54.3)
District Total:		**148**	**141**	**58**	**128**	**71**	**18**	**93**	**11**	**23**	**127**	**108**
		(100)	**(95.3)**	**(39.2)**	**(86.5)**	**(48.0)**	**(12.2)**	**(62.8)**	**(7.4)**	**(15.5)**	**(85.8)**	**(73.0)**

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'. 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 above table represents the distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities , 2001. There are ten types of amenities shown in the above table out of 148 inhabited villages 141 villages having educational facilities whose percentage is 95.3, 58 villages (39.2%) having medical facilities. 128 villages (86.5%)having improved drinking water facilities. 71 villages (48%) having Post office including Telegraph office and post & Telegraph office facilities. 18 villages (12.2%) having Telegraph facilities, 93 villages (62.8%) having Transport communication facilities only 11 villages (7.4%) having Bank facilities. 23 villages (15.5%) having agriculture Credit Society. 127 villages (85.8%) having approach by Pucca road to the village and 108 villages(73%) having power supply facilities.

Regarding the facilities available in development block in respect of education cent percent facilities having in Manu and Chhamanu though the number of inhabited villages are only 20 and 13 respectively. Manu has highest number of medical (90%) the percentage of rest of the villages are very low i.e. 45.7% in Salema, 23.5% in Ambassa, 46.2% in Chhamanu only 14.3% in Dumburnagar. In respect of improved drinking water in Manu also 100% facilities forward by Salema(97.8%), Chhamanu 92.3%, Dumburnagar (88.6%) and in Ambassa (58.8%).

Regarding post office the facilities available in Manu is 85% whereas the other development blocks facilities are much less than Manu. But in respect of telephone the maximum facilities are in Salema 26.1%. It is interesting notice that 20 telephone facilities availing by the village of Chhamanu (0%). In respect of transport and communication Manu having maximum facilities i.e. 80%. Regarding Banking also the villages are getting maximum facilities i.e. 15%. Regarding Agriculture Credit the villages of Manu are getting maximum facilities (35%) but in Chhamanu

and Dumburnagar the percentage of this items are "O" in both the development blocks. In respect of approach by Pucca road Manu and Chhamanu having maximum facilities i.e. 100% for each development blocks. Regarding power supply the villages of Manu are getting maximum i.e. 95% and to some extent Salema's percentage is also good i.e. 89.1% and rest of the Development blocks percentage are below the district level.

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

Sl. No	Name of RD block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Salema	109,324	108,434	70,095	108,856	78,725	42,136	81,481	14,053	46,980	100,537	106,946
		(100)	(99.2)	(64.1)	(99.6)	(72.0)	(38.5)	(74.5)	(12.9)	(43.0)	(92.0)	(97.8)
2	Manu	65,861	65,861	61,979	65,861	59,601	12,593	56,186	15,098	25,535	65,861	63,960
		(100)	(100.0)	(94.1)	(100.0)	(90.5)	(19.1)	(85.3)	(22.9)	(38.8)	(100.0)	(97.1)
3	Ambassa	43,597	42,001	23,351	35,434	20,546	4,942	33,839	9,963	8,246	33,989	36,525
		(100)	(96.3)	(53.6)	(81.3)	(47.1)	(11.3)	(77.6)	(22.9)	(18.9)	(78.0)	(83.8)
4	Chhamanu	28,097	28,097	22,841	19,290	21,529	0	17,339	1,006	0	28,097	8,702
		(100)	(100.0)	(81.3)	(68.7)	(76.6)	(0.0)	(61.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(31.0)
5	Dumburnagar	42,122	41,494	13,518	40,516	29,134	7,581	32,593	10,815	0	41,894	31,671
		(100)	(98.5)	(32.1)	(96.2)	(69.2)	(18.0)	(77.4)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(99.5)	(75.2)
District Total:		**289,001**	**285,887**	**191,784**	**269,957**	**209,535**	**67,252**	**221,438**	**50,935**	**80,761**	**270,378**	**247,804**
		(100)	**(98.9)**	**(66.4)**	**(93.4)**	**(72.5)**	**(23.3)**	**(76.6)**	**(17.6)**	**(27.9)**	**(93.6)**	**(85.7)**

The above table represents the number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities, 2001. The total district rural population is 289001 out of which 285887(98.9%) are getting education facilities, 191784(66.4%) population are getting medical facilities. 269957(93.4%) are getting improved drinking water facilities, 209535(72.5%) are getting Post Office including Telegraph Office and Post & Telegraph Office facilities. The total number of person 67252(23.3) are getting Telephone facilities. The total number of persons i.e. 221438(76.6%) are getting the facilities of Transport & Communication. The total number of person i.e. 50935(17.6) are getting the banking facilities, 80761 persons i.e. 27.9% are getting the facilities of Agricultural & Credit Societies. The total number of 270378(93.6%) are getting the facilities of approach by Pucca road and 247804(85.7%) persons are getting the power supply facilities within the district. In respect of development blocks the different facilities of maximum and minimum are given below:-

For education Manu (100%) & Chhamanu (100%) as maximum and Ambassa(96.3%) as minimum. For Medical the maximum facilities are obtaining by Manu development blocks persons i.e. 94.1 and the minimum by Dumburnagar (32.1%). For improved drink-

ing water the maximum facilities are in Manu Dev. Blocks i.e. 100% & minimum are in Chhamanu (68.7%). For post office the maximum facilities are receiving by the people of Manu (90.5%) and the maximum by the people of Ambassa(47.1%). For telephone the maximum facilities are by the people of salema(38.5%) and the minimum by the people of Ambassa(0%). For transport and communication the maximum number in percentage are in Ambassa 33839(77.6%) are getting the facilities whereas minimum percentage (61.7) are in Chhamanu. Regarding blocks (25.7%) are in Dumburnagar and minimum are in Chhamanu (3.6%). In Agriculture Credit Society the maximum percentage of people (43%) and Dumburnagar (0%). For Approach to Pucca road the maximum percentage are in Manu(100%) and Chhamanu(100%). Where in Ambassa it is minimum (78%) for Power Supply the maximum are in Salema(97.8%) whereas the minimum are in Chhamanu (31.0%).

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	3	7	0	10
(b) Middle School	29	30	20	79
(c) Degree College	4	14	130	148
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	22	30	95	147
(b) PHC	24	41	71	136
3. Post Office	33	33	11	77
4. Telephone	25	38	67	130
5. Bus Service	29	27	20	76
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	29	31	77	137
(b) Cooperative Bank	0	0	148	148
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	24	19	82	125

The above table depicts the amenities not having in the villages arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available. There are seven items (amenities) i.e. 1. Education:- (a) Primary School (b) Madhyamik School (c) Degree Collage 2. Medical:- (a) Hospital (b) PHC 3. Post Office 4. Telephone 5. Bus Service 6. Bank (a) Commercial Bank (b) Co-Operative Bank and 7. Agriculture Credit Society. From the above table we can notice that the distance of range are divided into their range i.e. <5kms, 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms.

There are some villages not having Primary Schools and its ranges have <5kms. (3 villages) and 5-10 kms(7 villages) next total number of 79 villages which are not getting the middle Schools facilities and its ranges are <5kms.(29 villages), 5-10 kms.(30 villages) and 10+kms. (20 villages) respectively. Out of total 148 villages where the villages are not getting the Degree Colleges facilities are in the ranges as <5kms.(4 villages), 5-10 kms.(14 villages) and 10 + kms.(130 villages). It is interesting that the district having 148 villages none of the villages (or village people) are getting Degree College facilities within the village.

Regarding Medical only out of 148 villages 147 having no hospital and the ranges are given as 22 villages whose distance range is <5kms., 30 villages whose distance range is 5-10kms. And 95 villages whose range is 10 + kms. Only are villages is getting the facilities of Hospital, for PHC 136 villages are not getting the facilities within the villages i.e. only 12 villages where village people are getting the Medical facilities in respect of Primary Health Centre. The range distribution of village which are not having the PHC is as follows- for 24 villages having distances range(<5kms.). 41 villages having distance range(5-10kms.) and 71 villages having distance range(10+kms.). Regarding Post Office 77 villages having no P.O. facilities within the village but the rest of 71 villages having P.O. within the village. The distance range and village are given as follows- for 33 villages having distance range (<5kms) next 33 villages having distance range(5-10kms.) and rest 11 villages having distance range (10+kms). For Telephone only 18 villages are getting Telephone facilities out of 148 inhabited villages. Number of villages and its distance range who are getting the Telephone facilities within the villages are given below:- 25 villages in the distance range (<5kms.), 38 villages in the distance range (5-10kms.) and rest 67 villages in the distance range (10+kms.) Banks are divided into two types i.e. type (a) Commercial Bank and type (b) Co-Operative Bank. Only 11 villages are getting the services of Commercial bank within the villages and 137 villages having no Commercial Bank Branches within the villages. The number of villages its distance ranges are given below:-for 33 villages the distance range(<5kms.) for 31 villages the distance range(5-10kms) and rest 73 villages the distance range (10+kms.). It is interesting from the table that none of the villages are getting facilities Co-Operative Bank like Degree College within the villages. There are only 23 villages where the villages are getting the facilities of Agriculture Credit Societies. But of the 125 villages are not getting this type of facilities in the villages. The number of villages and its distance are given below:- for 24 villages the distance range (<5kms.), for 19 villages the distance range(5-10kms.), for 82 villages the distance range(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	Tele-phone	Transport communicat ions	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	8	8	4	5	2	2	0	2	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(62.5)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
5 -15	19	17	9	11	3	12	2	5	15
	(100.0)	(89.5)	(47.4)	(57.9)	(15.8)	(63.2)	(10.5)	(26.3)	(78.9)
16 - 50	41	41	19	21	9	32	3	11	35
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(46.3)	(51.2)	(22.0)	(78.0)	(7.3)	(26.8)	(85.4)
51+	80	75	26	34	4	47	6	5	69
	(100.0)	(93.8)	(32.5)	(42.5)	(5.0)	(58.8)	(7.5)	(6.2)	(86.2)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total :	**148**	**141**	**58**	**71**	**18**	**93**	**11**	**23**	**127**
	(100.0)	**(95.3)**	**(39.2)**	**(48.0)**	**(12.2)**	**(62.8)**	**(7.4)**	**(15.5)**	**(85.8)**

The above table represents the distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest Statutory town and availability of different amenities in 2001. There are 8 types of amenities available i.e. education, Medical, Post Office, Telephone, Transport communications, Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies and approach by Pucca road. There are 5 distance ranges from the nearest statutory town (in

km.) i.e. <5 kms., (5-15)kms., (16-50)kms., 51+kms. and unspecified. In first distance range there are 8 inhabited villages and whose amenities breakup and its percentage are as follows- education 8 villages(100%), Medical 4 villages(50%), Post Office 5 villages(62.5%), Telephone 2 villages(25%), Transport & Communications 2 villages (25%), Bank no villages(0%), Agricultural Credit Society 2 villages (25%) and approach by Pucca road 8 villages(100%). In the 2nd distance range i.e.(5-15)kms. There are 19 inhabited villages and whose amenities breakup and percentage are given below- Education17 villages(89.5%), Medical 9 villages(47.4%), Post Office 11 villages(57.9%), Telephone 3 villages (15.8%), Transport & Communications 12 villages(63.2%), Banks 2 villages (10.5%), Agricultural Credit Society 5 villages 26.3%), approach by Pucca road 15 villages(78.9%). The next distance range i.e. (16-50)kms. are in 41 villages and whose amenities and percentage are given below- education 41 villages(100%), Medical 19 village(46.3%), Post Office 21 villages(51.2%), Telephone 9 villages (22%), Transport & Communication 32 villages(78%), Banks 3 villages (7.3%), Agricultural Credit Society 11 villages(26.8%) and approach by Pucca road 35 villages(85.4%). The rest distance from the nearest Statutory town i.e. 51+kms. are in 80 villages and whose amenities breakup and percentage are given below.

Education 75 villages (93.8%), Medical 26 villages(32.5%), Post Office 32 villages(42.5%), Telephone 4 villages(5%), Transport & Communication 47 villages(58.8%), Banks 6 villages(7.5%), Agricultural Credit Society 5 villages(6.2%), and approach Pucca road 69 villages(86.2%).

If we look after the district as a whole regarding the type of amenities available then we can arranged the descending order of amenities and the total number of villages and its percentage are as follows- out of 8 different type amenities the picture of educational facilities is very good i.e. out of 148 included villages 141 villages are getting this type of facilities and its percentage is 95.3. The next is approach by Pucca road covered 127 villages(85.8%), the Medical 58 villages (39.2%) then a Agricultural Credit Society covered by 23 villages(15.5%), then Telephone covered 18 villages(12.2%) and at last Banks services which covered 11 villages(7.4%).

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					Type of amenity available				
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water	Post Office	Telephone	Transport communications	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	29	23	0	17	1	0	12	0	0	19	10
	(100.0)	(79.3)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(41.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(34.5)
500-999	31	31	8	26	10	1	16	0	2	25	20
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(25.8)	(83.9)	(32.3)	(3.2)	(51.6)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(80.6)	(64.5)
1000-1999	32	31	8	30	17	3	21	2	3	30	24
	(100.0)	(96.9)	(25.0)	(93.8)	(53.1)	(9.4)	(65.6)	(6.2)	(9.4)	(93.8)	(75.0)
2000-4,999	46	46	32	46	33	10	35	4	14	43	46
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(69.6)	(100.0)	(71.7)	(21.7)	(76.1)	(8.7)	(30.4)	(93.5)	(100.0)
5000-9999	10	10	10	9	10	4	9	5	4	10	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	(90.0)	(50.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)
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 :	**148**	**141**	**58**	**128**	**71**	**18**	**93**	**11**	**23**	**127**	**108**
	(100.0)	**(95.3)**	**(39.2)**	**(86.5)**	**(48.0)**	**(12.2)**	**(62.8)**	**(7.4)**	**(15.5)**	**(85.8)**	**(73.0)**

The above table represents the amenities available in the villages according to population range. The table represents 10 types of amenities i.e. Education, Medical, Improved drinking water, Post Office, Telephone, Transport & Communication, Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies, Approach by Pucca road and Power Supply. The population range are divided into six ranges i.e. 1-499, 500-999, 1000-1999, 2000-4999, 5000-9999 and 10000+.

In district total the total number of inhabited villages and distribution of different types of amenities are as follows according to descending order of villages and its percentages. 128 villages covered improved drinking water (86.5%), Education covers 141 villages (95.3%), 127 villages(85.8%) covered Approach by Pucca road, Power Supply 108 villages(73%), Transport Communication Covered 93 villages(62.8%), Post Office covered 71 villages (48%), Medical covered 58 villages (39.2%), Agricultural Credit Societies covered 23 villages(15.5%), Telephone covered 18 villages(12.2%) and Banking Services covered 11 villages(7.4%). If we analyse according to population range and its villages within the range and different type of amenities then we have in the(1-449) population range there are 29 inhabited villages whose Education having(79.3%0), Approach by Pucca road having 65.5%, Improved drinking water having 58.6%, Transport Communication having 41.4%, Power Supply having 34.5%, Post Office having 3.4% and rest of the amenities are 0%(i.e. Medical, Telephone, Banks and Agricultural Societies). In the population range of 500-999 there are 31 villages having Education facilities. Improved drinking water (83.9%), Approach by Pucca road (80.6%), Power Supply (64.5%), Transport Communication (51.6%), Post Office (32.3%), Medical(25.8%), Agri-Credit Societies(6.5%), Telephone (3.2%) and Banking Services(0%).

Now considering the next higher range o population i.e. 1000-1999. In this range there are 32 villages in all. The descending order of amenities and its percentage are Education(96.9%), Improved drinking water and Approach by Pucca road are same percentage i.e. (93.8%), Power Supply(75%), transport Communication(65.6%), Post Office(53.1%) Medical(25%), Telephone & Ag-Credit Societies both are (9.4%) and Banking Services(6.2%).

Then the next range of population i.e. 2000-4999 covered 46(maximum number) inhabited villages within the district. The descending order of amenities and its percentage are Education(100%), Improved drinking water(100%), Power Supply(100%), Approach by Pucca road (93.5%), Transport Communication (76.1%), Post Office (71.7%), Medical (69.6%), Agri-Credit Societies (30.4%), Telephone(21.7%), and Banking Services(8.7%). The next range i.e. 5000-9999 covered only by 10 villages. The descending order of amenities and its percentage are Education(100%), Medical(100%), Post Office(100%), Approach by Pucca road (100%), Improved drinking water (90%), Transport Communication (90%), Power Supply (80%), Banking Services(50%), Telephone(40%) and Agri-Credit Societies (40%).

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

Serial number	Name of RD 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	Salema	46	382.6	36.1	23.7
2	Manu	20	306.0	12.2	39.8
3	Ambassa	34	535.4	4.3	57.2
4	Chhamanu	13	562.0	2.1	14.4
5	Dumburnagar	35	596.0	5.9	16.0
	District Total:	**148**	**2382.0**	**10.6**	**28.0**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

The above table represents the distribution of villages according to land use. There are 218187 hector area which covered 148 villages and the percentage of cultivated area to total is 10.6 and that of irrigated area is 28% for the district as a whole.

Out of five development blocks the maximum area are in Chhamanu (56247) which covered 13 inhabited villages and whose percentage of Cultivated and irrigated areas are 2.1 and 14.4 respectively. The next is Ambassa development Blocks (53070) which covered 34 inhabited villages whose cultivated and irrigated areas are 4.3% and 57.2% respectively. Then the next higher areas are in Dumburnagar Development block(43917) which covered 35 inhabited villages whose Cultivable and irrigated areas are 5.9% and 16% respectively. Then the next higher area are in Salema Development Block(38430) which covered 46 inhabited villages whose Cultivable and irrigated areas are 36.1% and 23.7% respectively and the last i.e. Manu Development Block covered 70 inhabited villages within 26523 areas. The Cultivable and irrigated areas are 12.2% and 39.8% respectively.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Sl. No	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt(Rs.)			Per capita expenditure (Rs.)					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Ambassa (C T)	3,589.7	0.0	3,589.7	3,589.7	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3,589.7
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	109,858.1	291.7	103,914.1	90,316.9	16,527.3	0.0	56,582	5,541.5	11,666.3
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	2,896.1	0.0	2,896.1	2,771.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2,771.6
District Total :		**32,275.4**	**79.5**	**30,655.1**	**26,897.9**	**4,505.2**	**0.0**	**15,424**	**1,510.6**	**5,458.4**

The above table represent data about the per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. The district per capita receipt and expenditure are 32275 thousands and 26898 thousands respectively. The per capita receipt and expenditure is higher in Kamalpur towns followed by Ambassa and then Kanchanpur town.

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambassa C.T.	3	3	2	2	0
2	Kamalpur N. P.	6	2	2	4	2
3	Kanchanpur C.T.	0	0	0	0	0
District Total		**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**

The above table is self explanatory i.e. distribution of School/Colleges per 10000 populations in Statutory town are shown in five column i.e. col. 3 to col. 7 as Primary (5.8), Junior Secondary / Middle (1.9), Secondary/Matriculation(1.9), Senior Secondary(3.9) and College(1.9).

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Ambassa C.T.	0
2	Kamalpur N P.	136
3	Kanchanpur C.T.	0
	Distrct Total	**37**

The above table is self explanatory.

TABLE 46: PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5

No Slum in the District

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

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Ambassa C.T.	Bamboo Goods Wooden Goods Handicraft	Rice Vegetables Jute
2	Kamalpur N.P.	Pottery Goods Cement Tiles Wooden Furniture	Vegetables Jute Tea
3	Kanchanpur C.T.	Cane& Bamboo Goods Spices Mollases	Jute Timber Vegetables

The above table shown the most important Commodity Exported out of and Manufactured in town 2001 in column No.4 & 3 respectively. In Ambassa CT the manufactured items are Bamboo goods, Wooden goods and handicraft where as this Census town Exported Rice, Vegetable and Jute to out side the town. Similarly in Kamalpur N.P. the pottery goods, Cement tiles and Wooden Furniture are Manufactured and exported vegetables, Jute & Tea. In Kanchanpur CT the most Manufactured items are Cane & Bamboo goods, Spices and Molasses exported the Jute , Timber and vegetable.

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	605	574	31	71	68	3	366	363	3
	One room	47,223	44,973	2,250	7,670	7,168	502	28,079	27,842	237
	Two rooms	7,249	6,666	583	1,813	1,729	84	2,351	2,336	15
	Three rooms	1,634	1,469	165	432	411	21	399	395	4
	3+ rooms	446	390	56	143	137	6	96	95	1
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rented	No exclusive room	167	112	55	35	24	11	53	41	12
	One room	3,389	2,377	1,012	602	407	195	1,096	836	260
	Two rooms	225	196	29	55	45	10	58	55	3
	Three rooms	23	19	4	2	1	1	7	6	1
	3+ rooms	9	8	1	2	2	0	3	2	1
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	No exclusive room	155	149	6	27	27	0	80	80	0
	One room	1,417	1,308	109	408	378	30	479	477	2
	Two rooms	95	91	4	22	22	0	30	30	0
	Three rooms	15	14	1	4	4	0	1	1	0
	3+ rooms	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District Total (Dhalai)		**62,656**	**58,349**	**4,307**	**11,286**	**10,423**	**863**	**33,100**	**32,561**	**539**

Table 48 deals with the data of households by tenure status and number of rooms occupied in the district by total, rural and urban. The district has 62,656 households in all of which 58,349 (93.1%) households are located in rural area and 4,307(6.9%) households are located in urban area. Total Scheduled Caste households in the district are 11,286(18.0%) of which 10,423(92.4%) households

are located in rural area and only 863 (7.6%) households are located in urban area. The district total scheduled tribe households are 33,100(52.8%) of which 32,561 (98.4%) households located in rural area and only 539(1.6%) household are located in urban area.

It is observed from the above table that the user of one room by the households are highest in all the tenure status while the medium number of rooms user households are lowest i.e. 1.

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

Sl. No	Development Block/NP/CT	Number of households	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	12
1	Kamalpur NP I	1,276.0	570.0	473.0	233.0	0.0	0.0	0	570	473	233
			(44.7)	(37.1)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.7)	(37.1)	(18.3)
2	Salema	22,576.0	759.0	6,396.0	15,418.0	759.0	6,396.0	15,418	0	0	0
			(3.4)	(28.3)	(68.3)	(3.4)	(28.3)	(68.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
3	Manu	13,240.0	270.0	2,513.0	10,457.0	270.0	2,513.0	10,457	0	0	0
			(2.0)	(19.0)	(79.0)	(2.0)	(19.0)	(79.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
4	Ambassa	11,665.0	406.0	3,152.0	8,107.0	140.0	1,622.0	6,872	266	1,530	1,235
			(3.5)	(27.0)	(69.5)	(1.2)	(13.9)	(58.9)	(2.3)	(13.1)	(10.6)
	Kanchanpur CT II	1,825.0	197.0	1,024.0	604.0	0.0	0.0	0	197	1,024	604
			(10.8)	(56.1)	(33.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(56.1)	(33.1)
	Ambassa CT III	1,206.0	69.0	506.0	631.0	0.0	0.0	0	69	506	631
			(5.7)	(42.0)	(52.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(42.0)	(52.3)
5	Chhamanu	5,708.0	37.0	576.0	5,094.0	37.0	576.0	5,094	0	0	0
			(0.6)	(10.1)	(89.2)	(0.6)	(10.1)	(89.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
6	Dumburnagar	8,191.0	92.0	1,329.0	6,770.0	92.0	1,329.0	6,770	0	0	0
			(1.1)	(16.2)	(82.7)	(1.1)	(16.2)	(82.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	District(Dhalai) Total:	**62,656.0**	**2,134.0**	**14,439.0**	**46,079.0**	**1,298.0**	**12,436.0**	**44,611**	**836**	**2,003**	**1,468**
			(3.4)	**(23.0)**	**(73.5)**	**(2.1)**	**(19.8)**	**(71.2)**	**(1.3)**	**(3.2)**	**(2.3)**

Table 49 depicts percentage distribution of household living in permanent, semi-permanent and temporary structure of houses. The district has 3.4%(2,134) households having permanent structure while 23.0% (14,439) households having semi-permanent and 73.5% (46,079) households having temporary structure. In rural, the district has 2.1% (1,298) households having permanent structure, 19.8%(12,436) households having semi-permanent and 71.2%(44,611) households having temporary structure. In urban, the district has 1.3%(836), 3.2%(2003) and 2.3%(1468) households are having permanent, semi-permanent & temporary structure respectively.

It is seen that percentage of temporary households in rural is much more comparing it to urban percentage (2.3%), means villagers are economically far behind.

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

Sl.No	Development Block/NP/CT	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kamalpur NP I	Total	1,276	1,226	1,089	310	1,267	794
				(96.1)	(85.3)	(24.3)	(99.3)	(62.2)
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
		Urban	1,276	1,226	1,089	310	1,267	794
				(96.1)	(85.3)	(24.3)	(99.3)	(62.2)
2	Salema	Total	22,576	10,510	7,096	1,242	19,130	6,674
				(46.6)	(31.4)	(5.5)	(84.7)	(29.6)
		Rural	22,576	10,510	7,096	1,242	19,130	6,674
				(46.6)	(31.4)	(5.5)	(84.7)	(29.6)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
3	Manu	Total	13,240	2,749	3,536	720	11,173	3,799
				(20.8)	(26.7)	(5.4)	(84.4)	(28.7)
		Rural	13,240	2,749	3,536	720	11,173	3,799
				(20.8)	(26.7)	(5.4)	(84.4)	(28.7)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
4	Ambassa	Total	11,665	3,843	4,923	479	8,746	3,829
				(32.9)	(42.2)	(4.1)	(75.0)	(32.8)
		Rural	8,634	2,499	2,734	125	5,781	3,211
				(28.9)	(31.7)	(1.4)	(67.0)	(37.2)
		Urban	3,031	1,344	2,189	354	2,965	618
				(44.3)	(72.2)	(11.7)	(97.8)	(20.4)
	Kanchanpur CT II	Urban	1,825	752	1,462	278	1,809	437
				(41.2)	(80.1)	(15.2)	(99.1)	(23.9)
	Ambassa CT III	Urban	1,206	592	727	76	1,156	181
				(49.1)	(60.3)	(6.3)	(95.9)	(15.0)
5	Chhamanu	Total	5,708	601	815	127	2,204	1,469
				(10.5)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(38.6)	(25.7)
		Rural	5,708	601	815	127	2,204	1,469
				(10.5)	(14.3)	(2.2)	(38.6)	(25.7)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
6	Dumburnagar	Total	8,191	2,836	2,240	184	4,736	1,758
				(34.6)	(27.3)	(2.2)	(57.8)	(21.5)
		Rural	8,191	2,836	2,240	184	4,736	1,758
				(34.6)	(27.3)	(2.2)	(57.8)	(21.5)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
		Total	**62,656**	**21,765**	**19,699**	**3,062**	**47,256**	**18,323**
	District(Dhalai)			**(34.7)**	**(31.4)**	**(4.9)**	**(75.4)**	**(29.24)**
		Rural	**58,349**	**19,195**	**16,421**	**2,398**	**43,024**	**16,911**
				(32.9)	**(28.1)**	**(4.1)**	**(73.7)**	**(28.98)**
		Urban	**4,307**	**2,570**	**3,278**	**664**	**4,232**	**1,412**
				(59.7)	**(76.1)**	**(15.4)**	**(98.3)**	**(32.78)**

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

Above table depicts data of percentage of households having facility of improved drinking water, electricity, bath- room, toilet and drainage, in the villages and towns as per census of India-2001. The district is facilitated to provide 34.7% households having facility of improved drinking water of which 32.9% falls in rural area while 59.7% in urban area means improved drinking water facility is inadequate both in rural & urban area in the district. Like this only 31.4% household having facility of electricity in this district of which 28.1% facility exists in rural area and 76.1% facility in urban area.The condition of bathroom facility in the households are very poor, only 4.9% facility exists as a whole in the district of which 4.1% exists in rural and 15.4% exists in urban. Toilet facility in the households is not so bad, out of 75.4% toilet facility, rural shares 73.7% while urban shares 98.3% toilet facility as a whole in the district . The district has only 29.2% drainage facility of which 29.0% falls in rural area and 32.8% falls in urban area.

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

Development Block/NP/CT	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
2	3	4	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
Kamalpur NP I	Total	1,276	863	3	0	2	0	291	0	107	0	10
			(67.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.8)
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	Urban	1,276	863	3	0	2	0	291	0	107	0	10
			(67.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.8)
Salema	Total	22,576	21,312	963	4	8	15	185	5	39	8	37
			(94.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)
	Rural	22,576	21,312	963	4	8	15	185	5	39	8	37
			(94.4)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Manu	Total	13,240	11,986	459	1	14	6	254	1	121	352	46
			(90.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.7)	(0.3)
	Rural	13,240	11,986	459	1	14	6	254	1	121	352	46
			(90.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(2.7)	(0.3)
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ambassa	Total	11,665	10,555	404	1	6	0	224	0	184	145	146
			(90.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.2)	(1.3)
	Rural	8,634	7,915	280	0	2	0	69	0	80	145	143
			(91.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(1.7)
	Urban	3,031	2,640	124	1	4	0	155	0	104	0	3
			(87.1)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)

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

Sl. No	Development Block/NP/CT	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of households	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23
	Kanchanpur CT II	Urban	1,825	1,526	104	1	3	0	119	0	72	0	0
				(83.6)	(5.7)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	Ambassa CT III	Urban	1,206	1,114	20	0	1	0	36	0	32	0	3
				(92.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)
5	Chhamanu	Total	5,708	5,518	82	0	8	1	11	0	77	0	11
				(96.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Rural	5,708	5,518	82	0	8	1	11	0	77	0	11
				(96.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
6	Dumburnagar	Total	8,191	8,004	126	1	0	1	10	0	14	0	35
				(97.7)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Rural	8,191	8,004	126	1	0	1	10	0	14	0	35
				(97.7)	(1.5)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
	District(Dhalai)	**Total**	**62,656**	**58,238**	**2,037**	**7**	**38**	**23**	**975**	**6**	**542**	**505**	**285**
				(92.9)	**(3.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(1.6)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.5)**
		Rural	**58,349**	**54,735**	**1,910**	**6**	**32**	**23**	**529**	**6**	**331**	**505**	**272**
				(93.8)	**(3.3)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.5)**
		Urban	**4,307**	**3,503**	**127**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**446**	**0**	**211**	**0**	**13**
				(81.3)	**(2.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.0)**	**(10.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(4.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.3)**

Table 51 deals with the data of number of households by type of fuel used for cooking, 2001. It is observed from this table that two types of fuel i.e., firewood (92.9%) and Crop residue (3.3%) are used mainly by the households. Other materials i.e.,cowdung cake, electricity, coal/lignite, cooking gas (LPG), cooking bio-gas , kerosene etc. used by the households are very rare .

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

Sl. No	Development Block/NP/CT	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of house-holds	Total Number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	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	Kamalpur NP I	Total	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Salema	Total	22,576	4,327	5,879	3,329	377	7,557	309	173	12,072
		Rural	22,576	4,327	5,879	3,329	377	7,557	309	173	12,072
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Manu	Total	13,240	2,300	2,845	1,478	246	952	189	191	9,505
		Rural	13,240	2,300	2,845	1,478	246	952	189	191	9,505
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Ambassa	Total	11,665	2,882	2,694	2,080	116	2,173	124	64	7,326
		Rural	8,634	2,882	1,767	909	61	1,377	91	48	6,052
		Urban	3,031	0	927	1,171	55	796	33	16	1,274
	Kanchanpur CT II	Urban	1,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ambassa CT III	Urban	1,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhamanu	Total	5,708	155	620	132	17	57	31	21	4,943
		Rural	5,708	155	620	132	17	57	31	21	4,943
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Dumburnagar	Total	8,191	1,222	1,662	637	64	484	19	32	6,084
		Rural	8,191	1,222	1,662	637	64	484	19	32	6,084
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District(Dhalai) Total:		**Total**	**62,656**	**11,498**	**14,376**	**8,326**	**907**	**11,809**	**755**	**505**	**40,206**
		Rural	**58,349**	**9,574**	**12,773**	**6,485**	**765**	**10,427**	**639**	**465**	**38,656**
		Urban	**4,307**	**1,924**	**1,603**	**1,841**	**142**	**1,382**	**116**	**40**	**1,550**

Note: NP & CT data is remain blank due to non availibility of such NP & CT level data in houselisting CD. But in District total, the data have shown.

Table 52 relates with the data of number of households availing banking services and number of households having each of the specified assets, 2001 by Total, Rural and Urban, R.D. Block wise and Town wise. Banking facility availing only 18.4% households in the district of which 16.4% in rural and 44.7% (total Urban households) in Urban. Out of total 62,656 households,35.8% households have specified assets while 64.2% households have no specified assets in the district. Households have availing 22.9% radio/transistor assets which is highest amongst the specified assets in the district.Rural households also follow the same sequance i.e. radio/transistor (21.9% to total rural households). But in case of Urban, television assets is highest(42.7% to total Urban households) among the specified assets. Car,jeep and van assets is minimum which percentage is only 0.8% (Total, 0.8%(Rural and 0.9%(urban).

(viii) Major events and activities during the dacade :

Tripura is a small but picturesque state in the north eastern region in the country.It is a small state inhabited by various ethnic groups. Cultural heritage of one community differs from the other. But inspite of the different ethnic groups, the many faceted efforts have mingled into a single hole giving birth to unique cultural genre. Tripura can be termed as a Laboratory of cultural synthesis. Tribal culture and Bengali culture genre. Tripura can be termed as a Laboratory of cultural synthesis. Tribal culture and Bengali culture blend here magnificently. Flute music, bamboo dance, reang dance, garia dance, lebung boomani dance, gajan dance and basanta dance are some of the exquisite varieties of Tripura's mixed culture.

Administrative charges :

Formation of Dhalai district is a notable event in the history of Tripura. Subsequently, creation of Longtharai Valley and Ambassa sub-division including creation of two new rural development blocks i.e Ambassa & Manu were also the significant events of the last decade.

Expansion of Railway line :

The district was connected with North Eastern Frontier meter gauge railway line during the last decade. Before this – Tripura was facilitated with railway connection up to Kumarghat of then North Tripura district. Now, it is extended up to Manu of Dhalai district. The newly extended line is nearly 30 kms. People of the district is happy to have the railway facility as previously there was no other communication except bus services. No doubt, this fact is also an important event for the people of the district as well as state.

(ix) Fair and Festival :

Durga Puja :

Durga puja which is generally held during the month of October is one of the most popular festival of the district. All people appear in festival mood during the four days of the festival. On the fourth day, images of Durga are taken out in great procession for immersion in river or big lakes. Vijaya Dasami, the fourth day festival, is significantly observed by exchange of reciprocal greetings.

Garia Puja :

The tribal people of the district perform Gariya puja on the seventh day of the month of Vaisakh (April). The devotees firmly believed that this puja makes for their prosperity and enjoyment for the whole year. The sacrifice of cocks is one main features of the puja. When the puja is over, the devotees begin to dancing with great joy.

Ras Leela :

Ras Leela performed by the manipuris is a wonderful creation of Indian classical forma. Credit for this lovely invention goes to ancient Manipuri king Rajarshi Bhagyachandra. Manipuri Ras is mainly of four types-Maharas , Kunjaras Basantaras .and Nityaras . Maharas is celebrated in the, full-moon, Basantaras in Chaitra's full—moon night. Nityaras can be performed any time as the name denotes. Another Ras by the name Diwaras came to be practiced later on. Ras Leela perfomed every year in the Manipuri locality of this district.

Gajan Dance :

Chaitra Sankrnti is the festival when Sun god is worshipped. The main theme of Gajan festivel is union of the sun with the Earth and consequently, the earth can conceive crops. With the spread of Shaivism, Shiv came to be revered as the supreme God and Shiva and Gouri became the god and goddess of sun festival, to symbolize the sun and the earth. This festival is mostly popular among the people living in rural area of the district. The festival is celebrated by dance, where Shiva is projected with a Trishul in one hand and a Damru in other hand. Head is adorned with matted hair. The girl playing Gouri's role and wear a red saree. The dancers performed dance every house and collected rice, money etc. for Charak Puja. This festival is celebrated on the last day of Chaitra.

(x) Important Tourist Places :

The district is very poor in the field of remarkable tourist interest places. However, "Lonngtharai Shiva Temple" of Longtharai and "Kamaleswary" kali temple of Kamalpur has a fame in the district as well as in the state. Many devotees go to these temples to worship goddess kali and God Shiva.

Longtharai Temple :

Longtharai is the name of God Shiva in KOK BARAK the tribal dialect of Tripura. It is stated that Shiva during his travel from Kailash rested here for sometime in the hill of Longtharai. The hill is therefore know as Longtharai also means a deep valley. The temple is situated on the KOK BARAK the tribal dialect of Tripura. It is stated that Shiva during his travel from Kailash rested here for sometime in the hill of Longtharia. The hill is therefore known as Longtharai. Longtharai also means a deep valley. The temple is situated on 44 National Highway and it is about 102 kms. From Agartala, the state capital of Tripura and 56 kms from Kumarghat. It is situated in the Longtharai range. Khumpi, the hilly flowers bloom in the road side. Longtharai temple is a place of permanent beauty to the lovers of nature and a place of devotion to thousands of people. Since the temple is located on the national highway it is easily accessible by buses and car. Govt. Circuit House at Ambassa and PWD Dak-bunglow at Manu are available for pilgrims and tourists. September and May are the favourable monthsto visit this temple and the Longtharai range.

Kamaleswari Temple :

Kamaleswari is another name of Goddess Kali, which is located in Kamalpur sub-division, the largest sub-divisional town of Dhalai District and people believe that the sub divisional name Kamalpur comes from the name of Kamaleswari. The temple is situated in the center point of Kamalpur town which is about 35 kms away from Ambassa, the district H.Q. of Dhalai and 122 kms away from Agartala the state capital of Tripura. Bus and car facility is available to visit place. Like Shiva temple of Longtharai, September and May are the suitable months to visit this temple.

(xi) Scope of Village directory and Town directory :

Part A- of the publication contains the village and town directories. The village directory present information for each village such as amenities available in the fields of education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraphs, communications, power supply, banking, credit societies recreational and cultural facilities, news paper and magazine facilities, information about exported, imported and manufacturing products which are of fundamental necessity to the villagers. Besides these particulars relating to approach to the village and land use pattern etc. are also available in village directory. Moreover, development block wise details regarding alphabetical list of villages, abstract of educational, medical and other amenities in the villages; villages by number of primary schools; villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available; villages by primary, middle and secondary schools. Information about villages with 5000 and above population which don't have one or more amenities; census towns which don't have one or more amenities; land utilization data in respect of census town/non municipal town; development block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available; summary showing number of villages having scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population; proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the total population by range; number of villages under each gram panchayat; number of girls schools in each villages etc.

The town directory contains seven statements and present basic information of each town such as status and growth history; physical aspect and location code; municipal finance; civic and other amenities; medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities; trade-commerce-industry and banking; civic and other amenities in slums etc. Besides those it gives information about towns showing their outgrowth with population.

Part B- of this book contains the primary census abstract (PCA) of the villages and towns. The primary census abstract gives information of each village/town/ ward about the basic census data including area, occupied residential house, number of household, total population, 0-6 population by sex, literate and illiterate population, working population by broad categories, marginal workers and non workers etc. Moreover, information about disabled persons in five categories, fertility particulars for ever married woman and currently married woman, household engaged in cultivation/ plantation etc.

This part included district PCA, PCA for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, development block wise village PCA, urban PCA etc. Moreover it en-

listed appendix to district PCA i. e. urban block wise figures of total scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population. In this part a few number of annexure (I to VIII) are also incorporated which have been prepared according to the 1991 census. From this annexure reader may be able to familiar with number of village under each gram panchayat; fertility, mortality and migration; various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage; percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence main religions in the district/ development block; marital status of population; age, sex and education of different mother tongue etc.

The Village Directory statement of Part A- for 1991 contained 18 columns for exposition information regarding amenities and land use pattern, whereas the statement (prescribed format) for 2001 contains 23 columns. In respect of town directory of Part A- all the seven statements are almost similar to those adopted in 1991. The sub-statement IVA of 1991 was renamed as statement VII in 2001. This time the column “Area of slum” is dropped and included another two more columns i.e. “Is it notified” and “ No. of households”.

The Primary Census Abstract has been slightly modified in 2001 census to those adopted in 1991 census. Three new columns i.e. information about disable persons, fertility particular for ever married and currently married woman and household engaged on cultivation/plantation were included in 2001 census.

PART A-VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section-I : Village Directory

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 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : 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 : 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.

Columns 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.

Columns 4 : Total Population.

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

Columns 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 :

Columns 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 PU	C
(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.

Columns 7 : Medical.

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

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	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.

Columns 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-

Columns 9 : Post, Telegraph and Tele phone.

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

Columns 10 : Commercial and Co-Opera tive Bank.

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

Columns 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

Columns 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

Columns 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

Columns 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)	Footpath	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canel	NC
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NW

Columns 15 : Nearest Town and Distance.

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

Columns 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	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Columns 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	MR

Columns 18 : Most important Commodities manufactured.

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

Columns 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, Cultural 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 RD Block wise of the district.

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

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

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages CD 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 ameni-ties.

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 RD Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

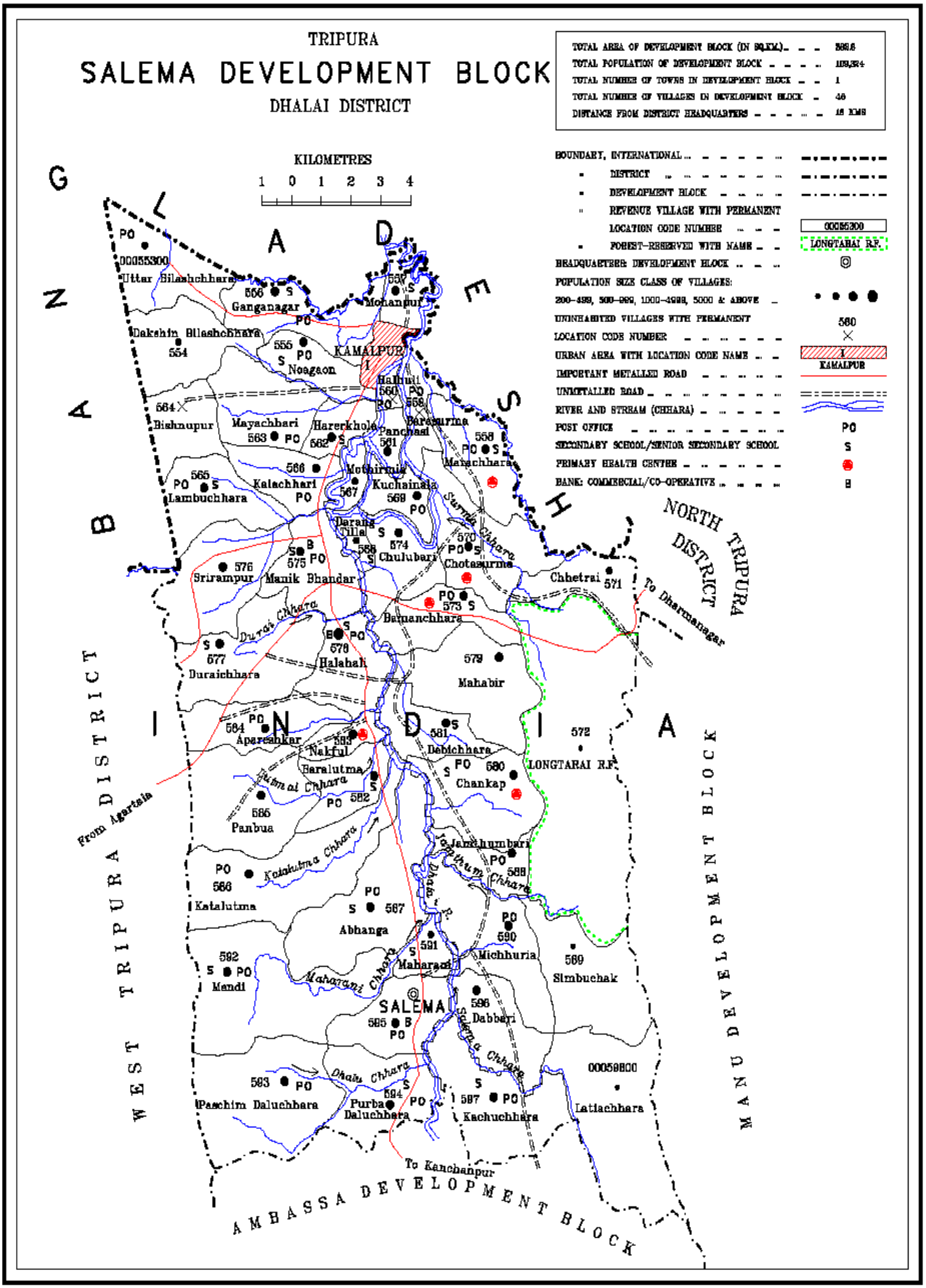
Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

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

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

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

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



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District: Dhalai

Name of RD Block: Salema (0001)

Sl.No	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Abhanga	00058700	020050005000500036
2	Apareshkar	00058400	020050005000500030
3	Bamanchhara	00057300	020050005000500023
4	Baralutma	00058200	020050000500050033
5	Barasurma	00055900	020050005000500014
6	Bishnupur	00056400	020050005000500005
7	Chankap	00058000	020050005000500020
8	Chhetrai	00057100	020050005000500017
9	Chotasurma	00057000	020050005000500016
10	Chulubari	00057400	020050005000500024
11	Dab bari	00059600	020050000500050043
12	Dakshin Bilashchha	00055400	020050005000500004
13	Darang Tilla	00056800	020050000500050012
14	Debichhara	00058100	020050005000500021
15	Duraichhara	00057700	020050005000500029
16	Ganganagar	00055600	020050005000500002
17	Halahali	00057800	020050005000500009
18	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)	00056000	020050000500050031
19	Harerkhola	00056200	020050005000500008
20	Jamthumbari	00058800	020050005000500019
21	Kachuchhara	00059700	020050005000500044
22	Kalachhari	00056600	020050005000500026
23	Katalutma	00058600	020050000500050035

Name of the District: Dhalai

Name of RD Block: Salema (0001)

Sl.No	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
24	Kuchainala	00056900	020050005000500013
25	Lambuchhara	00056500	020050005000500027
26	Latiachhara	00059800	020050005000500042
27	Longtarai R.F.	00057200	020050005000500018
28	Mahabir	00057900	020050005000500022
29	Maharani	00059100	020050005000500039
30	Manik Bhandar	00057500	020050005000500025
31	Marachhara	00055800	020050005000500015
32	Mayachhari	00056300	020050005000500006
33	Mendi	00059200	020050005000500037
34	Michhuria	00059000	020050005000500040
35	Mohanpur	00055700	020050005000500001
36	Mothirmia	00056700	020050005000500011
37	Nakful	00058300	020050005000500032
38	Noagaon	00055500	020050005000500007
39	Panbua	00058500	020050005000500034
40	Panchasi	00056100	020050005000500010
41	Paschim Daluchhara	00059300	020050005000500049
42	Purba Daluchhara	00059400	020050005000500048
43	Salema	00059500	020050005000500038
44	Simbuchak	00058900	020050005000500041
45	Srirampur	00057600	020050005000500028
46	Uttar Bilashchhara	00055300	020050005000500003

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

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)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)

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 and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RD Block: Dumburnagar (0005)																						
1	Uttar Bilashchhara (00055300)	917	582	115	P M C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-TW	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (10)	-	N M	Bamboo Basket, Cowdung Cake, Pottery	786.8	-	28.4	6.1	95.7
2	Dakshin Bilashchhara (00055400)	843	418	90	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W TK R S SS-R	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (12)	-	N M	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Basket, Pottery	769.9	-	14.5	5.7	52.6
3	Noagaon (00055500)	490	3,998	875	P(3) M(2) S PUC C(5-10)	D H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-R	PO PH(4)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	EA	N M	Bamboo Basket, Bamboo Sticks, Furniture	28.6	TWE(40.5) T(40.5)	186.2	12.3	222.3
4	Ganganagar (00055600)	854	3,667	765	P(5) M S C(5-10)	D H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	EA	N M	Basketary, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	334.6	-	296.6	8.5	214.1

5	Mohanpur (00055700)	304	2,034	409	P(2) M S C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	ST CV(< 5) SP(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (2)	EA	N M	Wooden Furniture, Pottery, Cowdung Cake	-	-	235.4	3.4	64.8
6	Marachhara (00055800)	735	2,566	493	P(4) PUC AC(2) M(< 5) C(5-10)	PHC H(< 5) MCW(10+)	HP TW W TK R O SS-TW	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	ED EO	N M	Jaggery, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods	80.9	O(8.9) T(8.9)	328.1	2.4	314.6
7	Barasurma (00055900)	328	2,608	552	P(2) M(< 5) C(< 5)	HC H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	EA	N M	Jaggery, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	0.4	GC(2.4) PC(7.3) T(9.7)	194.7	4.9	118.6
8	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census) (00056000)	101	556	129	P(2) M(2) AC C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TW W TK R O SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(< 5)	PR MR	Kamalpur (2)	EA	N M	Jaggery, Basketary, Pottery	-	O(2.4) T(2.4)	86.8	-	12.3
9	Panchasi (00056100)	177	467	94	P M C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TW W TK R C SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	EA	N M	Muri, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods	-	PC(26.3) W(14.2) T(40.5)	112.7	-	24
10	Harerkhola (00056200)	349	3,965	878	P(2) M S C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-TW	PH(40) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (3)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Cowdung Cake	38.7	-	144.4	3	162.8

11	Mayachhari (00056300)	842	3,034	660	P(3) M C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S SS-TW	PO PH(25)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (9)	EA	N M	Wooden Furniture, Basketary, Cowdung Cake	350.9	R(80.9) T(80.9)	315.7	16.2	78
12	Bishnupur (00056400)	545	472	101	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R S 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (12)	-	N M	Wooden Furniture, Busketary, Pottery	513.4	O(10.1) T(10.1)	8.9	8.4	4.6
13	Lambuchhara (00056500)	786	2,058	432	P(2) M S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK S O SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (8)	EA	N M	Wooden Furniture, Busketary, Pottery	-	TWE(17.9) T(17.9)	677.4	8.5	82.5
14	Kalachhari (00056600)	574	4,482	942	P(6) M C(< 5)	D(2) H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (8)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(31.4) T(31.4)	382.6	6.2	153.8
15	Mothirmia (00056700)	157	609	125	P AC M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R SS-W	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (5)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(8.9) T(8.9)	117.6	-	30.5
16	Darang Tilla (00056800)	157	956	186	P M S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (7)	EA	N M	Wooden Furniture, Jaggery, Bamboo Products	-	-	97	-	60.3

17	Kuchainala (00056900)	401	2,783	564	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	D HC H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R SS-TW	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(5-10)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (6)	ED EO	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	-	279.4	-		121.5
18	Chotasurma (00057000)	1,015.00	4,362	870	P(3) M S C(5-10)	D MH PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TW W TK L SS-TW	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (6)	ED EO	N M	Pottery, Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture	-	O(486.9) T(486.9)	118.2	176.1		234
19	Chhetrai (00057100)	574	579	120	P(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (20)	ED EO	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(20.4) T(20.4)	8.3	4.1		540.8
20	Longtarai R.F. (00057200)	3,068.00	438	86	P(4) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TW W TK O SS-TW	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (28)	-	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	2607	O(20.4) T(20.4)	410.8	23.1		7.3
21	Bamanchhara (00057300)	660	3,218	636	P(6) M S C(5-10)	PHC O H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TW W TK R SS-W	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (12)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	TWE(409.6) T(409.6)	134.7	72.8		42.5

22	Chulubari (00057400)		592	3,737	748	P(2) MS C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (12)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	TWE(313.2) T(313.2)	102.1	91.1	85.8
23	Manik Bhandar (00057500)		749	4,486	922	P(5) MPUC C(< 5)	D HC H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK R O SS-TW	PO PH(50)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(2) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (5)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	-	513.5	7.5	228.3
24	Srirampur (00057600)	1,073.00	2,133	436	P(5) M(< 5) C(5-10)	D H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK O SS-W	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (10)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	TWE(38.2) T(38.2)	790	10.1	234.4
25	Duraichhara (00057700)	1,189.00	2,710	539	P(3) MS C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK O SS-TW	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (14)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	TWE(26.6) T(26.6)	1028	12.1	122.8
26	Halahali (00057800)		665	5,649	1,156	P(2) MS PUC AC C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK R SS-TW	PO TO PH(137)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (12)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Handloom Products, Pottery	6.1	R(4.1) T(4.1)	639.4	15.2	-

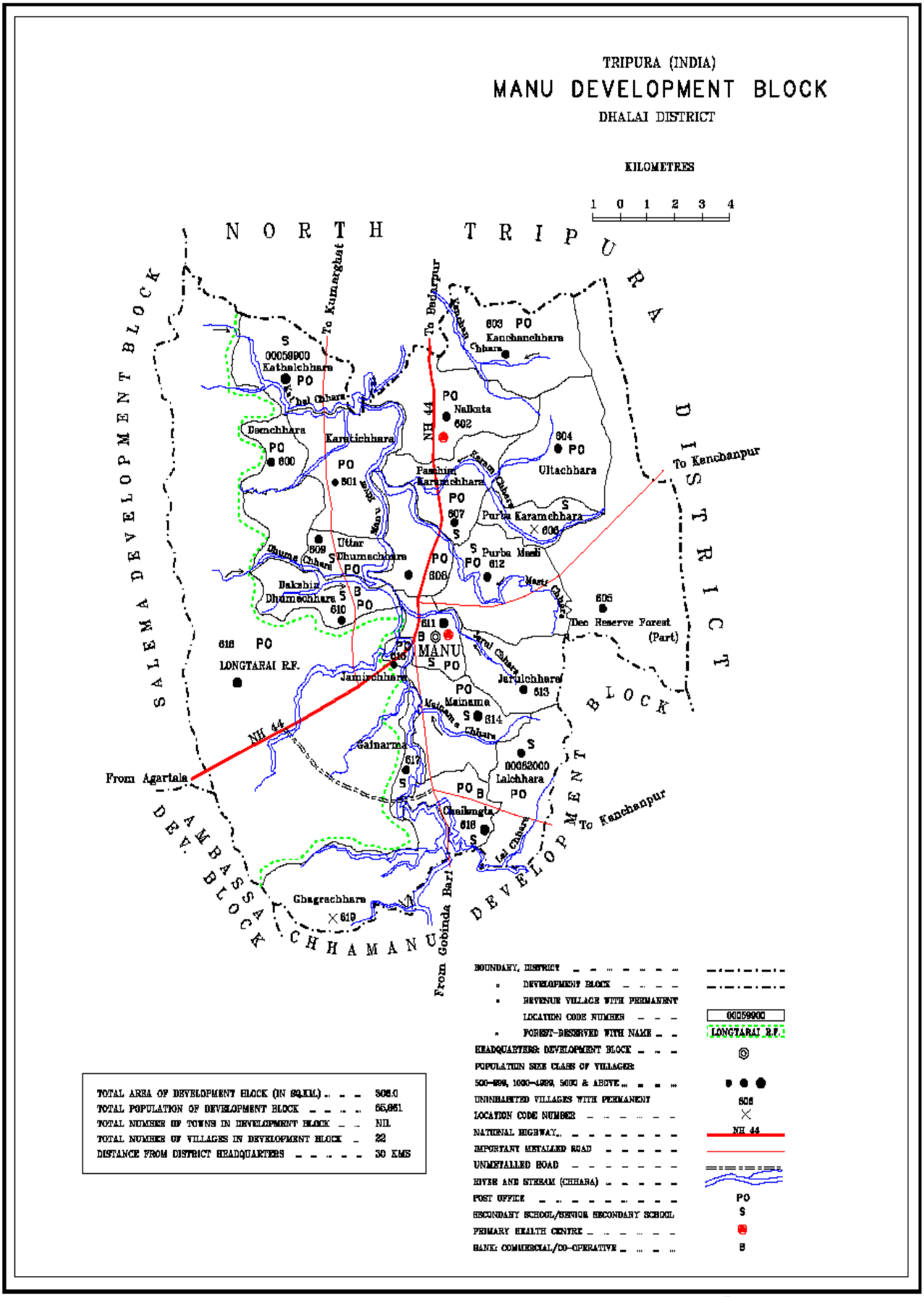
27	Mahabir (00057900)	1,141.00	2,760	591	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R SS-R	PH PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (18)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(129.6) T(129.6)	287.5	141.7	581.8
28	Chankap (00058000)	1,010.00	2,513	513	P(4) M S AC(3) C(10+)	D PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TW W TK R SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (20)	ED	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	364.2	R(187.4) T(187.4)	234	88.7	135.8
29	Debichhara (00058100)	609	3,262	667	P(2) M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (12)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	TWE(329.9) T(329.9)	127.5	72.9	78.3
30	Baralutma (00058200)	552	2,590	491	P(2) PUC AC M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK SS-TW	PO PH(4)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (17)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	-	402.2	121.4	28.3
31	Nakful (00058300)	246	1,316	283	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T TW W TK SS-TK	PH(6) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (16)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	-	227.7	18.2	-
32	Apareshkar (00058400)	699	1,716	334	P(2) M(2) AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW W TK SS-TW	PO PH	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (17)	EA	N M	Bamboo Mat, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	355.1	-	182	161.9	-

33	Panbua (00058500)	1,247.00	1,988	396	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW W TK SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (17)	EA	N M	Bamboo Mat, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	956.6	-	128.5	161.9	-	
34	Katalutma (00058600)	1,596.00	3,888	811	P(4) M AC(2) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK SS-W	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (16)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1275	TWE(20.5) T(20.5)	157.3	2.2	140.6	
35	Abhanga (00058700)	1,451.00	4,706	929	P(5) M(2) S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R SS-R	PO PH(9)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (21)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	809.7	R(24.6) T(24.6)	42.9	2.1	572.2	
36	Jamthumbari (00058800)	466	1,591	296	P(2) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (14)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(182.2) T(182.2)	202.4	36.5	45.4	
37	Simbuchak (00058900)	1,142.00	466	89	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W TK S O SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (28)	EA	N M	Bamboo Mat, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1092	O(5.0) T(5.0)	29.6	13.2	1.8	

38	Michhuria (00059000)	1,104.00	1,973	417	P(2) M(2) Tr AC(9) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TW W TK R S O SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (17)	EA	N M	Bamboo Mat, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	549.4	R(132.9) T(132.9)	374.8	47	-	
39	Maharani (00059100)	256	778	170	P M S C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (24)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	203.2	O(6.0) T(6.0)	8.2	2	36.3	
40	Mendi (00059200)	1,815.00	2,119	449	P(4) M S AC C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (27)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1532	TWE(41.7) TK(11.0) T(52.7)	4	4	222	
41	Paschim Daluchhara (00059300)	1,652.00	1,446	304	P(4) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK O SS-TW	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (37)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1318	TWE(85.7) T(85.7)	45.4	1.3	202	
42	Purba Daluchhara (00059400)	935	3,998	849	P(3) M S C(10+)	D DA H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK SS-W	PO PH(2)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (27)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	-	O(259.6) T(259.6)	87.1	1.7	586.8	

43	Salema (00059500)	725	3,918	872	P(2) MS PUC C(10+)	D(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W TK R SS-R	PO TO PTO PH(30)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (24)	EA	NM	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	436.8	R(16.3) T(16.3)	125	1.4	146
44	Dab Bari (00059600)	689	1,043	230	P(2) MAC(9) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W TK R O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (26)	EA	NM	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	252.1	R(87.5) T(87.5)	278.2	51.6	19.7
45	Kachuchhara (00059700)	1,181.00	4,218	853	P(6) M(3) SC(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W TK R SO SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (26)	EA	NM	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	515.2	R(197.2) T(197.2)	377.6	51.8	39.7
46	Latiachhara (00059800)	1,769.00	468	99	P(2) AC(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK S O SS-TK	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (30)	-	NM	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1754	O(3.6) T(3.6)	4.1	4.9	2.5

Block Total	38430	1E+05	22566	P(122) M(38) S(19) PUC(6) Tr AC(33)	D(19) DA MH HC(3) PHC(5) O	T(20) W(45) TK(45) HP(23) TW(45) R(30) C L S(13)	PO(26) TO(2) PTO PH(309)	CM(3)	ACS(15)	CV(7) ST SP(6)	BS(24) NW(3)	PR(38) MR(45) NR(3) NW(3)	ED(5) EO(4) EA(36)	N(46) M(46)	16931	GC(2.43) PC(33.58) W(14.16) TWE(1323.56) TK(11) R(730.82) O(1175.28) T(3290.83)	10577	1484	6147.9



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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District: Dhalai

SL No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Manu (0002)			
1	Chailengta	00061800	020030003000300021
2	Dakshin Dhumachhara	00061000	020030003000300012
3	Demchhara	00060000	020030003000300010
4	Deo Reserve Forest (part)	00060500	020004000400040059
5	Gainarma	00061700	020030003000300020
6	Ghagrachhara	00061900	020030003000300022
7	Jamirchhara	00061500	020030003000300019
8	Jarulchhara	00061300	020030003000300015
9	Kanchanchhara	00060300	020030003000300001
10	Karatichhara	00060100	020030003000300008
11	Kathalchhara	00059900	020030003000300009
12	Lalchhara	00062000	020030003000300017
13	Longtarai R.F.	00061600	020030003000300013
14	Mainama	00061400	020030003000300018
15	Manu	00061100	020003000300030014
16	Nalkata	00060200	020030003000300002
17	Paschim Karamchhara	00060700	020030003000300007
18	Paschim Masli	00060800	020030003000300006
19	Purba Karamchhara	00060600	020030003000300004
20	Purba Masli	00061200	020030003000300005
21	Ultachhara	00060400	020030003000300003
22	Uttar Dhumachhara	00060900	020030003000300011

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

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)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)

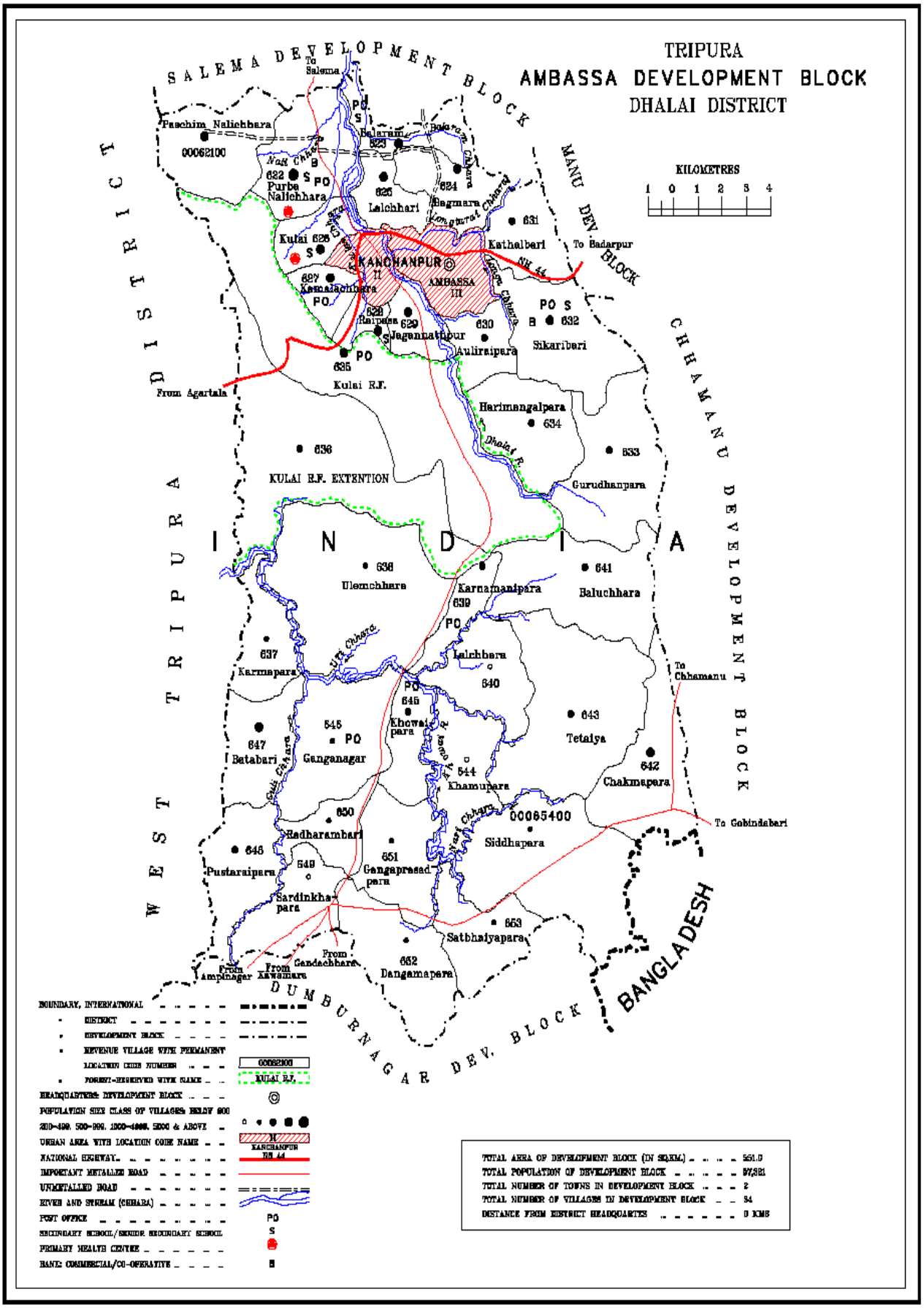
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RD Block: Dumburnagar (0005)																						
1	Kathalchhara (00059900)	1,074.00	5,004	916	P(7) PUC AC(9) O M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC(4) FWC(2) CHW(4) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TW W TK R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	OCS ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (55)	EA	N M	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bags	891.6	-	98.9	52.6	30.9
2	Demchhara (00060000)	1,091.00	2,233	431	P(5) AC(9) M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC(4) HC FWC(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(< 5)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (73)	EA	-	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bags	959.8	-	56.9	61	13
3	Karatichhara (00060100)	1,262.00	843	173	P(6) M AC(9) C(10+)	D CWC(2) PHS FWC CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(< 5)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (65)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bags	1153	-	55.7	40.9	12.6
4	Nalkata (00060200)	1,377.00	3,126	616	P(7) M O C(10+)	D(2) MCW PHC H(10+)	T TW W TK SS-TW	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (44)	ED EO	-	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1230	-	48.6	40.5	58

5	Kanchanchara (00060300)	1,385.00	2,532	495	P(5) MAC C(10+)	D CHWH(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW W TKO SS-W	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (12)	ED	-	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1125	R(36.0) T(36.0)	121	18.6	84.1
6	Ultachhara (00060400)	1,317.00	1,641	298	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK SS-W	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (44)	ED EO	-	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bags	1141	R(17.8) T(17.8)	42.9	36.8	78.7
7	Deo Reserve Forest (Part) (00060500)	344	2,241	481	P(7) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (58)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	344	-	-	-	-	
8	Purba Karamchhara (00060600)	421			-------- Uninhabited ----------									-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-	
9	Paschim Karamchhara (00060700)	1,165.00	3,830	725	P(4) MS C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK O SS-W	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (45)	ED	-	Gunny Bags, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	299.3	R(20.2) T(20.2)	60.7	10.1	774.4	
10	Paschim Masli (00060800)	827	1,901	340	P(3) MAC(3) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TW W O SS-W	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (48)	-	-	Bamboo Sticks, Pottery, Wooden Goods	530.9	R(12.3) T(12.3)	121	20.2	141.7	

11	Uttar Dhumachhara (00060900)	474	3,643	728	P(2) M(2) S AC(9) C(10+)	D CWC(4) FWC(2) CHW(4) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK R SS-W	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	284	R(60.7) T(60.7)	94.9	-		34.8
12	Dakshin Dhumachhara (00061000)	822	3,478	633	P(4) M PUC AC(9) C(10+)	D CWC(3) FWC(3) CHW(3) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW W TK R SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	638.6	R(40.5) T(40.5)	122	-		20.4
13	Manu (00061100)	504	6,480	1,363	P(4) PUC AC M(< 5) C(10+)	CWC(4) HC PHC FWC(2) RMP(4) CHW H(5-10) MCW(10+)	T TW W TK R SS-R	PO TO PH(139)	CM CP(10+)	ACS OCS NCS(< 5)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (55)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	343.8	-	158	-		2.2
14	Purba Masli (00061200)	1,504.00	3,308	676	P(3) M S C(10+)	HC H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK O SS-W	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (46)	ED	-	Wooden Furniture, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	299.3	R(60.7) T(60.7)	20.2	20.2		1103.5
15	Jarulchhara (00061300)	856	1,845	370	P(2) M AC(3) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS FWC(2) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK R O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	637.8	-	127	80.9		10.5
16	Mainama (00061400)	1,081.00	5,043	972	P(7) M(2) S PUC AC O(2) C(10+)	D CWC(7) PHS RMP CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TW W R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (65)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Wooden Furniture	218.8	TWE(340.4) T(340.4)	142	163.9		216.9

17	Jamirchhara (00061500)	108	973	207	P(3) MO(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T TW W R O SS-R	PO PH(10)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	EA	N M	Bamboo Sticks, Gunny Bags, Pottery	29.6	R(32.0) T(32.0)	18.2	15.4	12.7
18	Longtarai R.F. (00061600)	9,179.00	7,011	1,453	P(8) MAC(9) C(10+)	CWC(6) FWC(6) CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK R S O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (75)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	8825	-	231	62.7	60.5
19	Gainarma (00061700)	378	2,174	432	P(7) MS AC O(2) C(10+)	CWC(4) PHS CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	TW W R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (66)	ED EAG	-	Gunny Bags, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	50.6	R(131.5) T(131.5)	48.6	26	121.4
20	Chailengta (00061800)	557	5,140	1,090	P(6) MS PUC AC O(2) C(10+)	D MCW CWC(3) HC CHW H(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W R SS-R	PO TO PH(3)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS(2) OCS	CV SP(3) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (70)	EA	N M	Gunny Bags, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	124	R(236.9) T(236.9)	113	30.4	52.4
21	Ghagrachhara (00061900)	1,229.00			-------- Uninhabited ----------									-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-
22	Lalchhara (00062000)	1,218.00	3,415	647	P(7) M(2) SAC(2) O(2) C(10+)	D CWC(5) CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	TW W SS-W	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (74)	EA	-	Pachra, Pottery, Bamboo Goods	462.1	R(300.5) T(300.5)	265	80.9	109.2

Block Total	28173	65861	13046	P(100) M(18) S(7) PUC(5) AC(67) O(12)	D(11) MCW(2) CWC(50) HC(4) PHC(2) PHS(4) FWC(20) RMP(5) CHW(23)	T(12) W(20) TK(13) HP(5) TW(19) R(12)	LS	PO(17) TO(2) PH(152)	CM(3)	ACS(7) NCS(3) OCS(3)	CV(3) SP(6)	BS(16)	PR(20) MR(20)	ED(10) EAG EO(2) EA(9)	N(7) M(7)	19587	TWE(340.38) R(949.16) T(1289.54)	1947	761.2	2938



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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District: Dhalai

SL No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Ambassa (0003)			
1	Auliraipara	00063000	020050005000500061
2	Bagmara	00062400	020050005000500045
3	Balaram	00062300	020050005000500047
4	Baluchhara	00064100	030030003000300005
5	Batabari	00064700	030030003000300013
6	Chakmapara	00064200	030030003000300007
7	Dangamapara	00065200	030030003000300017
8	Ganganagar	00064600	030030003000300011
9	Gangaprasadpara	00065100	030030003000300015
10	Gurudhanpara	00063300	020050005000500063
11	Harimangalpara	00063400	020050005000500062
12	Jagannathpur	00062900	020050005000500056
13	Kamalachhara	00062700	020050005000500053
14	Karmapara	00063700	030030003000300012
15	Karnamanipara	00063900	030030003000300003
16	Kathalbari	00063100	020050005000500059
17	Khamupara	00064400	030030003000300009
18	Khowaipara	00064500	030030003000300010
19	Kulai	00062600	020050005000500052
20	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)	00063600	030030003000300001
21	Kulai R.F.	00063500	020050005000500055
22	Lalchhara	00064000	030030003000300004
23	Lalchhari	00062500	020050005000500046

Name of the District: Dhalai

SL No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Ambassa (0003)			
24	Paschim Nalichhara	00062100	020050005000500050
25	Purba Nalichhara	00062200	020050005000500051
26	Pustaraipara	00064800	030030003000300019
27	Radharambari	00065000	030030003000300014
28	Raipasa	00062800	020050005000500054
29	Sardinkhapara	00064900	030030003000300018
30	Satbhaiyapara	00065300	030030003000300016
31	Siddhapara	00065400	030030003000300008
32	Sikaribari	00063200	020050005000500060
33	Tetaiya	00064300	030030003000300006
34	Ulemchhara	00063800	030030003000300002

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

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)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)

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 and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RD Block: Dumburnagar (0005)																						
1	Paschim Nalichhara (00062100)	1,487.00	1,141	209	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (44)	ED	-	Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	816.6	R(16.2) T(16.2)	12.7	0.8	641
2	Purba Nalichhara (00062200)	1,648.00	8,246	1,730	P(7) M S PUC Tr C(10+)	D(2) PHC FWC RMP SMP H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W R SS-R	PO TO PH(< 5)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (35)	EA	N M	Bamboo Handicraft, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks	-	R(405.6) T(405.6)	183	3.4	1055.8
3	Balaram (00062300)	678	1,824	368	P(8) M S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK R C L SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (36)	EA	N	Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	400.5	R(75.4) T(75.4)	49.2	35	118.2
4	Bagmara (00062400)	1,381.00	2,222	465	P(8) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W TK O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (48)	ED	-	Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	1234	O(25.3) T(25.3)	39.5	34.6	48.2

5	Lalchhari (00062500)	785	2,581	500	P(7) M Tr C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TW W TK R L O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (45)	ED EA G	N	Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	449.1	R(123.8) T(123.8)	49.4	127.9	34.7
6	Kulai (00062600)	665	3,225	687	P(4) M PUC AC(2) C(10+)	PHC H(< 5) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W TK R L SS-R	PH(3) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (20)	EA	N M	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	429.5	-	187	25.1	23.6
7	Kamalachhara (00062700)	493	3,766	781	P(3) M C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK L SS-W	PO TO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (20)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	336.7	-	121	35.2	-
8	Raipasa (00062800)	288	1,124	212	P(2) M S AC(2) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (23)	ED EA G	-	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	199.2	-	83	2.8	2.8
9	Jagannathpur (00062900)	582	1,115	212	P(2) M AC C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK R L O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (25)	ED EO	N	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	508.9	-	57.2	2	14.3
10	Auliraipara (00063000)	712	677	136	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TW W TK R L SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (40)	ED EA G	-	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	303.8	TWE(86.2) T(86.2)	27.8	31.9	262.4

11	Kathalbari (00063100)	1,189.00	653	135	P(3) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W L S SS-L	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (40)	ED EA G	N	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	41.7	TWE(20.6) T(20.6)	61	16.2	1049.5
12	Sikaribari (00063200)	2,073.00	1,717	313	P(6) M S C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R SS-W	PO PH(10)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (45)	ED	N	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Sticks, Pottery	111.6	O(95.4) T(95.4)	20.6	118.5	1726.9
13	Gurudhanpara (00063300)	2,072.00	975	182	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R S SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (45)	-	-	Wooden Goods, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	536.5	O(4.2) T(4.2)	-	20.6	1511.1
14	Harimangal para (00063400)	1,530.00	554	110	P(4) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W TK R L SS-R	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (45)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	120.9	O(41.6) T(41.6)	20.6	104.5	1336
15	Kulai R.F. (00063500)	4,710.00	3,313	670	P(6) AC(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T TW W TK SS-W	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (24)	ED	N	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	4584	-	73.2	10.1	43.2
16	Kulai R.F. (Extn.) (00063600)	4,489.00	757	152	P(3) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W TK R S O SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (32)	ED	N	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1336	-	-	303.5	2849.8

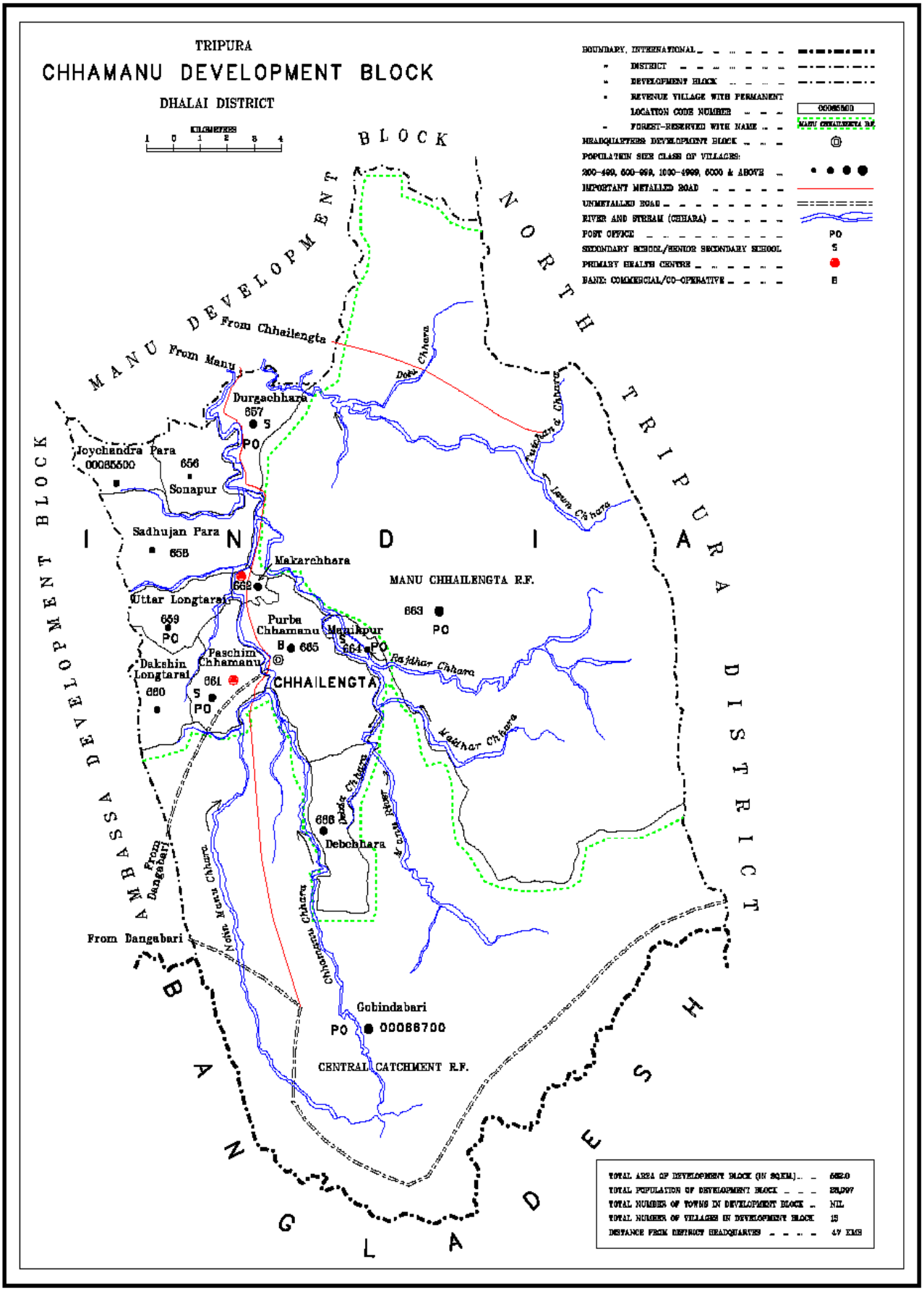
17	Karmapara (00063700)	1,061.00	486	95	P(4) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	MR	Kamalpur (71)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	283.3	R(40.5) T(40.5)	-	60.7	676.7
18	Ulemchhara (00063800)	3,240.00	444	85	AC P(< 5) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W R C L S O SS-R	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (62)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Doods, Gunny Bag	688	R(161.9) T(161.9)	-	101.2	2288.9
19	Karnamanipara (00063900)	550	505	81	P(3) M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W R C L O SS-TW	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (75)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bag, Wooden Furniture	344	-	-	121.4	84.2
20	Lalchhara (00064000)	1,383.00	115	21	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (71)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bag	222.6	-	-	60.7	1099.8

21	Baluchhara (00064100)	2,340.00	746	140	P(4) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (58)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Gunny Bags	404.7	-	-	161.9	1772.6
22	Chakmapara (00064200)	1,752.00	1,596	300	P(4) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (67)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture	465.4	-	-	60.7	1225.9
23	Tetaiya (00064300)	2,914.00	755	130	P M(5-10) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W R C L S O SS-R	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (69)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods	242.8	-	-	121.4	2550
24	Khamupara (00064400)	1,378.00	163	31	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (69)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Wooden Goods	283.3	-	-	121.4	972.9

25	Khowaipara (00064500)	902	717	154	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L S O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (62)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	485.6	R(80.9) T(80.9)	-	56.7	278.5
26	Ganganagar (00064600)	1,510.00	458	86	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L S O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (62)	ED	-	Bamboo Doods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	465.4	R(121.4) T(121.4)	-	60.7	862.8
27	Batabari (00064700)	1,133.00	1,223	243	- P(< 5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (72)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Gunny Bags, Pottery	283.3	O(16.2) T(16.2)	-	40.5	793.2
28	Pustaraipara (00064800)	1,693.00	670	124	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (71)	ED	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	101.2	-	-	101.2	1490.2

29	Sardinkhapara (00064900)	1,350.00	162	27	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (75)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	242.8	-	-	40.5	1067.2
30	Radharambari (00065000)	608	281	59	P(2) AC M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (66)	ED	-	Til Oil, Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods	40.5	-	-	20.2	547.1
31	Gangaprasadpara (00065100)	1,038.00	386	75	AC P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (67)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture	202.3	-	-	60.7	774.6
32	Dangamapara (00065200)	1,596.00	343	62	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (76)	ED	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	323.8	-	-	80.9	1191.5

33	Satbhaiyapara (00065300)	1,188.00	258	50	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-W	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (70)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	202.4	-	-	60.7	924.8
34	Siddhapara (00065400)	2,652.00	399	56	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	W R C L S O SS-R	- 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+)	MR	Kamalpur (73)	-	-	Gunny Bags, Pottery, Bamboo Goods	303.5	-	-	80.9	2267.7
	Block Total	53070	43597	8681	P(94) M(10) S(4) PUC(2) Tr(2) AC(10)	D(8) PHC(2) FWC RMP SMP	T(11) W(34) TK(12) HP(2) TW(20) R(26) C(19) L(28) S(20)	PO(8) TO(2) PH(13)	CM(2)	ACS NCS OCS	CV	BS(18) NW(3)	PR(22) MR(34) NR(2) NW(3)	ED(18) EAG(4) EO EA(4)	N(10) M(3)			16992	TWE(106.75) R(1025.72) O(182.72) T(1315.19)	985	2285	31586



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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District:Dhalai

Sl. No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Chhamanu (004)			
1	Central Catchment R.F.	00066700	020030003000300033
2	Dakshin Longtarai	00066000	020030003000300029
3	Debchhara	00066600	020030003000300034
4	Durgachhara	00065700	020030003000300023
5	Joychandra Para	00065500	020030003000300025
6	Makarchhara	00066200	020030003000300027
7	Manikpur	00066400	020030003000300032
8	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	00066300	020030003000300016
9	Paschim Chhamanu	00066100	020030003000300030
10	Purba Chhamanu	00066500	020030003000300031
11	Sadhujan Para	00065800	020030003000300026
12	Sonapur	00065600	020030003000300024
13	Uttar Longtarai	00065900	020030003000300028

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

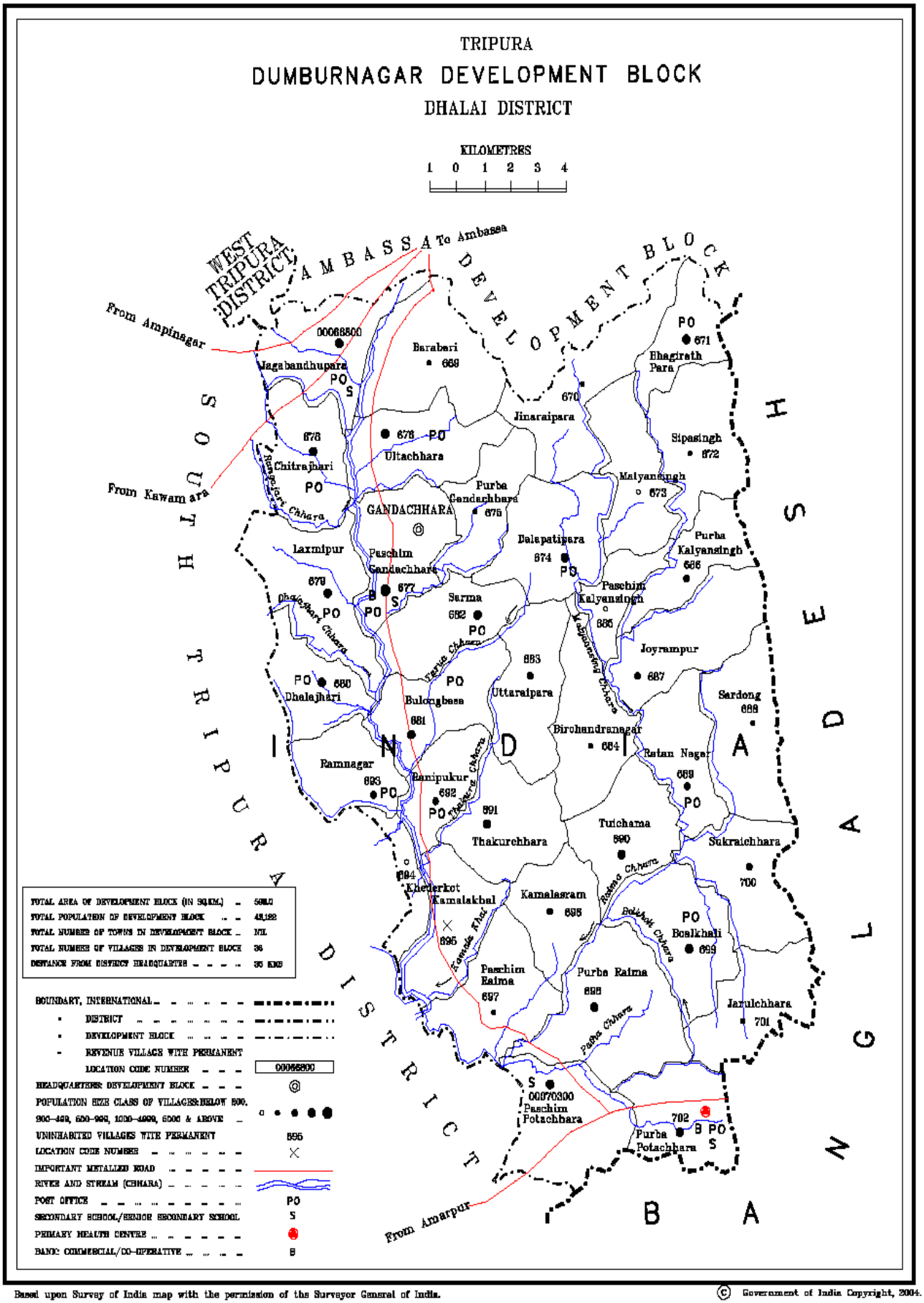
Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)

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 and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RD Block: Dumburnagar (0005)																						
1	Joychandra Para (00065500)	560	515	110	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R S O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	511.5	-	21.5	-	26.7
2	Sonapur (00065600)	993	434	80	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R S O SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (55)	ED	-	Bamboo Doods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	843.6	R(2.8) T(2.8)	78.9	2	65.9
3	Durgachhara (00065700)	836	1,283	246	P(4) M(2) S C(10+)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (55)	ED EA G	N	Bamboo Sticks, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	593.3	R(40.5) T(40.5)	164	2	36.4
4	Sadhujan Para (00065800)	1,572.00	537	117	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(< 5)	PR MR	Kamalpur (59)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1390	O(1.2) T(1.2)	56.2	1.6	122.6

5	Uttar Longtarai (00065900)	665	764	150	P(6) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W TK R S O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(< 5)	PR MR	Kamalpur (65)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	378	O(4.1) T(4.1)	69.4	-		213.4
6	Dakshin Longtarai (00066000)	918	732	135	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R S O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(1	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(5-10)	PR MR	Kamalpur (70)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	798.1	O(6.1) T(6.1)	10.6	0.8		102.2
7	Paschim Chhamanu (00066100)	1,037.00	2,728	545	P(3) M S PUC C(10+)	PHC H(< 5) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (64)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	467.9	R(4.9) T(4.9)	162	3.2		398.6
8	Makarchhara (00066200)	117	2,076	441	P M(< 5) C(10+)	D CWC HC PHC FWC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W TK R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (60)	EA	N	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	76.8	O(0.3) T(0.3)	24.5	-		15.3
9	Manu Chhailengta R.F. (00066300)	#######	7,045	1,368	P(25) AC(7) O(2) M(10+) C(10+)	CWC(18) PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (67)	-	-	Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	23183	R(14.4) T(14.4)	24.3	141.7		236.1
10	Manikpur (00066400)	320	902	153	P(9) M S C(10+)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK R O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (68)	ED	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	82.5	R(12.1) T(12.1)	208	12.1		6.1
11	Purba Chhamanu (00066500)	2,238.00	1,006	174	P(8) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TW W TK R S O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR NR	Kamalpur (62)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1917	R(80.9) T(80.9)	179	2		60.1

12	Debchhara (00066600)	1,122.00	1,268	231	P M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W TK R S O SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(1 0+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpu r (66)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	1117	-	-	-		4.9
13	Central Catchment R.F. (00066700)	22,270.00	8,807	1,724	P(8) M C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	R S O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(1 0+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpu r (75)	-	-	Bamboo Goods, Wooden Goods, Pottery	22259	O(1.6) T(1.6)	8.8	0		0.4
	Block Total	56247	28097	5474	P(72) M(5) S(3) PUC AC(7) O(2)	D(4) CWC(19) HC PHC(2) PHS(3) FWC	T(5) W(12) TK(11) HP(10) TW(12) R(13) L(28) S(7)	PO(6)	CM	NCS	CV(2) SP(3)	BS(4) NW(10)	PR(13) MR (13) NR (5) NW	ED (5) EA G EA (2)	N(3) M			53617	R(155.6 4) O(13.28) T(168.9 2)	1006	165.6	1288.7	



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Alphabetical list of villages

Name of the District: Dhalai

SL No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Dumburnagar			
1	Barabari	00066900	030030003000300021
2	Bhagirath Para	00067100	030030003000300023
3	Birchandranagar	00068400	030030003000300039
4	Boalkhali	00069900	030030003000300051
5	Bulongbasa	00068100	030030003000300042
6	Chitrajhari	00067800	030030003000300029
7	Dalapatipara	00067400	030030003000300026
8	Dhalajhari	00068000	030030003000300043
9	Jagabandhupara	00066800	030030003000300020
10	Jarulchhara	00070100	030030003000300052
11	Jinaraipara	00067000	030030003000300022
12	Joyrampur	00068700	030030003000300036
13	Kamalakhal	00069500	030030003000300047
14	Kamalasram	00069600	030030003000300048
15	Khederkot	00069400	030030003000300046
16	Laxmipur	00067900	030030003000300030
17	Malyansingh	00067300	030030003000300025
18	Paschim Gandachhara	00067700	030030003000300031
19	Paschim Kalyansingh	00068500	030030003000300034
20	Paschim Potachhara	00070300	030030003000300058
21	Paschim Raima	00069700	030030003000300054
22	Purba Gandachhara	00067500	030030003000300027
23	Purba Kalyansingh	00068600	030030003000300035

Name of the District: Dhalai

SL No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
Name of RD Block: Dumburnagar			
24	Purba Potachhara	00070200	030030003000300059
25	Purba Raima	00069800	030030003000300053
26	Ramnagar	00069300	030030003000300045
27	Ranipukur	00069200	030030003000300041
28	Ratan Nagar	00068900	030030003000300038
29	Sardong	00068800	030030003000300037
30	Sarma	00068200	030030003000300032
31	Sipasingh	00067200	030030003000300024
32	Sukraichhara	00070000	030030003000300050
33	Thakurchhara	00069100	030030003000300040
34	Tuichama	00069000	030030003000300049
35	Ultachhara	00067600	030030003000300028
36	Uttaraipara	00068300	030030003000300033

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

Census of India 2001 - Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

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)												Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)				
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper/Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RD Block: Dumburnagar (0005)																						
1	Jagabandhupara (00066800)	1,516.00	1,187	214	P M S AC C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W RL O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED EO	N M	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks	326.8	O(20.2) T(20.2)	64.1	60.8	1043.7
2	Barabari (00066900)	1,595.00	397	80	P AC M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W RL O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED	N M	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks	1492	-	33.2	51.9	17.6
3	Jinaraipara (00067000)	1,483.00	271	51	- P(5-10) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	-	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Sticks	513.6	O(44.5) T(44.5)	60	303.8	561.4
4	Bhagirath Para (00067100)	792	1,242	220	P(2) AC(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	-	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Pottery	788	-	1.7	0.8	2

5	Sipasingh (00067200)	1,238.00	402	64	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (103)	-	-	Ice Cream, Bamboo Goods, Pottery	1238	-	-	-	-
6	Malyansingh (00067300)	1,300.00	156	31	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	-	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Bamboo Goods	1284	R(1.8) T(1.8)	3.4	2.5	7.5
7	Dalapatipara (00067400)	1,361.00	1,366	263	P(6) AC O(3) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	-	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	1315	O(2.0) T(2.0)	24.9	4.1	14.7
8	Purba Gandachhara (00067500)	954	244	47	P(2) AC M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T TW W R O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED EO	N	Ice Cream, Bamboo Sticks, Pottery	938.8	-	5	2.1	8.1
9	Ultachhara (00067600)	1,151.00	1,741	341	P(3) AC(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TW W O SS-W	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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED	N M	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	775.6	R(7.3) T(7.3)	81.3	240.7	45.8
10	Paschim Gandachhara (00067700)	1,264.00	7,581	1,604	P(9) MS PUC AC(9) C(10+)	H D MCW PHS PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L O SS-R	PO TO PTO PH(56)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	EA	N M	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	357.7	O(40.5) T(40.5)	142	79.2	645.2
11	Chitrajhari (00067800)	1,333.00	1,328	247	P(2) AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T TW W R O SS-W	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (90)	ED EO	N	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	702.6	R(44.5) T(44.5)	427	135.2	23.5

12	Laxmipur (00067900)	1,730.00	2,329	414	P(7) AC(5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (85)	EA	N M	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	767.2	R(34.4) T(34.4)	112	176.3	640.2
13	Dhalajhari (00068000)	1,048.00	1,465	279	P(2) AC(5) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L O SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (85)	EA	N M	Ice Cream, Gunny Bags, Bamboo Goods	887.5	-	4.3	8.1	148.6
14	Bulongbasa (00068100)	1,128.00	1,382	258	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (85)	EA	N	Ice Cream, Gunny Bags, Pottery	645.1	O(2.0) T(2.0)	69.9	30.4	380.6
15	Sarma (00068200)	1,255.00	3,344	638	P(6) M AC(5) C(10+)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	T TW W R C L O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (75)	EA	N M	Ice Cream, Pottery, Wooden Goods	844.8	TWE(30.4) T(30.4)	40.5	53.6	286
16	Uttaraipara (00068300)	1,060.00	616	135	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	N	Ice Cream, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	1031	-	14.6	2.2	12.3
17	Birchandran agar (00068400)	1,493.00	462	83	P AC(2) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	N	Ice Cream, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	1421	-	56.6	0.7	13.9
18	Paschim Kalyansingh (00068500)	619	58	3	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED EA G	-	Ice Cream, Pottery, Gunny Bags	537.1	TWE(5.8) T(5.8)	11.4	61.1	3.3

19	Purba Kalyansingh (00068600)	872	824	149	P AC M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T W O SS-W	- 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+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	-	-	Ice Cream, Pottery, Gunny Bags	859.9	-	2.7	0.9	8.8
20	Joyrampur (00068700)	1,411.00	794	132	P(2) AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L S O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	ED EA G	-	Ice Cream, Pottery, Wooden Furniture	1311	TWE(4.1) T(4.1)	41.5	30.3	24.4
21	Sardong (00068800)	1,257.00	357	64	- P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W R S O 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+)	PR MR	Amarpur (100)	-	N M	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Sticks	1243	-	-	-	13.9
22	Ratan Nagar (00068900)	1,138.00	900	163	P(3) M AC(3) C(10+)	D H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L S O SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR NR NW	Kamalpur (85)	-	N	Ice Cream, Pottery, Wooden Goods	1079	R(4.4) T(4.4)	14.2	1.1	39.3
23	Tuichama (00069000)	1,226.00	1,153	201	P M AC C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TW W R O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (85)	EA	N	Ice Cream, Pottery, Bamboo Goods	1074	-	146	1.5	4.3
24	Thakurchhara (00069100)	1,355.00	1,021	177	P(2) AC(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (80)	EA	N	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Mat	1136	O(24.3) T(24.3)	64.7	14.6	115.1
25	Ranipukur (00069200)	986	926	169	P AC(7) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (90)	EA	N	Ice Cream, Mat, Wooden Furniture	489.6	O(10.5) T(10.5)	42.3	20.4	422.9

26	Ramnagar (00069300)	1,304.00	750	134	P(2) M AC(2) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (80)	EA	N	Ice Cream, Wooden Furniture, Gunny Bags	849.4	O(84.9) T(84.9)	282	4.7	83
27	Khederkot (00069400)	587	163	27	P AC(3) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TW W TK R L O SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(10+) RS(10+)	PR MR	Amarpur (105)	-	N M	Ice Cream, Bamboo Goods, Wooden Furniture	-	-	-	-	586.7
28	Kamalakhal (00069500)	1,239.00	-------- Uninhabited ----------											-------- Uninhabited ----------				-	-	-	-	-
29	Kamalasram (00069600)	1,185.00	580	109	P AC M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TW W R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR	Kamalpur (85)	-	N	Bamboo Goods, Mat, Wooden Furniture	993	-	59.9	20.3	121.4
30	Paschim Raima (00069700)	1,501.00	228	44	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	MR	Amarpur (104)	-	N M	Bamboo Goods, Mat, Wooden Furniture	-	-	-	-	1500.8
31	Purba Raima (00069800)	2,120.00	1,863	350	P(2) AC(9) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TW W TK R L O SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR	Amarpur (113)	-	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Mat	1276	O(4.0) T(4.0)	89.5	109.6	540.4
32	Boalkhali (00069900)	1,566.00	1,259	243	P(2) M AC(9) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R L O SS-L	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(5-10)	PR MR	Amarpur (117)	ED	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Mat	1454	-	85.6	3.1	23.8

33	Sukraichhara (00070000)	1,204.00	535	102	P AC(5) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W TK R C S O SS-R	- 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(5-10)	PR MR	Amarpur (120)	-	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Mat	1183	-	1.3	0.7	18.5
34	Jarulchhara (00070100)	1,282.00	486	97	AC(7) P(5-10) M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	W TK R C O SS-R	- 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(5-10)	PR MR	Amarpur (118)	-	N M	Bamboo Goods, Mat, Ice Cream	1236	R(4.1) T(4.1)	26.8	6.3	8.7
35	Purba Potachhara (00070200)	1,129.00	3,234	632	P(3) M S AC(9) O C(10+)	PHC O H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TW W TK R L O SS-R	PO PH(10+)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	PR MR	Amarpur (110)	ED	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Mat	422	O(43.7) T(43.7)	122	217.5	324.2
36	Paschim Potachhara (00070300)	1,474.00	1,478	256	P(3) M S AC(7) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP TW W TK R L SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(5-10) RS(10+)	PR MR	Amarpur (105)	EA	N M	Bamboo Goods, Pottery, Mat	838.8	-	43.4	543.2	48.1
	Block Total	45156	42122	8021	P(73) M(9) S(4) PUC AC(107) O(4)	H D(3) CWC PHC PHS	T(26) W(35) TK(7) HP(4) TW(24) R(27) C(6) L(49) S(4)	PO(14) TO PTO PH(56)	CM(2)	CV	BS(10) NW(22)	PR(34) MR(35) NR(3) NW(22)	ED(9) EAG(2) EO(3) EA(10) N(27) M(16)					31309.7	TWE(40.26) R(96.45) O(276.75) T(413.46)	2173.4	2187.8	7738.7

APPENDIX I -

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other

Name of the District:DHALAI

Serial number	Name of RD block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of RD block	Educational institutions			
				Primary school		Middle school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Salema	46	109,324	44	122	31	38
2	Manu	20	65,861	20	100	15	18
3	Ambassa	34	43,597	29	94	10	10
4	Chhamanu	13	28,097	13	72	4	5
5	Dumburnagar	35	42,122	32	73	9	9
	District(Rural):	**148**	**289,001**	**138**	**461**	**69**	**80**

APPENDIX I -

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other

Name of the District:DHALAI

Serial number	Name of RD block	Medical institutions							
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Salema	0	0	17	20	8	8	0	0
2	Manu	0	0	10	11	5	6	4	4
3	Ambassa	0	0	7	8	2	2	0	0
4	Chhamanu	0	0	4	4	2	3	3	3
5	Dumburnagar	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1
	District(Rural):	**1**	**1**	**41**	**46**	**18**	**20**	**8**	**8**

Village Directory

Amenities in villages - RD block level

Educational institutions (contd.)										
Matriculation / Secondary school		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	Villages	Institutions	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	19	6	6	0	0	12	33	1	1	2
7	7	5	5	0	0	14	67	7	12	0
4	4	2	2	0	0	7	10	2	2	3
3	3	1	1	0	0	1	7	1	2	0
4	4	1	1	0	0	32	107	2	4	2
37	**37**	**15**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**66**	**224**	**13**	**21**	**7**

Village Directory

Amenities in villages - RD block level

Medical institutions (contd.)								
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	25
14	52	8	20	13	23	2	5	2
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	26
2	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	30
19	**74**	**10**	**22**	**13**	**23**	**5**	**9**	**90**

APPENDIX I -

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other

Name of the District:DHALAI

Serial number	Name of RD block	Drinking water source									
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Salema	20	45	45	45	30	13	1	28	46	0
2	Manu	12	20	13	19	12	1	0	12	20	0
3	Ambassa	11	34	12	20	26	20	19	30	34	0
4	Chhamanu	5	12	11	12	13	7	0	12	13	0
5	Dumburnagar	26	35	7	24	27	4	6	34	35	0
	District(Rural):	**74**	**146**	**88**	**120**	**108**	**45**	**26**	**116**	**148**	**0**

APPENDIX I -

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other

Name of the District:DHALAI

Serial number	Name of RD 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
1	2	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1	Salema	3	3	41	5	15	15	0	0
2	Manu	3	3	19	1	7	7	2	3
3	Ambassa	2	2	22	12	1	1	1	1
4	Chhamanu	1	1	7	6	0	0	1	1
5	Dumburnagar	2	2	19	16	0	0	0	0
	District(Rural):	**11**	**11**	**108**	**40**	**23**	**23**	**4**	**5**

Village Directory

Amenities in villages - RD 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
26	2	1	9	2	1	12	24	0	3
17	2	0	3	2	0	3	16	0	0
8	2	0	1	0	0	2	18	0	3
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	22
71	**7**	**2**	**14**	**5**	**2**	**18**	**72**	**0**	**38**

Village Directory

Amenities in villages - RD block level

Credit societies (contd.)		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	7	6	1	46	46	46
3	3	3	6	0	7	7	7
1	1	1	0	0	10	3	3
0	0	2	3	0	3	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	27	16	16
4	**4**	**14**	**15**	**1**	**93**	**73**	**73**

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

Name of the District:Dhalai

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Total number of inhabited	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Salema	46	2	8	17	6	13
2	Manu	20	0	0	2	4	14
3	Ambassa	34	5	8	6	4	11
4	Chhamanu	13	0	4	1	2	6
5	Dumburnagar	35	3	15	9	4	4
	District Total:	**148**	**10**	**35**	**35**	**20**	**48**

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:DHALAI

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	46	2	13	31	19
2	Manu	20	0	5	15	7
3	Ambassa	34	5	19	10	4
4	Chhamanu	13	0	9	4	3
5	Dumburnagar	35	3	23	9	4
	Total:	**148**	**10**	**69**	**69**	**37**

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:DHALAI

Sl. No.	Name of RD 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	Salema	0	0	0	0	45
2	Manu	0	0	0	0	20
3	Ambassa	0	0	0	0	20
4	Chhamanu	0	0	0	0	12
5	Dumburnagar	0	0	0	0	31
	District Total:	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**128**

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:DHALAI

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of RD block	Popu-lation	Amenities not available(indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			
					Senior Secondary School	Coll-ege	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Comm-ercial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halahali	00057800	Salema	5,649	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Kathalchhara	00059900	Manu	5,004	Available	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Manu	00061100	Manu	6,480	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Mainama	00061400	Manu	5,043	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Longtarai R.F.	00061600	Manu	7,011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Chailengta	00061800	Manu	5,140	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
7	Purba Nalichhara	00062200	Ambassa	8,246	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available
8	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	00066300	Chhamanu	7,045	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
9	Central Catchment R.F.	00066700	Chhamanu	8,807	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.
10	Paschim Gandachhara	00067700	Dumburnagar	7,581	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:DHALAI

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

The district has no such Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Census town and RD block within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ambassa C.T. (Ambassa)	1077.7	89.8	190.5 (R)	104.8	32.7	659.9
2	Kanchanpur C.T. (Ambassa)	477.6	320.4	-	125.2	2.0	29.93

APPENDIX IV - VILLAGE DIRECTORY
RD BLOCK WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Name of the District:Dhalai

Sl. No.	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Salema		
1	00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara
2	00056400	Bishnupur
Name of RD Block: Manu		
		Nil
Name of RD Block: Ambassa		
3	00064000	Lalchhara
4	00064700	Batabari
5	00065300	Satbhaiyapara
Name of RD Block: Chhamanu		
		Nil
Name of RD Block: Dumburnagar		
6	00067000	Jinaraipara
7	00068800	Sardong

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Castes population
1	'2	3	4	5	6
1	Salema	46	0	46	4
2	Manu	22	2	20	5
3	Ambassa	34	0	34	20
4	Chhamanu	13	0	13	6
5	Dumburnagar	36	1	35	26
	District Total:	**151**	**3**	**148**	**61**

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

Sl. No.	Name of RD block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Salema	46	0	46	6
2	Manu	22	2	20	0
3	Ambassa	34	0	34	0
4	Chhamanu	13	0	13	0
5	Dumburnagar	36	1	35	0
	District Total:	**151**	**3**	**148**	**6**

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:DHALAI **A-Scheduled Castes**

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Salema		
Less than 5		
	00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara
	00055700	Mohanpur
	00059200	Mendi
	00057600	Srirampur
11-20		
	00058500	Panbua
	00057700	Duraichhara
	00058200	Baralutma
	00058700	Abhanga
	00058800	Jamthumbari
	00055500	Noagaon
	00058600	Katalutma
	00057800	Halahali
	00058400	Apareshkar
	00057900	Mahabir
	00059400	Purba Daluchhara
21-30		
	00056500	Lambuchhara
	00056000	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)
	00058300	Nakful
	00055600	Ganganagar
	00057500	Manik Bhandar
	00056300	Mayachhari
	00055800	Marachhara
31-40		
	00059500	Salema
	00059300	Paschim Daluchh

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:DHALAI **A-Scheduled Castes**

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00056400	Bishnupur
	00056800	Darang Tilla
	00058100	Debichhara
	00055900	Barasurma
41-50		
	00056600	Kalachhari
	00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara
	00059700	Kachuchhara
	00056700	Mothirmia
	00056200	Harerkhola
51-75		
	00057000	Chotasurma
	00057300	Bamanchhara
	00058000	Chankap
	00059000	Michhuria
	00059100	Maharani
	00056900	Kuchainala
76 and above		
	00056100	Panchasi
	00057400	Chulubari
	00059600	Dab Bari
Name of RD Block: Manu		
Less than 5		
	00061600	Longtarai R.F.
	00060300	Kanchanchhara
	00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara
	00061400	Mainama
	00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara
	00059900	Kathalchhara
5-10		
	00060100	Karatichhara
	00060700	Paschim Karamchhara
11-20		
	00061500	Jamirchhara
	00061300	Jarulchhara
	00061800	Chailengta
21-30		
	00060800	Paschim Masli
	00061100	Manu
	00060200	Nalkata
31-40		
	00061200	Purba Masli

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:DHALAI **A-Scheduled Castes**

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Ambassa		
Less than 5		
	00063200	Sikaribari
	00063500	Kulai R.F.
	00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)
	00064600	Ganganagar
	00063900	Karnamanipara
	00062500	Lalchhari
	00062800	Raipasa
	00062400	Bagmara
	00062700	Kamalachhara
5-10		
	00062900	Jagannathpur
11-20		
	00062600	Kulai
	00062200	Purba Nalichhara
	00063300	Gurudhanpara
21-30		
	00062300	Balaram
Name of RD Block: Chhamanu		
Less than 5		
	00066700	Central Catchment R.F.
	00066500	Purba Chhamanu
	00065900	Uttar Longtarai
	00066100	Paschim Chhamanu
	00066400	Manikpur
	00066200	Makarchhara
	00065700	Durgachhara
Name of RD Block: Dumburnagar		
Less than 5		
	00069300	Ramnagar
	00068400	Birchandranagar
	00067600	Ultachhara
	00070200	Purba Potachhara
	00067900	Laxmipur
	00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh
21-30		
	00068200	Sarma
31-40		
	00067700	Paschim Gandachhara
51-75		
	00068100	Bulongbasa

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:DHALAI **B-Scheduled Tribes**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
Name of RD Block: Salema		
Less than 5		
	00056900	Kuchainala
	00056200	Harerkhola
	00056600	Kalachhari
	00055900	Barasurma
	00055500	Noagaon
	00057800	Halahali
5-10		
	00057500	Manik Bhandar
	00057300	Bamanchhara
	00055600	Ganganagar
	00059100	Maharani
11-20		
	00057400	Chulubari
	00058200	Baralutma
	00058100	Debichhara
	00055800	Marachhara
	00056300	Mayachhari
	00059500	Salema
	00057000	Chotasurma
	00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara
21-30		
	00058000	Chankap
	00058300	Nakful
31-40		
	00059700	Kachuchhara
41-50		
	00057900	Mahabir
	00059000	Michhuria
	00059400	Purba Daluchhara
	00057700	Duraichhara
	00058400	Apareshkar
	00058700	Abhanga
51-75		
	00056400	Bishnupur
	00056500	Lambuchhara
	00058600	Katalutma
	00059300	Paschim Daluchhara
	00057600	Srirampur
	00058800	Jamthumbari
76 and above		
	00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara
	00058500	Panbua
	00059200	Mendi
	00057100	Chhetrai
	00058900	Simbuchak
	00057200	Longtarai R.F.
	00059800	Latiachhara

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:DHALAI **B-Scheduled Tribes**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of RD Block: Manu		
5-10		
	00061200	Purba Masli
21-30		
	00061100	Manu
31-40		
	00061800	Chailengta
	00061500	Jamirchhara
41-50		
	00060200	Nalkata
	00060800	Paschim Masli
51-75		
	00060700	Paschim Karamchhara
	00061700	Gainarma
	00061400	Mainama
	00059900	Kathalchhara
76 and above		
	00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara
	00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara
	00061300	Jarulchhara
	00060100	Karatichhara
	00060300	Kanchanchhara
	00062000	Lalchhara
	00060000	Demchhara
	00061600	Longtarai R.F.
	00060500	Deo Reserve Forest (Part)
	00060400	Ultachhara
Name of RD Block: Ambassa		
31-40		
	00062600	Kulai
41-50		
	00062200	Purba Nalichhara
51-75		
	00062300	Balaram
	00062700	Kamalachhara
	00062500	Lalchhari
	00063900	Karnamanipara
76 and above		
	00062900	Jagannathpur
	00064600	Ganganagar
	00062800	Raipasa
	00065400	Siddhapara
	00063300	Gurudhanpara
	00064500	Khowaipara
	00062400	Bagmara
	00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)
	00063200	Sikaribari
	00063500	Kulai R.F.

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:DHALAI **B-Scheduled Tribes**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	'3
	00063000	Auliraipara
	00062100	Paschim Nalichhara
	00064300	Tetaiya
	00063100	Kathalbari
	00063400	Harimangalpara
	00063700	Karmapara
	00063800	Ulemchhara
	00064000	Lalchhara
	00064100	Baluchhara
	00064200	Chakmapara
	00064400	Khamupara
	00064700	Batabari
	00064800	Pustaraipara
	00064900	Sardinkhapara
	00065000	Radharambari
	00065100	Gangaprasadpara
	00065200	Dangamapara
	00065300	Satbhaiyapara
Name of RD Block: Chhamanu		
51-75		
	00065700	Durgachhara
76 and above		
	00066100	Paschim Chhamanu
	00066200	Makarchhara
	00066400	Manikpur
	00065900	Uttar Longtarai
	00066500	Purba Chhamanu
	00065600	Sonapur
	00065500	Joychandra Para
	00066700	Central Catchment R.F.
	00066000	Dakshin Longtarai
	00065800	Sadhujan Para
	00066300	Manu Chhailengta R.F.
	00066600	Debchhara
Name of RD Block: Dumburnagar		
21-30		
	00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh
31-40		
	00067700	Paschim Gandachhara
	00068100	Bulongbasa
41-50		
	00068200	Sarma
76 and above		
	00067900	Laxmipur
	00069200	Ranipukur
	00069300	Ramnagar
	00067100	Bhagirath Para
	00066800	Jagabandhupara

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:DHALAI **B-Scheduled Tribes**

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00070200	Purba Potachhara
	00070300	Paschim Potachhara
	00067600	Ultachhara
	00067400	Dalapatipara
	00068700	Joyrampur
	00068400	Birchandranagar
	00067800	Chitrajhari
	00069100	Thakurchhara
	00069900	Boalkhali
	00068000	Dhalajhari
	00066900	Barabari
	00067000	Jinaraipara
	00067200	Sipasingh
	00067300	Malyansingh
	00067500	Purba Gandachhara
	00068300	Uttaraipara
	00068600	Purba Kalyansingh
	00068800	Sardong
	00068900	Ratan Nagar
	00069000	Tuichama
	00069400	Khederkot
	00069600	Kamalasram
	00069700	Paschim Raima
	00069800	Purba Raima
	00070000	Sukraichhara
	00070100	Jarulchhara

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

APPENDIX VIII

NUMBER OF VILAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (R.D. BLOCK WISE)

The above mentioned appendix could not be compiled due to non availablity of data Panchyat level.

APPENDIX-IX

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES/ TOWNS

Name of District	Name of Dev.Bl /Town	Name of Village / Town & PLCN	Name of School	Total No.of girls' schools
1	2	3	4	5
Dhalai	Kamalpur N.P.	16/3/I	K. C.Girls' Sec.School	1
District Total				**1**

Section II - Town Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory :

A. 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	M. 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

B. 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 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 mentioned. If not available, then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is mentioned.

C. 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 recorded.

D. 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 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 :

(i)	Head Loads	HL
(ii)	Basket	B
(iii)	Wheel Barrows	WB
(iv)	Septic Tank	ST
(v)	Pit System	Pt
(vi)	Sewerage	S
(vii)	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.

E. 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, are 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	SH Type
(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

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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

Srl. No.	Class, name and 'civic status ' of town	Location code 'number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of RD block	Area (in sq. km.)	Number of households incl.houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of 1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Ambassa (C T)	40303000	Ambassa	Ambassa	10.8	1,255	-	-	-	-
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	40301000	Kamalpur	-	2.4	1,259	-	-	-	-
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	40302000	Ambassa	Ambassa	4.8	1,783	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Srl. No.	Class, name and 'civic status ' of town	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of 1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio 1981	1991	2001
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	V Ambassa (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	4,399	6,045 (+37.4)	560.8	-	-	865
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	-	-	-	-	3,688	4,300 (+16.6)	5,143 (+19.6)	2,134.0	914	910	900
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,679	1,606.5	-	-	911

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and 'civic status ' of town	Physical aspects: Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	Name and road distance in 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 Ambassa (C T)	210	36	10	Agartala (85)	Ambassa (0)	Ambassa (0)
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	170	36.4	3.4	Agartala (125)	Ambassa (40)	Kamalpur (0)
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	210	36	10	Agartala (86)	Ambassa (0)	Ambassa (0)

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and 'civic status ' of town	Name of and road distance in		Railway	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
		Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more			
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1	V Ambassa (C T)	Agartala (85)	Guwahati (515)	Kumarghat (63)	NH-44 (0)	Dhalai (0)
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	Agartala (125)	Guwahati (555)	Kumarghat (100)	K.A.Road (0)	0 (0)
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	Agartala (86)	Guwahati (515)	Kumarghat (63)	NH-44, (0)	Dhalai (0)

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)						
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	V Ambassa (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	217,000	217,000
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	15,000	250,000	5,043,300	51,000	-		5,650,000
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	222,393	222,393

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
		General administration	Public safety	Public health and conve-niences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Ambassa (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	217,000	217,000
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	850,000	350,000	-	2,910,000	285,000	250,000	4,645,000
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	-	-	-	-	-	212,833	212,833

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road 'length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines			
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Ambassa (C T)	6,045	1,552	762	KR(8) PR(4)	OSD	547	300	-	247
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	5,143	653	429	KR(15) PR(8)	S, OSD	702	598	103	1
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	7,679	1,233	965	KR(4) PR(1)	OSD	1,256	846	-	410

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
			Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commer-cial	Road lighting (points)	Others
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	V Ambassa (C T)	ST	T,TW	OHT (18000)	Yes	425	-	47	-	53
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	B, WB	T, TW	OHT (270000)	Yes	2,365	66	792	1,248	-
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	ST	T,TW	OHT (18000)	Yes	953	-	72	-	53

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities
			Hospitals/Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	V Ambassa (C T)	6,045	D HC Other(3) H-Kamalpur(40) HC-Kamalpur(20) TB-Agartala(85) NH-Agartala(85)	0	Kamalpur(40)
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	5,143	H D FWC Other(4) HC-Halahali(5) TB-Agartala(125) NH-Agartala(125)	70	A
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	7,679	D Other(3) H-Kamalpur(40) HC-Ambassa(1) HC-Kamalpur(21) TB-Agartala(86) NH-Agartala(86)	0	Kamalpur(40)

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)				
		Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	V Ambassa (C T)	Silchar(233)	Jirania,(63)	Narsingarh, Agartala(100)	VT(5) SH(3) Type(2)	1
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	Silchar(270)	Jirania, (115)	Narsingarh, Agartala(140)	VT Type	2
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	Silchar(233)	Jirania,(63)	Narsingarh, Agartala(100)	VT(8) SH Type(5) SHType(2)	1

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Educational facilities (Contd....)				
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats
1	2	12	13	14	15	16
1	V Ambassa (C T)	1	2	2	2	Agartala(85)
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	1	1	3	6	Agartala(128)
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	1	1	1	2	Agartala(85)

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Number of recreational and cultural facilities			
		Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
1	2	17	18	19	20
1	V Ambassa (C T)	-	1	-	PL RR
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	-	1	1	PL RR
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	-	-	-	PL RR

STATEMENT - VI
Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

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 Ambassa (C T)	Rice	Vegetables	Jute
2	V Kamalpur (N P)	Vegetables	Jute	Tea
3	V Kanchanpur (C T)	Jute	Timber	Vegetables

STATEMENT - VI
Trade, Commerce, Industry 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
Bamboo Goods	Wooden Goods	Handicraft	2	1	-
Pottery Goods	Cement Tiles	Wooden Furniture	3	4	1
Cane& Bamboo Goods	Spices	Mollases	-	1	-

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and other amenities in Slums 1991

Sl. No	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and other amenities in Slums 1991

Number of latrines				Method of disposal right soil	No.of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
Water borne	Private service	Others	Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

No Slum area in the District

APPENDIX TO TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWN SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTHS WITH POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of the town with location code	Population of core town	Name of outgrowth	Population of outgrowth
1	2	3	4	5
1	Town A		i)	
			ii)	
			iii)	
2	Town B		i)	
			ii)	

NIL

PART B-PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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 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 encoun-tered 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/RD Block/UA/City/Town
2.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	District/RD Block/Town
3.	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	District/RD Block/Town
4.	Village Primary Census Abstract	RD 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 CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
03	Dhalai	Total	2400.0	62,085	3,07,868	1,59,095	1,48,773	47,902	24,379	23,523	49,817	25,457	24,360	1,66,326	85,099	81,227
		Rural	2382.0	57,788	2,89,001	1,49,128	1,39,873	45,768	23,285	22,483	46,379	23,702	22,677	1,64,170	83,899	80,271
		Urban	18.0	4,297	18,867	9,967	8,900	2,134	1,094	1,040	3,438	1,755	1,683	2,156	1,200	956
0001	Salema	Total	382.6	22,566	1,09,324	55,712	53,612	15,215	7,738	7,477	33,911	17,261	16,650	29,122	14,718	14,404
		Rural	382.6	22,566	1,09,324	55,712	53,612	15,215	7,738	7,477	33,911	17,261	16,650	29,122	14,718	14,404
		Urban	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	306.0	13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593	10,599	5,406	5,193	5,907	3,007	2,900	44,063	22,579	21,484
		Rural	306.0	13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593	10,599	5,406	5,193	5,907	3,007	2,900	44,063	22,579	21,484
		Urban	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	551.0	8,681	43,597	22,482	21,115	7,231	3,628	3,603	2,273	1,191	1,082	31,656	16,135	15,521
		Rural	535.4	8,681	43,597	22,482	21,115	7,231	3,628	3,603	2,273	1,191	1,082	31,656	16,135	15,521
		Urban	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	562.0	5,474	28,097	14,767	13,330	4,994	2,551	2,443	154	98	56	26,078	13,390	12,688
		Rural	562.0	5,474	28,097	14,767	13,330	4,994	2,551	2,443	154	98	56	26,078	13,390	12,688
		Urban	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	596.0	8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223	7,729	3,962	3,767	4,134	2,145	1,989	33,251	17,077	16,174
		Rural	596.0	8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223	7,729	3,962	3,767	4,134	2,145	1,989	33,251	17,077	16,174
		Urban	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN															
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	2.4	1,259	5,143	2,707	2,436	519	280	239	653	343	310	429	295	134
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	4.8	1,783	7,679	4,018	3,661	830	430	400	1,233	643	590	965	508	457
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	10.8	1,255	6,045	3,242	2,803	785	384	401	1,552	769	783	762	397	365

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Location code	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
												Main workers			Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
03	Dhalai *	Total	1,58,397	94,528	63,869	1,49,471	64,567	84,904	1,26,761	83,238	43,523	92,570	73,064	19,506	32,991	25,658	7,333
		Rural	1,43,810	86,379	57,431	1,45,191	62,749	82,442	1,20,443	77,807	42,636	86,709	67,961	18,748	32,621	25,300	7,321
		Urban	14,587	8,149	6,438	4,280	1,818	2,462	6,318	5,431	887	5,861	5,103	758	370	358	12
0001	Salema	Total	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	40,042	28,909	11,133	30,513	25,287	5,226	9,045	8,044	1,001
		Rural	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	40,042	28,909	11,133	30,513	25,287	5,226	9,045	8,044	1,001
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	27,559	17,574	9,985	20,103	15,679	4,424	7,481	5,699	1,782
		Rural	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	27,559	17,574	9,985	20,103	15,679	4,424	7,481	5,699	1,782
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	19,929	12,130	7,799	23,668	10,352	13,316	20,649	12,211	8,438	14,863	10,537	4,326	7,436	5,009	2,427
		Rural	19,929	12,130	7,799	23,668	10,352	13,316	20,649	12,211	8,438	14,863	10,537	4,326	7,436	5,009	2,427
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	7,650	5,632	2,018	20,447	9,135	11,312	14,600	8,362	6,238	9,660	7,003	2,657	1,918	1,274	644
		Rural	7,650	5,632	2,018	20,447	9,135	11,312	14,600	8,362	6,238	9,660	7,003	2,657	1,918	1,274	644
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	17,593	10,751	6,842	11,570	9,455	2,115	6,741	5,274	1,467
		Rural	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	17,593	10,751	6,842	11,570	9,455	2,115	6,741	5,274	1,467
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN																
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	4,179	2,255	1,924	964	452	512	1,600	1,320	280	1,503	1,252	251	111	107	4
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	6,252	3,417	2,835	1,427	601	826	2,542	2,188	354	2,287	2,015	272	61	59	2
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	4,156	2,477	1,679	1,889	765	1,124	2,176	1,923	253	2,071	1,836	235	198	192	6

Location code	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of main workers									Marginal workers		
			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers					
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
03	Dhalai	Total	23,051	17,235	5,816	1,316	825	491	35,212	29,346	5,866	34,191	10,174	24,017
		Rural	22,566	16,803	5,763	1,262	785	477	30,260	25,073	5,187	33,734	9,846	23,888
		Urban	485	432	53	54	40	14	4,952	4,273	679	457	328	129

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0001	Salema	Total	6,978	5,621	1,357	534	344	190	13,956	11,278	2,678	9,529	3,622	5,907		
		Rural	6,978	5,621	1,357	534	344	190	13,956	11,278	2,678	9,529	3,622	5,907		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0002	Manu	Total	4,401	3,133	1,268	466	266	200	7,755	6,581	1,174	7,456	1,895	5,561		
		Rural	4,401	3,133	1,268	466	266	200	7,755	6,581	1,174	7,456	1,895	5,561		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0003	Ambassa	Total	3,232	2,197	1,035	117	74	43	4,078	3,257	821	5,786	1,674	4,112		
		Rural	3,232	2,197	1,035	117	74	43	4,078	3,257	821	5,786	1,674	4,112		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0004	Chhamanu	Total	5,878	4,128	1,750	74	34	40	1,790	1,567	223	4,940	1,359	3,581		
		Rural	5,878	4,128	1,750	74	34	40	1,790	1,567	223	4,940	1,359	3,581		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	2,077	1,724	353	71	67	4	2,681	2,390	291	6,023	1,296	4,727		
		Rural	2,077	1,724	353	71	67	4	2,681	2,390	291	6,023	1,296	4,727		
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	URBAN															
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	114	104	10	4	3	1	1,274	1,038	236	97	68	29		
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	93	87	6	34	26	8	2,099	1,843	256	255	173	82		
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	278	241	37	16	11	5	1,579	1,392	187	105	87	18		

Location code	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers														
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry			Other workers			Non-workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
03	Dhalai	Total	9,089	2,246	6,843	16,358	4,776	11,582	1,902	302	1,600	6,842	2,850	3,992	1,81,107	75,857	1,05,250
		Rural	9,073	2,233	6,840	16,244	4,676	11,568	1,883	295	1,588	6,534	2,642	3,892	1,68,558	71,321	97,237
		Urban	16	13	3	114	100	14	19	7	12	308	208	100	12,549	4,536	8,013
0001	Salema	Total	2,099	670	1,429	4,292	1,599	2,693	327	67	260	2,811	1,286	1,525	69,282	26,803	42,479
		Rural	2,099	670	1,429	4,292	1,599	2,693	327	67	260	2,811	1,286	1,525	69,282	26,803	42,479
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	2,145	434	1,711	2,604	677	1,927	1,079	113	966	1,628	671	957	38,302	16,694	21,608
		Rural	2,145	434	1,711	2,604	677	1,927	1,079	113	966	1,628	671	957	38,302	16,694	21,608
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	1,651	406	1,245	2,349	667	1,682	398	94	304	1,388	507	881	22,948	10,271	12,677
		Rural	1,651	406	1,245	2,349	667	1,682	398	94	304	1,388	507	881	22,948	10,271	12,677
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	716	252	464	3,962	1,065	2,897	48	15	33	214	27	187	13,497	6,405	7,092
		Rural	716	252	464	3,962	1,065	2,897	48	15	33	214	27	187	13,497	6,405	7,092

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	2,462	471	1,991	3,037	668	2,369	31	6	25	493	151	342	24,529	11,148	13,381
		Rural	2,462	471	1,991	3,037	668	2,369	31	6	25	493	151	342	24,529	11,148	13,381
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN																
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	6	6	-	22	21	1	1	-	1	68	41	27	3,543	1,387	2,156
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	8	6	2	21	14	7	14	6	8	212	147	65	5,137	1,830	3,307
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	2	1	1	71	65	6	4	1	3	28	20	8	3,869	1,319	2,550

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT i.e. URBAN BLOCK WISE FIGURES OF TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TEIBES POPULATION

Name of Town & Code No.	WARD No.	EB No.	No_HH	Population			SC Population			ST Population		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kamalpur NP	**Grand Total**		**1,259**	**5,143**	**2,707**	**2,436**	**653**	**343**	**310**	**429**	**295**	**134**
40301000	1	1	61	250	121	129	0	0	0	30	15	15
	2	2	159	738	369	369	139	74	65	18	7	11
	3	3	166	604	313	291	55	28	27	32	19	13
		4	100	421	204	217	122	65	57	3	2	1
	Ward 3Total		**266**	**1,025**	**517**	**508**	**177**	**93**	**84**	**35**	**21**	**14**
	4	5	143	528	275	253	32	14	18	41	22	19
		6	109	407	214	193	101	49	52	15	8	7
	Ward4 Total		**252**	**935**	**489**	**446**	**133**	**63**	**70**	**56**	**30**	**26**
	5	7	120	470	255	215	48	32	16	33	15	18
	6	8	155	787	457	330	77	35	42	224	188	36
	7	9	137	489	269	220	10	7	3	17	11	6
	8	10	109	449	230	219	69	39	30	16	8	8
Kanchanpur CT	**Grand Total**		**1,783**	**7,679**	**4,018**	**3,661**	**1,241**	**641**	**600**	**904**	**478**	**426**
40302000	1	1	153	712	384	328	93	56	37	13	6	7
		2	120	477	257	220	37	19	18	74	40	34
		3	173	588	312	276	115	62	53	181	98	83
		4	154	629	352	277	77	39	38	90	46	44
		5	164	671	342	329	112	54	58	42	23	19
		6	116	503	269	234	76	39	37	4	2	2
		7	106	486	243	243	31	17	14	27	14	13
		8	138	585	316	269	147	81	66	40	22	18
		9	180	809	398	411	100	49	51	61	27	34
		10	134	623	328	295	60	36	24	0	0	0
		11	89	404	206	198	9	5	4	146	72	74
		12	103	443	223	220	187	88	99	15	8	7
		13	153	749	388	361	197	96	101	211	120	91
Ambassa CT	**Grand Total**		**4,820**	**21,403**	**11,278**	**10,125**	**4,038**	**2,053**	**1,985**	**2,559**	**1,348**	**1,211**
40303000	1	1	85	413	218	195	25	13	12	70	40	30
		2	156	673	348	325	145	72	73	121	69	52
		3	161	772	426	346	133	70	63	52	33	19
		4	103	479	236	243	99	46	53	214	103	111
		5	135	532	264	268	64	29	35	71	40	31
		6	157	668	335	333	218	107	111	36	17	19
		7	119	608	303	305	129	72	57	0	0	0
		8	168	781	370	411	449	222	227	18	8	10
		9	27	149	67	82	0	0	0	149	67	82
		10	109	471	216	255	283	129	154	9	4	5
		11	28	294	259	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
		12	6	205	200	5	11	11	0	11	11	0

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK : DHALAI

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTE

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least	Total population (including institutional and houseless			Population in the age-group 0-6			Literates			Illiterates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
03	**Dhalai**	**Total**	**10,815**	**49,817**	**25,457**	**24,360**	**7,079**	**3,593**	**3,486**	**30,117**	**16,923**	**13,194**	**19,700**	**8,534**	**11,166**
		Rural	**9,975**	**46,379**	**23,702**	**22,677**	**6,647**	**3,375**	**3,272**	**27,773**	**15,614**	**12,159**	**18,606**	**8,088**	**10,518**
		Urban	**840**	**3,438**	**1,755**	**1,683**	**432**	**218**	**214**	**2,344**	**1,309**	**1,035**	**1,094**	**446**	**648**
0001	Salema	Total	7,264	33,911	17,261	16,650	4,856	2,479	2,377	20,337	11,385	8,952	13,574	5,876	7,698
		Rural	7,264	33,911	17,261	16,650	4,856	2,479	2,377	20,337	11,385	8,952	13,574	5,876	7,698
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	1,292	5,907	3,007	2,900	832	411	421	3,635	2,024	1,611	2,272	983	1,289
		Rural	1,292	5,907	3,007	2,900	832	411	421	3,635	2,024	1,611	2,272	983	1,289
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	537	2,273	1,191	1,082	318	154	164	1,422	832	590	851	359	492
		Rural	537	2,273	1,191	1,082	318	154	164	1,422	832	590	851	359	492
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	41	154	98	56	22	9	13	101	76	25	53	22	31
		Rural	41	154	98	56	22	9	13	101	76	25	53	22	31
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	841	4,134	2,145	1,989	619	322	297	2,278	1,297	981	1,856	848	1,008
		Rural	841	4,134	2,145	1,989	619	322	297	2,278	1,297	981	1,856	848	1,008
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN														
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	172	653	343	310	77	47	30	445	247	198	208	96	112
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	302	1,233	643	590	141	70	71	941	525	416	292	118	174
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	366	1,552	769	783	214	101	113	958	537	421	594	232	362

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/	Total workers			Main workers			Industrial category of main w							
									Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
03	**Dhalai**	**Total**	**16,706**	**12,904**	**3,802**	**13,096**	**11,206**	**1,890**	**3,525**	**3,232**	**293**	**3,170**	**2,750**	**420**	**171**	**111**
		Rural	**15,604**	**11,978**	**3,626**	**12,079**	**10,342**	**1,737**	**3,461**	**3,171**	**290**	**3,030**	**2,628**	**402**	**157**	**100**
		Urban	**1,102**	**926**	**176**	**1,017**	**864**	**153**	**64**	**61**	**3**	**140**	**122**	**18**	**14**	**11**
0001	Salema	Total	11,474	8,784	2,690	8,751	7,485	1,266	2,570	2,370	200	2,294	1,999	295	90	59
		Rural	11,474	8,784	2,690	8,751	7,485	1,266	2,570	2,370	200	2,294	1,999	295	90	59
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	1,964	1,549	415	1,642	1,382	260	315	295	20	366	307	59	41	19
		Rural	1,964	1,549	415	1,642	1,382	260	315	295	20	366	307	59	41	19
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	849	613	236	636	537	99	222	175	47	110	101	9	8	6
		Rural	849	613	236	636	537	99	222	175	47	110	101	9	8	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	87	74	13	79	73	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	1

		Rural	87	74	13	79	73	6	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	1,230	958	272	971	865	106	354	331	23	256	217	39	16	15
		Rural	1,230	958	272	971	865	106	354	331	23	256	217	39	16	15
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN															
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	192	156	36	172	143	29	5	5	-	26	22	4	-	-
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	409	356	53	364	322	42	10	10	-	29	26	3	11	9
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	501	414	87	481	399	82	49	46	3	85	74	11	3	2

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/	Other workers			Marginal workers			Industrial category of marginal workers					
									Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
03	**Dhalai**	**Total**	**6,230**	**5,113**	**1,117**	**3,610**	**1,698**	**1,912**	**631**	**283**	**348**	**1,797**	**827**	**970**
		Rural	**5,431**	**4,443**	**988**	**3,525**	**1,636**	**1,889**	**629**	**282**	**347**	**1,767**	**803**	**964**
		Urban	**799**	**670**	**129**	**85**	**62**	**23**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**24**	**6**
0001	Salema	Total	3,797	3,057	740	2,723	1,299	1,424	536	239	297	1,361	652	709
		Rural	3,797	3,057	740	2,723	1,299	1,424	536	239	297	1,361	652	709
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	920	761	159	322	167	155	13	12	1	115	65	50
		Rural	920	761	159	322	167	155	13	12	1	115	65	50
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	296	255	41	213	76	137	24	9	15	98	18	80
		Rural	296	255	41	213	76	137	24	9	15	98	18	80
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	73	68	5	8	1	7	-	-	-	5	1	4
		Rural	73	68	5	8	1	7	-	-	-	5	1	4
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	345	302	43	259	93	166	56	22	34	188	67	121
		Rural	345	302	43	259	93	166	56	22	34	188	67	121
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN													
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	141	116	25	20	13	7	1	1	-	6	5	1
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	314	277	37	45	34	11	-	-	-	8	5	3
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	344	277	67	20	15	5	1	-	1	16	14	2

			Industrial category of marginal workers						Non-workers		
			Household industry workers			Other workers					
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
03	**Dhalai**	**Total**	**153**	**25**	**128**	**1,029**	**563**	**466**	**33,111**	**12,553**	**20,558**
		Rural	**150**	**25**	**125**	**979**	**526**	**453**	**30,775**	**11,724**	**19,051**
		Urban	**3**	**-**	**3**	**50**	**37**	**13**	**2,336**	**829**	**1,507**
0001	Salema	Total	63	12	51	763	396	367	22,437	8,477	13,960

		Rural	63	12	51	763	396	367	22,437	8,477	13,960
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	71	8	63	123	82	41	3,943	1,458	2,485
		Rural	71	8	63	123	82	41	3,943	1,458	2,485
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	9	5	4	82	44	38	1,424	578	846
		Rural	9	5	4	82	44	38	1,424	578	846
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	1	-	1	2	-	2	67	24	43
		Rural	1	-	1	2	-	2	67	24	43
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	6	-	6	9	4	5	2,904	1,187	1,717
		Rural	6	-	6	9	4	5	2,904	1,187	1,717
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	-	-	-	13	7	6	461	187	274
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	3	-	3	34	29	5	824	287	537
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	-	-	-	3	1	2	1,051	355	696

workers
Females
31
60
57
3
31
31
-
22
22
-
2
2
-
1

1

-

1

1

-

-

2

1

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/	Number of households with at least	Total population (including institutional and houseless			Population in the age-group 0-6			Literates			Illiterates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
03	Dhalai	Total	33,234	1,66,326	85,099	81,227	30,215	15,415	14,800	61,867	39,715	22,152	1,04,459	45,384	59,075
		Rural	32,687	1,64,170	83,899	80,271	29,946	15,284	14,662	60,308	38,785	21,523	1,03,862	45,114	58,748
		Urban	547	2,156	1,200	956	269	131	138	1,559	930	629	597	270	327
0001	Salema	Total	6,042	29,122	14,718	14,404	4,748	2,415	2,333	14,906	8,731	6,175	14,216	5,987	8,229
		Rural	6,042	29,122	14,718	14,404	4,748	2,415	2,333	14,906	8,731	6,175	14,216	5,987	8,229
		Urban	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	8,833	44,063	22,579	21,484	7,950	4,094	3,856	19,275	12,253	7,022	24,788	10,326	14,462
		Rural	8,833	44,063	22,579	21,484	7,950	4,094	3,856	19,275	12,253	7,022	24,788	10,326	14,462
		Urban	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	6,308	31,656	16,135	15,521	5,824	2,927	2,897	11,385	7,226	4,159	20,271	8,909	11,362
		Rural	6,308	31,656	16,135	15,521	5,824	2,927	2,897	11,385	7,226	4,159	20,271	8,909	11,362
		Urban	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	5,180	26,078	13,390	12,688	4,824	2,466	2,358	6,091	4,454	1,637	19,987	8,936	11,051
		Rural	5,180	26,078	13,390	12,688	4,824	2,466	2,358	6,091	4,454	1,637	19,987	8,936	11,051
		Urban	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	6,324	33,251	17,077	16,174	6,600	3,382	3,218	8,651	6,121	2,530	24,600	10,956	13,644
		Rural	6,324	33,251	17,077	16,174	6,600	3,382	3,218	8,651	6,121	2,530	24,600	10,956	13,644
		Urban	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN														
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	100	429	295	134	48	27	21	339	230	109	90	65	25
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	250	965	508	457	111	56	55	779	431	348	186	77	109
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	197	762	397	365	110	48	62	441	269	172	321	128	193

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/	Total workers			Main workers			Industrial category					
									Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
03	Dhalai	Total	75,550	42,968	32,582	51,111	37,113	13,998	23,632	17,024	6,608	16,254	11,386	4,868
		Rural	74,792	42,346	32,446	50,418	36,539	13,879	23,574	16,968	6,606	16,227	11,364	4,863
		Urban	758	622	136	693	574	119	58	56	2	27	22	5
0001	Salema	Total	12,012	7,315	4,697	8,385	6,386	1,999	2,917	2,368	549	2,730	1,914	816
		Rural	12,012	7,315	4,697	8,385	6,386	1,999	2,917	2,368	549	2,730	1,914	816
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	19,095	10,942	8,153	13,382	9,751	3,631	6,054	4,350	1,704	3,419	2,335	1,084
		Rural	19,095	10,942	8,153	13,382	9,751	3,631	6,054	4,350	1,704	3,419	2,335	1,084
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	15,661	8,496	7,165	11,096	7,281	3,815	6,664	4,339	2,325	2,643	1,700	943
		Rural	15,661	8,496	7,165	11,096	7,281	3,815	6,664	4,339	2,325	2,643	1,700	943
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	13,387	7,293	6,094	8,517	5,951	2,566	1,831	1,207	624	5,815	4,084	1,731
		Rural	13,387	7,293	6,094	8,517	5,951	2,566	1,831	1,207	624	5,815	4,084	1,731
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

0005	Dumburnagar	Total	14,637	8,300	6,337	9,038	7,170	1,868	6,108	4,704	1,404	1,620	1,331	289
		Rural	14,637	8,300	6,337	9,038	7,170	1,868	6,108	4,704	1,404	1,620	1,331	289
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN													
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	155	139	16	144	128	16	27	27	-	10	10	-
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	326	249	77	308	244	64	8	6	2	5	3	2
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	277	234	43	241	202	39	23	23	-	12	9	3

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/	of main workers						Industrial category of marginal workers					
			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
03	Dhalai	Total	556	358	198	10,669	8,345	2,324	24,439	5,855	18,584	7,177	1,571	5,606
		Rural	554	358	196	10,063	7,849	2,214	24,374	5,807	18,567	7,175	1,569	5,606
		Urban	2	0	2	606	496	110	65	48	17	2	2	-
0001	Salema	Total	175	134	41	2,563	1,970	593	3,627	929	2,698	809	182	627
		Rural	175	134	41	2,563	1,970	593	3,627	929	2,698	809	182	627
		Urban	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Manu	Total	279	168	111	3,630	2,898	732	5,713	1,191	4,522	1,796	338	1,458
		Rural	279	168	111	3,630	2,898	732	5,713	1,191	4,522	1,796	338	1,458
		Urban	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ambassa	Total	34	17	17	1,755	1,225	530	4,565	1,215	3,350	1,513	363	1,150
		Rural	34	17	17	1,755	1,225	530	4,565	1,215	3,350	1,513	363	1,150
		Urban	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Chhamanu	Total	46	21	25	825	639	186	4,870	1,342	3,528	698	251	447
		Rural	46	21	25	825	639	186	4,870	1,342	3,528	698	251	447
		Urban	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	20	18	2	1,290	1,117	173	5,599	1,130	4,469	2,359	435	1,924
		Rural	20	18	2	1,290	1,117	173	5,599	1,130	4,469	2,359	435	1,924
		Urban	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN													
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	0	0	0	107	91	16	11	11	-	1	1	-
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	2	0	2	293	235	58	18	5	13	1	1	-
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	0	0	0	206	170	36	36	32	4	-	-	-

			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
03	Dhalai	Total	12,712	3,172	9,540	1,349	181	1,168	3,201	931	2,270	90,776	42,131	48,645
		Rural	12,667	3,133	9,534	1,348	181	1,167	3,184	924	2,260	89,378	41,553	47,825
		Urban	45	39	6	1	-	1	17	7	10	1,398	578	820
0001	Salema	Total	1,951	516	1,435	143	26	117	724	205	519	17,110	7,403	9,707
		Rural	1,951	516	1,435	143	26	117	724	205	519	17,110	7,403	9,707
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
0002	Manu	Total	2,094	467	1,627	835	77	758	988	309	679	24,968	11,637	13,331
		Rural	2,094	467	1,627	835	77	758	988	309	679	24,968	11,637	13,331

		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
0003	Ambassa	Total	1,908	531	1,377	325	65	260	819	256	563	15,995	7,639	8,356
		Rural	1,908	531	1,377	325	65	260	819	256	563	15,995	7,639	8,356
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
0004	Chhamanu	Total	3,948	1,061	2,887	30	9	21	194	21	173	12,691	6,097	6,594
		Rural	3,948	1,061	2,887	30	9	21	194	21	173	12,691	6,097	6,594
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
0005	Dumburnagar	Total	2,766	558	2,208	15	4	11	459	133	326	18,614	8,777	9,837
		Rural	2,766	558	2,208	15	4	11	459	133	326	18,614	8,777	9,837
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	URBAN													
40301000	Kamalpur NP	Urban	9	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	274	156	118
40302000	Kanchanpur CT	Urban	7	3	4	1	-	1	9	1	8	639	259	380
40303000	Ambassa CT	Urban	29	27	2	-	-	-	7	5	2	485	163	322

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**2.4**	**1,259**	**5,143**	**2,707**	**2,436**	**519**	**280**	**239**	**653**	**343**	**310**	**429**	**295**	**134**
0001	Ward No. 1	NA	61	250	121	129	26	14	12	0	0	0	30	15	15
0002	Ward No. 2	NA	159	738	369	369	89	38	51	139	74	65	18	7	11
0003	Ward No. 3	NA	266	1,025	517	508	104	59	45	177	93	84	35	21	14
0004	Ward No. 4	NA	252	935	489	446	102	53	49	133	63	70	56	30	26
0005	Ward No. 5	NA	120	470	255	215	55	32	23	48	32	16	33	15	18
0006	Ward No. 6	NA	155	787	457	330	60	31	29	77	35	42	224	188	36
0007	Ward No. 7	NA	137	489	269	220	39	25	14	10	7	3	17	11	6
0008	Ward No. 8	NA	109	449	230	219	44	28	16	69	39	30	16	8	8
40302000	**Kanchanpur CT**	**4.8**	**1,783**	**7,679**	**4,018**	**3,661**	**830**	**430**	**400**	**1,233**	**643**	**590**	**965**	**508**	**457**
0001	Ward No. 1		1,783	7,679	4,018	3,661	830	430	400	1,233	643	590	965	508	457
40303000	**Ambassa CT**	**10.8**	**1,255**	**6,045**	**3,242**	**2,803**	**785**	**384**	**401**	**1,552**	**769**	**783**	**762**	**397**	**365**
0001	Ward No. 1		1,255	6,045	3,242	2,803	785	384	401	1,552	769	783	762	397	365

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
											Main workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**4,179**	**2,255**	**1,924**	**964**	**452**	**512**	**1,600**	**1,320**	**280**	**1,503**	**1,252**	**251**	**111**	**107**	**4**
0001	Ward No. 1	222	106	116	28	15	13	60	46	14	58	44	14	17	15	2
0002	Ward No. 2	477	262	215	261	107	154	185	166	19	184	166	18	39	39	0
0003	Ward No. 3	837	439	398	188	78	110	315	261	54	278	239	39	13	13	0
0004	Ward No. 4	764	419	345	171	70	101	314	246	68	296	233	63	5	4	1
0005	Ward No. 5	406	222	184	64	33	31	132	113	19	132	113	19	0	0	0

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**2.4**	**1,259**	**5,143**	**2,707**	**2,436**	**519**	**280**	**239**	**653**	**343**	**310**	**429**	**295**	**134**	
0006	Ward No. 6	677	382	295	110	75	35	251	213	38	231	198	33	35	35	0
0007	Ward No. 7	446	244	202	43	25	18	181	148	33	181	148	33	1	0	1
0008	Ward No. 8	350	181	169	99	49	50	162	127	35	143	111	32	1	1	0
40302000	**Kanchanpur CT**	**6,252**	**3,417**	**2,835**	**1,427**	**601**	**826**	**2,542**	**2,188**	**354**	**2,287**	**2,015**	**272**	**61**	**59**	**2**
0001	Ward No. 1	6,252	3,417	2,835	1,427	601	826	2,542	2,188	354	2,287	2,015	272	61	59	2
40303000	**Ambassa CT**	**4,156**	**2,477**	**1,679**	**1,889**	**765**	**1,124**	**2,176**	**1,923**	**253**	**2,071**	**1,836**	**235**	**198**	**192**	**6**
0001	Ward No. 1	4,156	2,477	1,679	1,889	765	1,124	2,176	1,923	253	2,071	1,836	235	198	192	6

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Industrial category of main workers									Industrial category of main workers					
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**114**	**104**	**10**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1,274**	**1,038**	**236**	**97**	**68**	**29**	**6**	**6**	**0**
0001	Ward No. 1	2	2	0	0	0	0	39	27	12	2	2	0	0	0	0
0002	Ward No. 2	80	71	9	1	0	1	64	56	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
0003	Ward No. 3	6	6	0	1	1	0	258	219	39	37	22	15	1	1	0
0004	Ward No. 4	1	0	1	2	2	0	288	227	61	18	13	5	0	0	0
0005	Ward No. 5	5	5	0	0	0	0	127	108	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
0006	Ward No. 6	11	11	0	0	0	0	185	152	33	20	15	5	3	3	0
0007	Ward No. 7	3	3	0	0	0	0	177	145	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
0008	Ward No. 8	6	6	0	0	0	0	136	104	32	19	16	3	2	2	0
40302000	**Kanchanpur CT**	**93**	**87**	**6**	**34**	**26**	**8**	**2,099**	**1,843**	**256**	**255**	**173**	**82**	**8**	**6**	**2**
0001	Ward No. 1	93	87	6	34	26	8	2,099	1,843	256	255	173	82	8	6	2
40303000	**Ambassa CT**	**278**	**241**	**37**	**16**	**11**	**5**	**1,579**	**1,392**	**187**	**105**	**87**	**18**	**2**	**1**	**1**
0001	Ward No. 1	278	241	37	16	11	5	1,579	1,392	187	105	87	18	2	1	1

Industrial category of main workers

URBAN PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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			Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**2.4**	**1,259**	**5,143**	**2,707**	**2,436**	**519**	**280**	**239**	**653**	**343**	**310**	**429**	**295**	**134**

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
40301000	**Kamalpur NP**	**22**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**68**	**41**	**27**	**3,543**	**1,387**	**2,156**
0001	Ward No. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	190	75	115
0002	Ward No. 2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	203	350
0003	Ward No. 3	4	4	0	0	0	0	32	17	15	710	256	454
0004	Ward No. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	13	5	621	243	378
0005	Ward No. 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	142	196
0006	Ward No. 6	9	9	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	536	244	292
0007	Ward No. 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	121	187
0008	Ward No. 8	8	8	0	1	0	1	8	6	2	287	103	184
40302000	**Kanchanpur CT**	**21**	**14**	**7**	**14**	**6**	**8**	**212**	**147**	**65**	**5,137**	**1,830**	**3,307**
0001	Ward No. 1	21	14	7	14	6	8	212	147	65	5,137	1,830	3,307
40303000	**Ambassa CT**	**71**	**65**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**28**	**20**	**8**	**3,869**	**1,319**	**2,550**
0001	Ward No. 1	71	65	6	4	1	3	28	20	8	3,869	1,319	2,550

ANNEXURE -II(a)

SELECTED INDICATORS ON FEMALE NUPTIALITY, 1991

Total/ Rural/ Urban	No of currently married woman and % to Female population					
			Who married during			
	Total		1981-86		1986-91	
	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	562,675 (42.01)	13,7217 (40.77)	95,498	23,413	80,709	23,360
Rural	473,441 (41.79)	12,5025 (40.59)	79,651	21,260	67,146	18,309
Urban	89,234 (43.25)	12,192 (41.14)	15,847	2,153	13,563	2,051

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of currently married women with age at marriage below 18					
			who married during			
	Total		1981-86		1986-91	
	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	55.34	54.63	48.27	46.85	40.55	38.04
Rural	56.56	55.48	50.58	48.36	42.92	39.57
Urban	48.94	46.08	36.69	31.86	28.84	24.46

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

In Tripura and North Tripura district at the level of total, rural and urban no. of currently married women as % to female population vary in the range of 41-43%.

On the other hand, %of currently married women with age at marriage below 18 share nearly 55% to total women in rural areas of State and District and 46-49% in urban areas of State and District. During 1981-91 age at marriage below 18 show declining trend means females in Tripura prefer late marriage.

ANNEXURE-II(b)

CHILD MORTALITY INDICATORS, 1991

Persons/ Males/ Females	q1		q2		q5	
	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P	82	96	94	117	101	121
M	81	98	96	121	102	122
F	84	94	85	106	100	120

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

In all category of q1, q2 & q5 child mortality in North Tripura district is very high comparatively to state of Tripura i.e. 14 points(q1), 23points(q2) & 20 points(q5) in all persons.

ANNEXURE III (a)

VARIOUS MEASURES OF FERTILITY AND MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1991

Total/ Rural/ Urban	CBR		TFR		CWR(0-4)		CWR(5-9)	
	Tripura	NorthTripura	Tripura	NorthTripura	Tripura	NorthTripura	Tripura	NorthTripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
T	37.65	38.67	4.91	5.1	514	543	685	689
R	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	552	564	733	716
U	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	335	355	461	443

Mean age at marriage of currently married women					
Total		who married during			
		1981-86		1986-91	
Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
10	11	12	13	14	15
17.82	17.88	18.40	18.51	19.06	19.26
17.70	17.80	18.18	18.36	18.80	19.09
18.47	18.74	19.47	19.96	20.30	20.77

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

Crude birth rate and total fertility rate regarding whole state and North Tripura district are more or less similar.

Child-women ratio in the range of 0-4 in North Tripura is higher than the state at all levels i.e. 29 points(total), 12 points(rural) and 20 points (urban),but in the range of 5-9 North Tripura district is in better position comparatively the state mainly in rural and urban areas.

Mean age at marriage of currently married women is in the range of 18-19 at state and district level. Mean age at marriage shows upward trend during decade of 1981-91.

ANNEXURE - III(b)

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY & AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES, 1991

Specific age group	ASFR Per 1000 women		ASMFR Per 1000 women	
	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	3	4	5
15-19	44	44	182	195
20-24	156	164	222	241
25-29	157	178	178	205
30-34	118	134	128	147
35-39	78	89	85	98
40-44	48	55	54	63
45-49	28	27	38	330

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

Age specific fertility & age specific marital fertility rates in North Tripura are comparatively higher than state average in maximum age groups.It is observable that women in the age group of 20-34 are very high fertile i.e., contribute more than 60% to total fertility.

ANNEXURE IV(a)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBITION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1991 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

Place of birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of migrants	**808,645**	**361,223**	**447,422**	**651,836**	**286,415**	**365,421**	**156,809**	**74,808**	**82,001**
	(100)	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**
Born elsewhere in the distict of enumeration									
	264,711	90,381	174,330	222,487	73,325	149,162	42,224	17,056	25,168
% to total migrants	32.74	25.02	38.96	34.13	25.60	40.82	26.93	22.80	30.69
Born in other disticts of the state									
	63,177	25,814	37,363	46,609	18,616	27,993	16,568	7,198	9,370
% to total migrants	7.81	7.15	8.35	7.15	6.50	7.66	10.57	9.62	11.43
States in India beyond the state of enumeration									
	38,907	18,201	20,706	24,994	11,401	13,593	13,913	6,800	7,113
% to total migrants	4.81	5.04	4.63	3.83	3.98	3.72	8.87	9.09	8.67
Assam	17,902	6,449	11,453	12,593	4,367	8,226	5,309	2,082	3,227
Bihar	6,648	4,239	2,409	4,533	2,798	1,735	2,115	1,441	674
West Bengal	5,419	2,627	2,792	2,226	1,118	1,108	3,193	1,509	1,684
Uttar Pradesh	1,899	1,201	698	1,024	707	317	875	494	381
Born Aboad									
	436,920	222,887	214,033	352,875	179,150	173,725	84,045	43,737	40,308
% to total migrants	54.03	61.70	47.84	54.14	62.55	47.54	53.60	58.47	49.16
Bangladesh	436,146	221,360	212,786	350,884	178,050	172,834	83,262	43,310	39,952
Unclassifiable									
	4,930	3,940	990	4,871	3,923	948	59	17	42
% to total migrants	0.61	1.09	0.22	0.75	1.37	0.26	0.04	0.02	0.05

ANNEXURE IV(a)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

Place of birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of migrants:	**939,052**	**394,292**	**544,760**	**714,741**	**288,226**	**426,515**	**224,311**	**106,066**	**118,245**
Born elsewhere in the distict of enumeration :									
	476,680	171,800	304,880	372,282	124,639	247,643	104,398	47,161	57,237
% to total migrants :	50.76	43.57	55.97	52.09	43.24	58.06	46.54	44.46	48.41
Born in other disticts of the state :									
	99,669	39,727	59,942	66,652	24,964	41,688	33,017	14,763	18,254
% to total migrants :	10.61	10.08	11.00	9.33	8.66	9.77	14.72	13.92	15.44
States in India beyond the state of enumeration :									
	62,890	30,060	32,830	48,525	23,201	25,324	14,365	6,859	7,506
% to total migrants :	6.70	7.62	6.03	6.79	8.05	5.94	6.40	6.47	6.35
Mizoram	26,403	13,610	12,793	26,361	13,585	12,776	42	25	17
Assam	18,008	6,219	11,789	12,220	3,964	8,256	5,788	2,255	3,533
West Bengal	4,498	2,164	2,334	1,665	846	819	2,833	1,318	1,515
Bihar	4,124	2,779	1,345	2,129	1,368	761	1,995	1,411	584
Jharkhand	2,523	1,328	1,195	2,236	1,177	1,059	287	151	136
Uttar Pradesh	1,578	963	615	785	536	249	793	427	366
Meghalaya	866	376	490	461	204	257	405	172	233
Orissa	595	337	258	407	241	166	188	96	92
Born Aboad :	299,813	152,705	147,108	227,282	115,422	111,860	72,531	37,283	35,248
% to total migrants :	31.93	38.73	27.00	31.80	40.05	26.23	32.34	35.15	29.81
Bangladesh :	298,889	152,179	146,710	226,636	115,059	111,577	72,253	37,120	35,133

ANNEXURE IV(a)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 1991 CENSUS (NORTH TRIPURA)

Place of birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of migrants	**196,852**	**89,032**	**107,820**	**168,189**	**75,442**	**92,747**	**28,663**	**13,590**	**15,073**
	(100)	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**	**(100)**
Born elsewhere in the distict of enumeration									
	71,181	25,550	45,631	61,998	21,663	40,335	9,183	3,887	5,296
% to total migrants	36.16	28.70	42.32	36.86	28.71	43.49	32.04	28.60	35.14
Born in other disticts of the state									
	20,045	9,522	10,523	16,167	7,556	8,611	3,878	1,966	1,912
% to total migrants	10.18	10.70	9.76	9.61	10.02	9.28	13.53	14.47	12.68
States in India beyond the state of enumeration									
	19,939	8,367	11,572	15,644	6,465	9,179	4,295	1,902	2,393
% to total migrants	10.13	9.40	10.73	9.30	8.57	9.90	14.98	14.00	15.88
Assam	13,228	4,494	8,734	10,447	3,475	6,972	2,781	1,019	1,762
W. Bengal	990	496	494	634	333	301	356	163	193
Born Aboad	81,754	42,143	39,611	70,468	36,323	34,145	11,286	5,820	5,466
% to total migrants	41.53	47.33	36.74	41.90	48.15	36.82	39.37	42.83	36.26
Bangladesh	81,009	41,738	39,271	69,849	35,986	33,863	11,190	5,752	5,408
Unclassifiable	3,933	3,450	483	3,912	3,435	477	21	15	6
% to total migrants	2.00	3.88	0.45	2.33	4.55	0.51	0.07	0.11	0.04

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE IV(a)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2001 CENSUS (DHALAI DISTRICT)

Place of birth	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of migrants	**63,210**	**28,239**	**34,971**	**53,859**	**23,530**	**30,329**	**9,351**	**4,709**	**4,642**
Born elsewhere in the distict of enumeration									
	32,406	13,973	18,433	27,949	11,615	16,334	4,457	2,358	2,099
% to total migrants	51.27	49.48	52.71	51.89	49.36	53.86	47.66	50.07	45.22
Born in other disticts of the state									
	12,627	5,092	7,535	10,110	3,971	6,139	2,517	1,121	1,396
% to total migrants	19.98	18.03	21.55	18.77	16.88	20.24	26.92	23.81	30.07
States in India beyond the state of enumeration									
	2,104	1,066	1,038	1,672	830	842	432	236	196
% to total migrants	3.33	3.77	2.97	3.10	3.53	2.78	4.62	5.01	4.22
Mizoram	25	13	12	18	8	10	7	5	2
Assam	850	334	516	706	270	436	144	64	80
West Bengal	184	92	92	126	63	63	58	29	29
Bihar	401	273	128	259	179	80	142	94	48
Jharkhand	107	68	39	91	55	36	16	13	3
Uttar Pradesh	110	67	43	92	58	34	18	9	9
Meghalaya	21	9	12	19	8	11	2	1	1
Orissa	92	46	46	82	43	39	10	3	7
Born Aboad	16,073	8,108	7,965	14,128	7,114	7,014	1,945	994	951
% to total migrants	25.43	28.71	22.78	26.23	30.23	23.13	20.80	21.11	20.49
Bangladesh	15,976	8,057	7,919	14,052	7,074	6,978	1,924	983	941

A person is considered as **migrant by place of birth** if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of birth. Out of 32 lakh people in the state, 9.4 lakh or 29.4% of total population were reported as migrants by place of birth. This proportion is identical with percent of 29.3 in 1991 Census.The decadal growth of migrants (16.1%) is similar with the growth of total population. In 1991 Census, highest share of 54% were reported in the category of Born Abroad followed by category of Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration (33%) but in Census, 2001, reversibly category of born elsewhere in the district of enumeration (51%) was placed in Ist position followed by Born Abroad (32%).Except category of Born Abroad, in other categories, female migrants were higher than male migrants in both censuses. In respect of inter-state migration, Assam was main contributor to total migrants followed by Bihar in 1991 and as per 2001 census, Mizoram was in Ist position followed by Assam.

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable. Out of 3.1 lakh people in Dhalai district, 63 thousand or 20.5% of total population were reported as migrants by place of birth. Categories of Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration(51% of total migrants), Born Abroad (25%) and Born in the other districts of the state(20%) played main role in total migrants as per Census, 2001. Overall female migrants were higher than male migrants in 2001 census. In respect of inter-state migration, Assam and Bihar were main contributors to total migrants.

ANNEXURE IV(b)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, 1991 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Migrants			%distribution of Total Migrants		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	T	812,139	362,530	449,609	100	100	100
No. of migrants	R	654,487	287,371	367,116	100	100	100
	U	157,652	75,159	82,493	100	100	100
Elswhere in the district of enumeration							
	T	322,945	117,355	205,590	39.76	45.73	45.73
	R	266,460	93,161	173,299	40.71	32.42	47.21
	U	56,485	24,194	32,291	35.83	39.14	39.14
In other districts of the state of enumeration							
	T	73,381	30,959	42,422	9.04	9.44	9.44
	R	53,906	22,204	31,702	8.24	7.73	8.64
	U	19,475	8,755	10,720	12.35	13.00	13.00
State in India beyond the state of enumeration							
	T	41,335	19,785	21,550	5.09	4.79	4.79
	R	26,767	12,519	14,248	4.09	4.36	3.88
	U	14,568	7,266	7,302	9.24	8.85	8.85
Last Residence outside India							
	T	369,540	190,500	179,040	45.50	39.82	39.82
	R	302,465	155,565	146,900	46.21	54.13	40.01
	U	67,075	34,935	32,140	42.55	38.96	38.96
Unclassifiable							
	T	4,938	3,931	1,007	0.61	0.22	0.22
	R	4,889	3,922	967	0.60	1.08	0.26
	U	49	9	40	0.03	0.05	0.05

ANNEXURE IV(b)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, 2001 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Migrants			%distribution of Total Migrants		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	T	**961,653**	**403,929**	**557,724**	**100**	**100**	**100**
No. of migrants	**R**	**732,673**	**295,695**	**436,978**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	U	**228,980**	**108,234**	**120,746**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Elswhere in the district of enumeration							
	T	536,875	198,802	338,073	55.83	49.22	60.62
	R	414,454	142,857	271,597	56.57	48.31	62.15
	U	122,421	55,945	66,476	53.46	51.69	55.05
In other districts of the state of enumeration							
	T	99,369	39,631	59,738	10.33	9.81	10.71
	R	66,483	24,895	41,588	9.07	8.42	9.52
	U	32,886	14,736	18,150	14.36	13.61	15.03
State in India beyond the state of enumeration							
	T	63,778	30,504	33,274	6.63	7.55	5.97
	R	49,728	23,732	25,996	6.79	8.03	5.95
	U	14,050	6,772	7,278	6.14	6.26	6.03
Last Residence outside India							
	T	261,631	134,992	126,639	27.21	33.42	22.71
	R	202,008	104,211	97,797	27.57	35.24	22.38
	U	59,623	30,781	28,842	26.04	28.44	23.89

ANNEXURE IV(b)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, 1991 CENSUS (NORTH TRIPURA)

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Migrants			%distribution of Total Migrants		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	T	197,853	89,417	108,436	100	100	100
No. of migrants	R	169,006	75,737	93,239	100	100	100
	U	28,847	13,680	15,167	100	100	100
Elswhere in the district of enumeration							
	T	83,376	31,157	52,219	42.14	34.84	48.16
	R	71,922	26,112	45,810	42.56	34.48	49.13
	U	11,454	5,045	6,409	39.71	36.88	42.26
In other districts of the state of enumeration							
	T	22,716	10,875	11,841	11.48	12.16	10.92
	R	18,258	8,594	9,664	10.80	11.35	10.36
	U	4,458	2,281	2,177	15.45	16.67	14.35
State in India beyond the state of enumeration							
	T	21,644	9,357	12,287	10.94	10.46	11.33
	R	16,962	7,234	9,728	10.04	9.55	10.43
	U	4,682	2,123	2,559	16.23	15.52	16.87
Last Residence outside India							
	T	66,189	34,587	31,602	33.45	38.68	29.14
	R	57,947	30,363	27,584	34.29	40.09	29.58
	U	8,242	4,224	4,018	28.57	30.88	26.49
Unclassifiable							
	T	3,928	3,441	487	1.99	3.85	0.45
	R	3,917	3,434	483	2.32	4.53	0.52
	U	11	7	4	0.04	0.05	0.03

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE IV (b)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE 2001 CENSUS (DHALAI DISTRICT)

Place of last residence	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Migrants			%distribution of Total Migrants		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	T	**63,728**	**28,466**	**35,262**	**100**	**100**	**100**
No. of migrants	**R**	**54,316**	**23,728**	**30,588**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	U	**9,412**	**4,738**	**4,674**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Elswhere in the district of enumeration							
	T	34,319	14,917	19,402	53.85	52.40	55.02
	R	29,601	12,438	17,163	54.50	52.42	56.11
	U	4,718	2,479	2,239	50.13	52.32	47.90
In other districts of the state of enumeration							
	T	12,620	5,087	7,533	19.80	17.87	21.36
	R	10,030	3,926	6,104	18.47	16.55	19.96
	U	2,590	1,161	1,429	27.52	24.50	30.57
State in India beyond the state of enumeration							
	T	2,048	1,013	1,035	3.21	3.56	2.94
	R	1,611	777	834	2.97	3.27	2.73
	U	437	236	201	4.64	4.98	4.30
Last Residence outside India							
	T	14,741	7,449	7,292	23.13	26.17	20.68
	R	13,074	6,587	6,487	24.07	27.76	21.21
	U	1,667	862	805	17.71	18.19	17.22

A person is considered as **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.

The data on migration by last residence in Tripura as per Census 2001, shows that the total no. of migrants were 9.6 lakh. Out of these migrants, 56% were found to be from within the district. During 1991-2001 no. of migrants by place of last residence increased by 18.4%.Share of migrants by place of last residence to total population was recorded 29.5% in 1991 and 30.1% in 2001. In census 1991,highest share of 45% was under category of last residence outside India followed by elsewhere in the district of enumeration (40%) and in Census 2001 highest percentage was recorded under category of elsewhere in the district of enumeration(56%) followed by Last residence outside India(27%). Overall female migrants were higher than male migrants in both censuses.

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable. As per Census 2001, migrants by last residence in Dhalai district were 64 thousand. Out of these migrants, 54% were found to be from within the district followed by Last Residence outside India(23%) and In other districts of the state of enumeration(20%).Share of migrants by place of last residence to total population was recorded 20.7% in 2001. Overall female migrants were higher than male migrants in 2001 census.

ANNEXURE- V

MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTH TRIPURA AS PER 1991 CENSUS

Sl. No	State/ District/ tahsil	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Hindus			% of total Population	Muslims			% of total Population
			P	M	F	P	M	F		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TRIPURA	T	2,757,205	1,417,930	1,339,275	2,384,934	1,226,645	1,158,289	86.50	196,495	100,799	95,696	7.13
		R	2,335,484	1,202,529	1,132,955	1,977,471	1,018,725	958,746	84.67	184,647	94,665	89,982	7.91
		U	421,721	215,401	206,320	407,463	207,920	199,543	96.62	11,848	6,134	5,714	2.81
2	NORTH TRIPURA DIST.	T	697,330	359,688	337,642	565,224	291,487	273,737	81.06	68,450	35,173	33,277	9.82
		R	636,326	328,322	308,004	507,851	262,034	245,817	79.81	65,746	33,774	31,972	10.33
		U	61,004	31,366	29,638	57,373	29,453	27,920	94.05	2,704	1,399	1,305	4.43
1	Kanchanpur Dev.Block	T	104,743	54,304	50,439	74,540	38,670	35,870	71.16	996	548	448	0.95
		R	104,743	54,304	50,439	74,540	38,670	35,870	71.16	996	548	448	0.95
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
2	Panisagar Dev Block	T	169,328	87,070	82,258	131,100	67,409	63,691	77.42	35,647	18,276	17,371	21.05
		R	169,328	87,070	82,258	131,100	67,409	63,691	77.42	35,647	18,276	17,371	21.05
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
3	Chhamanu Dev. Block	T	86,948	45,178	41,770	66,999	34,730	32,269	77.06	725	421	304	0.83
		R	86,948	45,178	41,770	66,999	34,730	32,269	77.06	725	421	304	0.83
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
4	Kumarghat Dev. Block	T	136,372	69,890	66,482	106,363	54,579	51,784	77.99	24,133	12,326	11,807	17.70
		R	136,372	69,890	66,482	106,363	54,579	51,784	77.99	24,133	12,326	11,807	17.70
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
5	Salema Dev. Block	T	138,935	71,880	67,055	128,849	66,646	62,203	92.74	4,245	2,203	2,042	3.06
		R	138,935	71,880	67,055	128,849	66,646	62,203	92.74	4,245	2,203	2,042	3.06
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	TOTAL URBAN	U	61,004	31,366	29,638	57,373	29,453	27,920	94.05	2,704	1,399	1,305	4.43
I	Dharmanagar N.A.	U	25,897	13,259	12,638	24,879	12,695	12,184	96.07	953	523	430	3.68
II	Kailasahar N.A.	U	16,166	8,268	7,898	14,627	7,482	7,145	90.48	1,323	660	663	8.18
III	Kumarghat N.A.	U	14,641	7,588	7,053	13,646	7,069	6,577	93.20	365	183	182	2.49
IV	Kamalpur N.A.	U	4,300	2,251	2,049	4,221	2,207	2,014	98.16	63	33	30	1.47

ANNEXURE- V

MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF NORTH TRIPURA AS PER 1991 CENSUS

Sl. No	Christians			% of total	Sikhs			% of total	Buddhists			% of total	Jains			% of total
	P	M	F	population	P	M	F	population	P	M	F	population	P	M	F	population
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	46,472	24,202	22,270	1.69	740	636	104	0.03	128,260	65,465	62,795	4.65	301	181	120	0.01
	45,265	23,522	21,743	1.94	692	610	82	0.03	127,323	64,949	62,374	5.45	85	57	28	0.00
	1,207	680	527	0.29	48	26	22	0.01	937	516	421	0.22	216	124	92	0.05
2	26,646	13,748	12,898	3.82	159	143	16	0.02	36,722	19,054	17,668	5.27	129	83	46	0.02
	26,277	13,540	12,737	4.13	148	138	10	0.02	36,228	18,786	17,442	5.69	76	50	26	0.01
	369	208	161	0.60	11	5	6	0.02	494	268	226	0.81	53	33	20	0.09
1	11,561	5,955	5,606	11.04	7	5	2	0.01	17,607	9,103	8,504	16.81	32	23	9	0.03
	11,561	5,955	5,606	11.04	7	5	2	0.01	17,607	9,103	8,504	16.81	32	23	9	0.03
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
2	2,156	1,138	1,018	1.27	55	47	8	0.03	336	178	158	0.20	34	22	12	0.02
	2,156	1,138	1,018	1.27	55	47	8	0.03	336	178	158	0.20	34	22	12	0.02
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
3	4,457	2,302	2,155	5.13	50	50	0	0.06	14,707	7,670	7,037	16.91	10	5	5	0.01
	4,457	2,302	2,155	5.13	50	50	0	0.06	14,707	7,670	7,037	16.91	10	5	5	0.01
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
4	4,572	2,331	2,241	3.35	0	0	0	0.00	1,304	654	650	0.96	0	0	0	0.00
	4,572	2,331	2,241	3.35	0	0	0	0.00	1,304	654	650	0.96	0	0	0	0.00
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
5	3,531	1,814	1,717	2.54	36	36	0	0.03	2,274	1,181	1,093	1.64	0	0	0	0.00
	3,531	1,814	1,717	2.54	36	36	0	0.03	2,274	1,181	1,093	1.64	0	0	0	0.00
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	369	208	161	0.60	11	5	6	0.02	494	268	226	0.81	53	33	20	0.09
I	17	9	8	0.07	0	0	0	0.00	45	30	15	0.17	3	2	1	0.01
II	98	59	39	0.61	0	0	0	0.00	68	36	32	0.42	50	31	19	0.31
III	245	133	112	1.67	11	5	6	0.08	374	198	176	2.55	0	0	0	0.00
IV	9	7	2	0.21	0	0	0	0.00	7	4	3	0.16	0	0	0	0.00

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE V

MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF DHALAI AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Hindus			% of total population	Muslims			% of total population
			P	M	F	P	M	F		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TRIPURA	**T**	3,199,203	1,642,225	1,556,978	2,739,310	1,405,428	1,333,882	85.62	254,442	130,788	123,654	7.95
		R	2,653,453	1,363,638	1,289,815	2,217,025	1,139,427	1,077,598	83.55	236,748	121,586	115,162	8.92
		U	545,750	278,587	267,163	522,285	266,001	256,284	95.70	17,694	9,202	8,492	3.24
	Dhalai	**T**	307,868	159,095	148,773	257,834	133,242	124,592	83.75	6,583	3,470	3,113	2.14
		R	289,001	149,128	139,873	239,482	123,589	115,893	82.87	6,436	3,385	3,051	2.23
		U	18,867	9,967	8,900	18,352	9,653	8,699	97.27	147	85	62	0.78
1	Salema	T	109,324	55,712	53,612	101,787	51,832	49,955	93.11	5,154	2,617	2,537	4.71
		R	109,324	55,712	53,612	101,787	51,832	49,955	93.11	5,154	2,617	2,537	4.71
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Manu	T	65,861	34,268	31,593	52,749	27,482	25,267	80.09	774	433	341	1.18
		R	65,861	34,268	31,593	52,749	27,482	25,267	80.09	774	433	341	1.18
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Ambassa	T	57,321	29,742	27,579	49,253	25,613	23,640	85.92	211	146	65	0.37
		R	43,597	22,482	21,115	35,875	18,564	17,311	82.29	161	109	52	0.37
		U	13,724	7,260	6,464	13,378	7,049	6,329	97.48	50	37	13	0.36
4	Chhamanu	T	28,097	14,767	13,330	18,401	9,729	8,672	65.49	221	143	78	0.79
		R	28,097	14,767	13,330	18,401	9,729	8,672	65.49	221	143	78	0.79
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Dumburnagar	T	42,122	21,899	20,223	30,670	15,982	14,688	72.81	126	83	43	0.30
		R	42,122	21,899	20,223	30,670	15,982	14,688	72.81	126	83	43	0.30
		U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL URBAN		**U**	18,867	9,967	8,900	18,352	9,653	8,699	97.27	147	85	62	0.78
I	Kamalpur (NP	U	5,143	2,707	2,436	4,974	2,604	2,370	96.71	97	48	49	1.89
II	Kanchanpur (C	U	7,679	4,018	3,661	7,486	3,915	3,571	97.49	22	16	6	0.29
III	Ambassa (CT)	U	6,045	3,242	2,803	5,892	3,134	2,758	97.47	28	21	7	0.46

ANNEXURE V

MAIN RELIGIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF DHALAI AS PER 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Christians			% of total popul ation	Sikhs			% of total popul ation	Buddhists			% of total popul ation	Jains			% of total popul ation
	P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F		P	M	F	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	102,489	52,815	49,674	3.20	1,182	1,074	108	0.04	98,922	50,575	48,347	3.09	477	249	228	0.01
	99,820	51,326	48,494	3.76	613	558	55	0.02	97,148	49,609	47,539	3.66	190	106	84	0.01
	2,669	1,489	1,180	0.49	569	516	53	0.10	1,774	966	808	0.33	287	143	144	0.05
	14,848	7,635	7,213	4.82	137	136	1	0.04	28,180	14,443	13,737	9.15	23	15	8	0.01
	14,609	7,494	7,115	5.05	108	107	1	0.04	28,090	14,389	13,701	9.72	23	15	8	0.01
	239	141	98	1.27	29	29	0	0.15	90	54	36	0.48	0	0	0	0
1	2,174	1,132	1,042	1.99	3	3	0	0	34	23	11	0.03	2	1	1	0
	2,174	1,132	1,042	1.99	3	3	0	0	34	23	11	0.03	2	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	5,246	2,728	2,518	7.97	32	32	0	0.05	7,009	3,561	3,448	10.6	6	6	0	0.01
	5,246	2,728	2,518	7.97	32	32	0	0.05	7,009	3,561	3,448	10.6	6	6	0	0.01
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	5,044	2,544	2,500	8.80	50	49	1	0.09	2,718	1,369	1,349	4.74	2	1	1	0
	4,845	2,434	2,411	11.11	21	20	1	0.05	2,660	1,339	1,321	6.1	2	1	1	0
	199	110	89	1.45	29	29	0	0.21	58	30	28	0.42	0	0	0	0
4	888	456	432	3.16	37	37	0	0.13	8,546	4,400	4,146	30.4	4	2	2	0.01
	888	456	432	3.16	37	37	0	0.13	8,546	4,400	4,146	30.4	4	2	2	0.01
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,456	744	712	3.46	15	15	0	0.04	9,841	5,066	4,775	23.4	9	5	4	0.02
	1,456	744	712	3.46	15	15	0	0.04	9,841	5,066	4,775	23.4	9	5	4	0.02
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	239	141	98	1.27	29	29	0	0.15	90	54	36	0.48	0	0	0	0
I	40	31	9	0.78	0	0	0	0	32	24	8	0.62	0	0	0	0
II	149	75	74	1.94	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	0.16	0	0	0	0
III	50	35	15	0.83	29	29	0	0.48	46	23	23	0.76	0	0	0	0

The above annexure shows distribution of population of main six religions viz. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains at the State, District, Development Block and Town levels in Census, 2001.As per Census-2001,it is observed that Hindus constitute 85.6% of total population of Tripura and in Dhalai district they account for 83.7 % of the district's population. The Muslims constitutes the 2nd important segment of the population but their proportion to total population is 7.9% at the state level but in the district Buddhists constitute the 2nd important segment(9.1%) .The 3rd numerically large religious community is Christians and it constitutes 3.2% of the state's population. Buddhists accounting for 3.1% of the state's population constitute the 4th numerically large religious community. Sikhs and Jains constitute a very small proportion of the state's population.

At district level, except Hindus, Buddhists, Christians(3rd rank) and Muslims(4th rank) other communities constitute a very small proportion of the district's population.

At block level percentage of Hindus are more than any other religion in all blocks. In Salema Development Block Muslims communities contributes (4.71%) and in Chhamanu Development Block Buddhist communities contributes (30.42%) to the total population.

At town level also the percentage of Hindus are more than any other religion. In Kamalpur NP Muslim Community contributes 1.89% to total population. At block level concentration of Christian Community is at Manu (5,246) followed by Ambassa (5,044), Salema (2,174) and Dumburnagar (1,456) with 7.79%, 8.80%, 1.99% and 3.46% respectively to the total population. Among the towns, Christian Community is more concentrated at Kanchanpur CT (149) followed by Ambassa CT (50).

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable.

ANNEXURE-VI

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION, 1991 (NORTH TRIPURA)

MARITAL STATUS

Age group	T/R/U	Total Population			Never married			Percent to total population	Married			Percent to total population
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	T	697,330	359,688	337,642	386,604	215,080	171,524	55.44	274,329	137,112	137,217	39.34
	R	636,326	328,322	308,004	353,930	196,762	157,168	55.62	249,629	124,604	125,025	39.23
	U	61,004	31,366	29,638	32,674	18,318	14,356	53.56	24,700	12,508	12,192	40.49
0--9	T	186,894	94,642	92,252	186,894	94,642	92,252	26.80	0	0	0	0.00
	R	174,645	88,410	86,235	174,645	88,410	86,235	27.45	0	0	0	0.00
	U	12,249	6,232	6,017	12,249	6,232	6,017	20.08	0	0	0	0.00
10--14	T	82,964	42,277	40,687	82,196	41,976	40,220	11.79	677	256	421	0.10
	R	76,581	39,077	37,504	75,876	38,802	37,074	11.92	623	233	390	0.10
	U	6,383	3,200	3,183	6,320	3,174	3,146	10.36	54	23	31	0.09
15--49	T	339,741	175,623	164,118	115,804	77,301	38,503	16.61	212,983	96,021	116,962	30.54
	R	305,524	157,990	147,634	101,944	68,559	33,385	16.02	193,716	87,257	106,459	30.44
	U	34,217	17,633	16,484	13,860	8,742	5,118	22.72	19,267	8,764	10,503	31.58
50--59	T	37,969	20,822	17,147	376	320	56	0.05	31,010	19,247	11,763	4.45
	R	34,182	18,702	15,480	291	253	38	0.05	27,977	17,293	10,684	4.40
	U	3,787	2,120	1,667	85	67	18	0.14	3,033	1,954	1,079	4.97
60+	T	48,630	25,733	22,897	469	388	81	0.07	29,457	21,475	7,982	4.22
	R	44,318	23,630	20,688	409	333	76	0.06	27,148	19,732	7,416	4.27
	U	4,312	2,103	2,209	60	55	5	0.10	2,309	1,743	566	3.78
Age not stated	T	1,132	591	541	865	453	412	0.12	202	113	89	0.03
	R	976	513	463	765	405	360	0.12	165	89	76	0.03
	U	156	78	78	100	48	52	0.16	37	24	13	0.06

ANNEXURE-VI

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION, 1991 (NORTH TRIPURA)

MARITAL STATUS

Age group	Widowed			Percent to	Divorced or Separated			Percent to	Unspecified status			Percent to
	Total	Males	Females	total population	Total	Males	Females	total population	Total	Males	Females	total population
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
All	32,140	6,200	25,940	4.61	4,166	1,232	2,934	0.60	91	64	27	0.01
ages	28,806	5,741	23,065	4.53	3,884	1,158	2,726	0.61	77	57	20	0.01
	3,334	459	2,875	5.47	282	74	208	0.46	14	7	7	0.02
0--9	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
10--14	44	23	21	0.01	35	14	21	0.01	12	8	4	0.00
	38	21	17	0.01	33	13	20	0.01	11	8	3	0.00
	6	2	4	0.01	2	1	1	0.00	1	0	1	0.00
15--49	7,520	1,434	6,086	1.08	3,417	853	2,564	0.09	17	14	3	0.00
	6,771	1,366	5,405	1.06	3,178	796	2,382	0.50	15	12	3	0.00
	749	68	681	1.23	239	57	182	0.39	2	2	0	0.00
50--59	6,252	1,115	5,137	0.90	331	140	191	0.05	0	0	0	0.00
	5,607	1,025	4,582	0.88	307	131	176	0.05	0	0	0	0.00
	645	90	555	1.06	24	9	15	0.04	0	0	0	0.00
60+	18,295	3,616	14,679	2.62	375	220	155	0.05	34	34	0	0.00
	16,370	3,319	13,051	2.57	358	231	145	0.06	33	33	0	0.01
	1,925	297	1,628	3.16	17	-11	10	0.03	1	1	0	0.00
Age not	29	12	17	0.00	8	5	3	0.00	28	8	20	0.00
stated	20	10	10	0.00	8	5	3	0.00	18	4	14	0.00
	9	2	7	0.01	0	0	0	0.00	10	4	6	0.02

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE-VI

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 2001

State Code	Distt. Code	Area Name	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Percentage distribution by Marital status		
								Never married		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	03	District - Dhalai	Total	All ages	307,868	159,095	148,773	53.0	56.3	49.6
				0-14	113,237	58,148	55,089	99.7	99.8	99.6
				15-49	157,316	81,258	76,058	31.7	38.4	24.5
				50-59	16,579	9,144	7,435	0.7	0.8	0.5
				60+	20,398	10,338	10,060	1.3	1.4	1.1
			Rural	All ages	289,001	149,128	139,873	53.3	56.5	49.9
				0-14	107,860	55,372	52,488	99.7	99.8	99.6
				15-49	146,296	75,397	70,899	31.5	38.1	24.4
				50-59	15,381	8,436	6,945	0.6	0.7	0.5
				60+	19,158	9,738	9,420	1.2	1.3	1.1
			Urban	All ages	18,867	9,967	8,900	48.8	52.5	44.5
				0-14	5,377	2,776	2,601	99.7	99.7	99.6
				15-49	11,020	5,861	5,159	34.3	41.5	26.2
				50-59	1,198	708	490	1.9	2.4	1.2
				60+	1,240	600	640	1.9	2.5	1.4

State Code	Distt. Code	Percentage distribution by Marital status								
		Married			Widowed			Divorced/Separated		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	03	42.4	42.0	43.0	4.0	1.5	6.7	0.5	0.3	0.8
		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		65.4	60.4	70.7	2.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	0.4	1.3
		85.9	94.6	75.1	12.8	4.0	23.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
		64.3	85.2	42.9	33.6	12.6	55.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
		42.2	41.7	42.8	3.9	1.5	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		65.6	60.6	70.9	2.1	0.8	3.4	0.8	0.4	1.3
		86.1	94.6	75.8	12.6	4.2	22.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
		64.6	85.0	43.5	33.3	12.8	54.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
		45.9	46.2	45.6	4.7	1.0	8.9	0.6	0.2	0.9
		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		62.7	57.8	68.1	2.2	0.4	4.2	0.8	0.3	1.5
		83.2	94.9	66.3	14.4	2.3	32.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
		59.1	86.8	33.1	38.5	10.2	65.2	0.4	0.5	0.3

According to Census-2001, in respect of all ages, category of Never married varies between 48.8% of urban population and 53.3% of rural population in the district. Share of Married category was recorded 42.2% to rural population and 45.9% to urban population. Widowed category was recorded in the range of 4-5% to total population of rural and urban areas. Other marital status i.e., Divorced/separated are insignificant. It is peculiar that percentage of the Never married males are more than females and it is opposite in case of Widowed. In other status i.e. Married and Divorced/Separated the percentage of males and females are almost equal.

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable.

ANNEXURE- VII

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1991 CENSUS, NORTH TRIPURA

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population			Illiterate			Literate		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	**T**	**697,330**	**359,688**	**337,642**	**354,960**	**154,969**	**199,991**	**342,370**	**204,719**	**137,651**
		100	**100**	**100**	**50.9**	**43.08**	**59.23**	**49.1**	**56.92**	**40.77**
	R	**636,326**	**328,322**	**308,004**	**338,436**	**147,792**	**190,644**	**297,890**	**180,530**	**117,360**
		100	**100**	**100**	**53.19**	**45.01**	**61.9**	**46.81**	**54.99**	**38.1**
	U	**61,004**	**31,366**	**29,638**	**16,524**	**7,177**	**9,347**	**44,480**	**24,189**	**20,291**
		100	**100**	**100**	**27.09**	**22.88**	**31.54**	**72.91**	**77.12**	**68.46**
0--6	T	130,165	66,141	64,024	130,165	66,141	64,024	0	0	0
		100	100	100	100	100	100			
	R	121,788	61,902	59,886	121,788	61,902	59,886	0	0	0
		100	100	100	100	100	100			
	U	8,377	4,239	4,138	8,377	4,239	4,138	0	0	0
		100	100	100	100	100	100			
7--14	T	139,693	70,778	68,915	44,294	19,721	24,573	95,399	51,057	44,342
		100	100	100	31.71	27.86	35.66	68.29	72	64.34
	R	129,438	65,585	63,853	42,885	19,080	23,805	86,553	46,505	40,048
		100	100	100	33.13	29.09	37.28	66.87	70.91	62.72
	U	10,255	5,193	5,062	1,409	641	768	8,846	4,552	4,294
		100	100	100	13.74	12.34	15.17	86.26	88	84.83
15-59	T	377,710	196,445	181,265	149,171	56,721	92,450	228,539	139,724	88,815
		100	100	100	39.49	28.87	51	60.51	71	49
	R	339,806	176,692	163,114	144,002	54,825	89,177	195,804	121,867	73,937
		100	100	100	42.38	31.03	54.67	57.62	68.97	45.33
	U	37,904	19,753	18,151	5,169	1,896	3,273	32,735	17,857	14,878
		100	100	100	13.64	9.6	18.03	86.36	90	81.97
60+	T	48,630	25,733	22,897	31,232	12,339	18,893	17,398	13,394	4,004
		100	100	100	64.22	47.95	82.51	35.78	52	17.49
	R	44,318	23,630	20,688	29,671	11,941	17,730	14,647	11,689	2,958
		100	100	100	66.95	50.53	85.7	33.05	49.47	14.3
	U	4,312	2,103	2,209	1,561	398	1,163	2,751	1,705	1,046
		100	100	100	36.2	18.93	52.65	63.8	81	47.35
Age not stated	T	1,132	591	541	98	47	51	1,034	544	490
		100	100	100	8.66	7.95	9.43	91.34	92	90.57
	R	976	513	463	90	44	46	886	469	417
		100	100	100	9.22	8.58	9.94	90.78	91.42	90.06
	U	156	78	78	8	3	5	148	75	73
		100	100	100	5.13	3.85	6.41	94.87	96	93.59

ANNEXURE- VII

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1991 CENSUS, NORTH TRIPURA

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Below Primary			Primary			Middle			Matriculation/Secondary		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All ages	**T**	**153,064**	**88,381**	**64,683**	**89,666**	**51,779**	**37,887**	**60,521**	**37,165**	**23,356**	**17,504**	**11,819**	**5,685**
		44.71	**43.17**	**46.99**	**26.19**	**25.29**	**27.52**	**17.68**	**18.15**	**16.97**	**5.11**	**5.77**	**4.13**
	R	**141,263**	**82,495**	**58,768**	**79,786**	**46,846**	**32,940**	**50,110**	**31,535**	**18,575**	**12,934**	**9,108**	**3,826**
		47.42	**45.7**	**50.07**	**26.78**	**25.95**	**28.07**	**16.82**	**17.47**	**15.83**	**4.34**	**5.05**	**3.26**
	U	**11,801**	**5,886**	**5,915**	**9,880**	**4,933**	**4,947**	**10,411**	**5,630**	**4,781**	**4,570**	**2,711**	**1,859**
		26.53	**24.33**	**29.15**	**22.21**	**20.39**	**24.38**	**23.41**	**23.28**	**23.56**	**10.27**	**11.21**	**9.16**
0--6	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7--14	T	74,436	40,174	34,262	18,970	9,916	9,054	1,958	946	1,012	22	12	10
		78.03	79	77	19.88	19.42	20.42	2	1.85	2.28	0.02	0	0.02
	R	68,401	37,008	31,393	16,545	8,711	7,834	1,577	768	809	19	11	8
		79.03	79.58	78.39	19.12	18.73	19.56	1.82	1.65	2.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	U	6,035	3,166	2,869	2,425	1,205	1,220	381	178	203	3	1	2
		68.22	70	67	27.41	26.47	28.41	4	3.91	4.73	0.03	0	0.05
15-59	T	68,684	41,143	27,541	65,436	37,879	27,557	56,582	34,474	22,108	16,674	11,050	5,624
		30.05	29	31	28.63	27.11	31.03	25	24.67	24.89	7.3	8	6.33
	R	63,928	38,869	25,059	58,848	34,625	24,223	47,034	29,395	17,639	12,447	8,652	3,795
		32.65	31.89	33.89	30.05	28.41	32.76	24.02	24.12	23.86	6.36	7.1	5.13
	U	4,756	2,274	2,482	6,588	3,254	3,334	9,548	5,079	4,469	4,227	2,398	1,829
		14.53	13	17	20.13	18.22	22.41	29	28.44	30.04	12.91	13	12.29
60+	T	9,218	6,693	2,525	5,132	3,919	1,213	1,909	1,703	206	780	741	39
		52.98	50	63	29.5	29.26	30.29	11	12.71	5.14	4.48	6	0.97
	R	8,274	6,275	1,999	4,286	3,457	829	1,448	1,341	107	450	434	16
		56.49	53.68	67.58	29.26	29.57	28.03	9.89	11.47	3.62	3.07	3.71	0.54
	U	944	418	526	846	462	384	461	362	99	330	307	23
		34.31	25	50	30.75	27.1	36.71	17	21.23	9.46	12	18	2.2
Age not stated	T	726	371	355	128	65	63	72	42	30	28	16	12
		70.21	68	72	12.38	11.95	12.86	7	7.72	6.12	2.71	3	2.45
	R	660	343	317	107	53	54	51	31	20	18	11	7
		74.49	73.13	76.02	12.08	11.3	12.95	5.76	6.61	4.8	2.03	2.35	1.68
	U	66	28	38	21	12	9	21	11	10	10	5	5
		44.59	37	52	14.19	16	12.33	14	14.67	13.7	6.76	7	6.85

ANNEXURE-VII

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1991 CENSUS, NORTH TRIPURA

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
All ages	**T**	**9,823**	**6,861**	**2,962**	**11,792**	**8,714**	**3,078**
		2.9	**3.4**	**2.2**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**2.2**
	R	**5,831**	**4,257**	**1,574**	**7,722**	**6,102**	**1,620**
		1.96	**2.36**	**1.34**	**2.59**	**3.38**	**1.38**
	U	**3,992**	**2,604**	**1,388**	**4,070**	**2,612**	**1,458**
		8.97	**10.77**	**6.84**	**9.15**	**10.80**	**7.19**
0--6	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	0	0	0	0	0	0
7--14	T	21	17	4	0	0	0
		0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	R	20	16	4	0	0	0
		0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	U	1	1	0	0	0	0
		0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-59	T	9,617	6,673	2,944	11,541	8,500	3,041
		4.21	4.78	3.31	5.05	6.08	3.42
	R	**5,699**	**4,138**	**1,561**	7,550	5,956	1,594
		2.91	3.40	2.11	3.86	4.89	2.16
	U	**3,918**	**2,535**	**1,383**	3,991	2,544	1,447
		11.97	14.20	9.30	12.19	14.25	9.73
60+	T	171	160	11	187	177	10
		0.98	1.19	0.27	1.07	1.32	0.25
	R	107	98	9	124	119	5
		0.73	0.84	0.30	0.85	1.02	0.17
	U	64	62	2	63	58	5
		2.33	3.64	0.19	2.29	3.40	0.48
Age not stated	T	14	11	3	64	37	27
		1.35	2.02	0.61	6.19	6.80	5.51
	R	5	5	0	48	27	21
		0.56	1.07	0.00	5.42	5.76	5.04
	U	9	6	3	16	10	6
		6.08	8.00	4.11	10.81	13.33	8.22

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE-VII
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX , 2001

State Code	Distt. Code	Area Name	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Illiterates			% of Illiterates to population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	03	District - Dhalai	Total	All ages	307,868	159,095	148,773	149,471	64,567	84,904	48.6	40.6	57.1
				7+	259,966	134,716	125,250	101,569	40,188	61,381	39.1	29.8	49.0
				7-14	65,335	33,769	31,566	19,160	8,660	10,500	29.3	25.6	33.3
				15-59	173,895	90,402	83,493	68,668	26,112	42,556	39.5	28.9	51.0
				60+	20,398	10,338	10,060	13,575	5,332	8,243	66.6	51.6	81.9
			Rural	All ages	289,001	149,128	139,873	145,191	62,749	82,442	50.2	42.1	58.9
				7+	243,233	125,843	117,390	99,423	39,464	59,959	40.9	31.4	51.1
				7-14	62,092	32,087	30,005	18,930	8,563	10,367	30.5	26.7	34.6
				15-59	161,677	83,833	77,844	67,206	25,596	41,610	41.6	30.5	53.5
				60+	19,158	9,738	9,420	13,132	5,225	7,907	68.5	53.7	83.9
			Urban	All ages	18,867	9,967	8,900	4,280	1,818	2,462	22.7	18.2	27.7
				7+	16,733	8,873	7,860	2,146	724	1,422	12.8	8.2	18.1
				7-14	3,243	1,682	1,561	230	97	133	7.1	5.8	8.5
				15-59	12,218	6,569	5,649	1,462	516	946	12.0	7.9	16.7
				60+	1,240	600	640	443	107	336	35.7	17.8	52.5

State Code	Distt. Code	Area Name	Total Literates			Percent literates who are					
						Below primary			Primary		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16	03	District - Dhalai	158,397	94,528	63,869	36.7	35.4	38.6	32.9	32.0	34.3
			158,397	94,528	63,869	36.7	35.4	38.6	32.9	32.0	34.3
			46,175	25,109	21,066	64.0	64.3	63.7	31.0	30.9	31.1
			105,227	64,290	40,937	23.8	23.2	24.7	33.8	32.4	36.0
			6,823	5,006	1,817	50.8	47.5	59.8	32.7	32.9	32.2
			143,810	86,379	57,431	37.7	36.4	39.5	33.1	32.2	34.4
			143,810	86,379	57,431	37.7	36.4	39.5	33.1	32.2	34.4
			43,162	23,524	19,638	64.3	64.6	64.0	30.9	30.8	31.1
			94,471	58,237	36,234	24.6	24.1	25.4	34.1	32.7	36.3
			6,026	4,513	1,513	51.3	48.3	60.0	33.2	33.4	32.6
			14,587	8,149	6,438	27.3	25.1	30.2	31.4	29.9	33.2
			14,587	8,149	6,438	27.3	25.1	30.2	31.4	29.9	33.2
			3,013	1,585	1,428	59.5	59.1	59.9	32.7	33.4	31.9
			10,756	6,053	4,703	16.9	15.0	19.3	31.1	29.0	33.9
			797	493	304	46.9	39.6	58.9	29.1	28.4	30.3

ANNEXURE-VII

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX , 2001

State Code	Distt. Code	Area Name	Percent literates who are											
			Middle			Matric/ Secondary			Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University/ Senior Secondary			Graduate & above		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
16	03	District - Dhalai	17.8	17.9	17.7	7.5	8.3	6.2	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.9	3.7	1.8
			17.8	17.9	17.7	7.5	8.3	6.2	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.9	3.7	1.8
			5.0	4.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			23.9	23.4	24.7	11.0	11.9	9.6	3.1	3.8	2.1	4.3	5.3	2.8
			10.6	12.2	6.3	3.8	4.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.3	1.6	0.4
			17.5	17.6	17.4	7.3	8.2	6.0	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.2	1.5
			17.5	17.6	17.4	7.3	8.2	6.0	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.2	1.5
			4.8	4.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			23.8	23.3	24.6	10.9	11.8	9.5	2.9	3.5	1.9	3.7	4.6	2.3
			10.4	11.9	5.9	3.4	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.3
			20.9	20.8	21.0	9.1	9.9	8.0	4.0	5.1	2.7	7.3	9.3	4.9
			20.9	20.8	21.0	9.1	9.9	8.0	4.0	5.1	2.7	7.3	9.3	4.9
			7.8	7.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			25.1	24.7	25.7	11.8	12.4	10.9	5.3	6.6	3.7	9.8	12.2	6.6
			12.5	15.2	8.2	7.2	10.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	2.9	4.1	1.0

As per Census-2001, in Dhalai District illiteracy rate was recorded 48.6% in all ages for total population, 50.2% for rural population and 22.7% for urban population.

According to the educational level, below primary category contributes 37.7% to rural literates followed by primary level of 33.1%. Only 2.5% of rural literates is graduate and above.

In urban areas primary educational level contributes 31.7% of total literates followed by below primary level of 27.3% and middle level of 20.9%. Only 7.3% of total literates was recorded as graduate and above level as per Census- 2001.

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable.

ANNEXURE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 1991 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

Rank	Mother Tongue	TOTAL				RURAL				URBAN				Proportion	
		Persons	Percent to total population	Males	Females	Persons	% to rural population	Males	Females	Persons	% to urban population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Total	2,757,205	100	1,417,930	1,339,275	2,335,484	100	1,202,529	1,132,955	421,721	100	215,401	206,320	84.70	15.30
1	Bengali(S)	1,803,909	65.43	926,691	877,218	1,409,630	60.36	726,184	683,446	394,279	93.49	200,507	193,772	78.14	21.86
2	Kokbarak	516,749	18.74	262,332	254,417	508,363	21.77	257,866	250,497	8,386	1.99	4,466	3,920	98.38	1.62
3	Chakma(S)	95,250	3.46	48,525	46,725	94,587	4.05	48,164	46,423	663	0.16	361	302	99.30	0.70
4	Tripuri	73,147	2.65	37,315	35,832	71,699	3.07	36,513	35,186	1,448	0.34	802	646	98.02	1.98
5	Reang	56,300	2.04	28,887	27,413	56,228	2.41	28,838	27,390	72	0.02	49	23	99.87	0.13
6	Hindi(S)	39,180	1.42	23,983	15,197	31,599	1.35	19,676	11,923	7,581	1.80	4,307	3,274	80.65	19.35
7	Mogh	27,966	1.01	14,309	13,657	27,924	1.20	14,278	13,646	42	0.01	31	11	99.85	0.15
8	Manipuri(S)	19,737	0.72	10,041	9,696	15,534	0.67	7,901	7,633	4,203	1.00	2,140	2,063	78.70	21.30
9	Oriya(S)	18,423	0.67	9,637	8,786	17,909	0.77	9,348	8,561	514	0.12	289	225	97.21	2.79
10	Bishnupriya	17,835	0.65	8,815	9,020	16,665	0.71	8,239	8,426	1,170	0.28	576	594	93.44	6.56
11	Halam	11,771	0.43	5,975	5,796	11,721	0.50	5,944	5,777	50	0.01	31	19	99.58	0.42
12	Garo	8,569	0.31	4,301	4,288	8,407	0.36	4,211	4,196	162	0.04	90	72	98.11	1.89
13	Munda	7,065	0.26	3,609	3,456	7,038	0.30	3,595	3,443	27	0.01	14	13	99.62	0.38
14	Lushai/ Mizo	4,568	0.17	2,334	2,234	4,480	0.19	2,292	2,188	88	0.02	42	46	98.07	1.93
15	Kurukh/ Oraon	4,472	0.16	2,281	2,191	4,428	0.19	2,267	2,161	44	0.01	14	30	99.02	0.98
16	Santali	3,104	0.11	1,664	1,440	3,040	0.13	1,621	1,419	64	0.02	43	21	97.94	2.06
17	Nepali(S)	3,082	0.11	1,833	1,249	2,406	0.10	1,465	941	676	0.16	368	308	78.07	21.93
18	Telugu(S)	2,932	0.11	1,586	1,346	2,754	0.12	1,495	1,259	178	0.04	91	87	93.93	6.07
19	Bhoj Puri(S)	2,688	0.10	1,436	1,252	2,165	0.09	1,146	1,019	523	0.12	290	233	80.54	19.46
20	Bhili/ Bhilodi	1,291	0.05	662	629	1,291	0.06	662	629	0	0.00	0	0	100.00	0.00
21	Malayalam(S)	1,228	0.05	1,051	177	1,023	0.04	930	93	205	0.05	121	84	83.31	16.69
	Others	33,459	1.21	17,524	15,915	32,451	1.39	16,957	15,494	1,008	0.24	567	441	96.99	3.01

ANNEXURE-VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 2001 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

RANK	MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL				RURAL			
		P	% to total population	M	F	P	% to rural population	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL	**3,199,203**	**100.0**	**1,642,225**	**1,556,978**	**2,653,453**	**100.0**	**1,363,638**	**1,289,815**
1	BENGALI	2,083,257	65.1	1,064,725	1,018,532	1,583,483	59.7	812,486	770,997
2	KOK BARAK	755,950	23.6	383,329	372,621	736,696	27.8	373,173	363,523
3	CHAKMA	64,690	2.0	33,151	31,539	63,609	2.4	32,565	31,044
4	REANG	48,037	1.5	24,572	23,465	47,810	1.8	24,430	23,380
5	HINDI	40,839	1.3	26,081	14,758	31,390	1.2	19,975	11,415
6	MOGH	28,848	0.9	14,634	14,214	28,683	1.1	14,543	14,140
7	ORIYA	23,868	0.7	12,493	11,375	22,533	0.8	11,771	10,762
8	MANIPURI	20,716	0.6	10,551	10,165	16,491	0.6	8,408	8,083
9	HALAM	14,168	0.4	7,211	6,957	13,952	0.5	7,081	6,871
10	GARO	11,094	0.3	5,580	5,514	10,811	0.4	5,428	5,383
11	TRIPURI	9,830	0.3	5,005	4,825	9,613	0.4	4,883	4,730
12	MUNDA	8,168	0.3	4,225	3,943	8,102	0.3	4,194	3,908
13	BHOJPURI	7,063	0.2	4,147	2,916	5,243	0.2	3,162	2,081
14	LUSHAI/ MIZO	4,971	0.2	2,511	2,460	4,882	0.2	2,469	2,413
15	KURUKH/ ORAON	4,866	0.2	2,541	2,325	4,827	0.2	2,521	2,306
16	TELUGU	3,812	0.1	2,328	1,484	3,459	0.1	2,062	1,397
17	NEPALI	3,369	0.1	2,081	1,288	2,520	0.1	1,560	960
18	SANTALI	2,625	0.1	1,397	1,228	2,520	0.1	1,338	1,182
19	SAVARA	2,148	0.1	1,084	1,064	2,148	0.1	1,084	1,064
20	MALAYALAM	1,724	0.1	1,423	301	1,096	0.0	959	137
21	PUNJABI	1,625	0.1	1,481	144	942	0.0	868	74
22	TAMIL	1,297	0.0	1,158	139	929	0.0	864	65
23	ASSAMESE	1,191	0.0	925	266	884	0.0	715	169
24	KUKI	1,059	0.0	541	518	1,018	0.0	517	501
25	MARATHI	968	0.0	809	159	651	0.0	583	68
	OTHERS	53,020	1.7	28,242	24,778	49,161	1.9	25,999	23,162

ANNEXURE-VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 2001 CENSUS (TRIPURA)

RANK	MOTHER TONGUE	URBAN				Proportion	
		P	% to urban population	M	F	Rural	Urban
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	TOTAL	**545,750**	**100.0**	**278,587**	**267,163**	82.9	17.1
1	BENGALI	499,774	91.6	252,239	247,535	76.0	24.0
2	KOK BARAK	19,254	3.5	10,156	9,098	97.5	2.5
3	CHAKMA	1,081	0.2	586	495	98.3	1.7
4	REANG	227	0.0	142	85	99.5	0.5
5	HINDI	9,449	1.7	6,106	3,343	76.9	23.1
6	MOGH	165	0.0	91	74	99.4	0.6
7	ORIYA	1,335	0.2	722	613	94.4	5.6
8	MANIPURI	4,225	0.8	2,143	2,082	79.6	20.4
9	HALAM	216	0.0	130	86	98.5	1.5
10	GARO	283	0.1	152	131	97.4	2.6
11	TRIPURI	217	0.0	122	95	97.8	2.2
12	MUNDA	66	0.0	31	35	99.2	0.8
13	BHOJPURI	1,820	0.3	985	835	74.2	25.8
14	LUSHAI/ MIZO	89	0.0	42	47	98.2	1.8
15	KURUKH/ ORAON	39	0.0	20	19	99.2	0.8
16	TELUGU	353	0.1	266	87	90.7	9.3
17	NEPALI	849	0.2	521	328	74.8	25.2
18	SANTALI	105	0.0	59	46	96.0	4.0
19	SAVARA	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0.0
20	MALAYALAM	628	0.1	464	164	63.6	36.4
21	PUNJABI	683	0.1	613	70	58.0	42.0
22	TAMIL	368	0.1	294	74	71.6	28.4
23	ASSAMESE	307	0.1	210	97	74.2	25.8
24	KUKI	41	0.0	24	17	96.1	3.9
25	MARATHI	317	0.1	226	91	67.3	32.7
	OTHERS	3,859	0.7	2,243	1,616	92.7	7.3

ANNEXURE-VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 1991 CENSUS (NORTH TRIPURA)

		TOTAL				RURAL				URBAN				Proportion	
Rank	Mother Tongue	Persons	Percen total popul	Males	Females	Persons	%to rural population	Males	Females	Persons	% to urban population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Total	697,330	100	359,688	337,642	636,326	100.00	328,322	308,004	61,004	100.00	31,366	29,638	91.25	8.75
1	Bengali(S)	444,665	63.77	228,531	216,134	389,489	61.21	200,441	189,048	55,176	90.45	28,090	27,086	87.59	12.41
2	Kokbarak	71,750	10.29	36,710	35,040	70,821	11.13	36,166	34,655	929	1.52	544	385	98.71	1.29
3	Reang	40,138	5.76	20,615	19,523	40,113	6.30	20,596	19,517	25	0.04	19	6	99.94	0.06
4	Chakma(S)	31,953	4.58	16,557	15,396	31,517	4.95	16,320	15,197	436	0.71	237	199	98.64	1.36
5	Hindi(S)	18,616	2.67	10,765	7,851	17,541	2.76	10,032	7,509	1,075	1.76	733	342	94.23	5.77
6	Bishnupriya	17,209	2.47	8,480	8,729	16,052	2.52	7,910	8,142	1,157	1.90	570	587	93.28	6.72
7	Tripuri	14,482	2.08	7,426	7,056	14,317	2.25	7,330	6,987	165	0.27	96	69	98.86	1.14
8	Halam	9,954	1.43	5,077	4,877	9,926	1.56	5,056	4,870	28	0.05	21	7	99.72	0.28
9	Manipuri(S)	9,710	1.39	4,905	4,805	8,386	1.32	4,248	4,238	1,324	2.17	657	667	86.36	13.64
10	Oriya(S)	5,896	0.85	3,119	2,777	5,777	0.91	3,051	2,726	119	0.20	68	51	97.98	2.02
11	Lushai/ Mizo	4,381	0.63	2,238	2,143	4,378	0.69	2,235	2,143	3	0.00	3	0	99.93	0.07
12	Garo	3,749	0.54	1,898	1,851	3,672	0.58	1,856	1,816	77	0.13	42	35	97.95	2.05
13	Kurukh/ Oraon	2,585	0.37	1,285	1,300	2,544	0.40	1,273	1,271	41	0.07	12	29	98.41	1.59
14	Mogh	2,152	0.31	1,104	1,048	2,146	0.34	1,100	1,046	6	0.01	4	2	99.72	0.28
15	Bhoj Puri(S)	1,536	0.22	789	747	1,511	0.24	773	738	25	0.04	16	9	98.37	1.63
16	Munda	1,417	0.20	727	690	1,391	0.22	713	678	26	0.04	14	12	98.17	1.83
	Others	17,137	2.46	9,462	7,675	16,745	2.63	9,222	7,423	392	0.64	240	152	97.71	2.29

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

ANNEXURE-VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 2001 CENSUS (DHALAI DISTRICT)

RANK	MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL				RURAL			
		P	% to total population	M	F	P	% to rural population	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TOTAL	**307,868**	**100.0**	**159,095**	**148,773**	**289,001**	**100.0**	**149,128**	**139,873**
1	BENGALI	119,596	38.8	61,228	58,368	104,106	36.0	53,260	50,846
2	KOK BARAK	109,625	35.6	55,972	53,653	108,068	37.4	55,122	52,946
3	CHAKMA	24,110	7.8	12,364	11,746	24,063	8.3	12,333	11,730
4	REANG	9,435	3.1	4,878	4,557	9,356	3.2	4,831	4,525
5	HINDI	8,146	2.6	5,040	3,106	7,728	2.7	4,707	3,021
6	HALAM	5,053	1.6	2,602	2,451	4,920	1.7	2,524	2,396
7	MANIPURI	4,589	1.5	2,293	2,296	4,501	1.6	2,249	2,252
8	ORIYA	4,359	1.4	2,321	2,038	4,204	1.5	2,241	1,963
9	GARO	4,113	1.3	2,056	2,057	4,069	1.4	2,033	2,036
10	TRIPURI	3,122	1.0	1,588	1,534	3,110	1.1	1,581	1,529
11	MOGH	2,956	1.0	1,515	1,441	2,934	1.0	1,502	1,432
12	NEPALI	781	0.3	479	302	652	0.2	390	262
13	BHOJPURI	681	0.2	457	224	652	0.2	438	214
14	MUNDA	422	0.1	230	192	391	0.1	216	175
	OTHERS	8,128	2.6	4,060	4,068	7,701	2.7	3,846	3,855

RANK	MOTHER TONGUE	URBAN				Proportion	
		P	% to urban population	M	F	Rural	Urban
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	TOTAL	**18,867**	**100.0**	**9,967**	**8,900**	**93.9**	**6.1**
1	BENGALI	15,490	82.1	7,968	7,522	87.0	13.0
2	KOK BARAK	1,557	8.3	850	707	98.6	1.4
3	CHAKMA	47	0.2	31	16	99.8	0.2
4	REANG	79	0.4	47	32	99.2	0.8
5	HINDI	418	2.2	333	85	94.9	5.1
6	HALAM	133	0.7	78	55	97.4	2.6
7	MANIPURI	88	0.5	44	44	98.1	1.9
8	ORIYA	155	0.8	80	75	96.4	3.6
9	GARO	44	0.2	23	21	98.9	1.1
10	TRIPURI	12	0.1	7	5	99.6	0.4
11	MOGH	22	0.1	13	9	99.3	0.7
12	NEPALI	129	0.7	89	40	83.5	16.5
13	BHOJPURI	29	0.2	19	10	95.7	4.3
14	MUNDA	31	0.2	14	17	92.7	7.3
	OTHERS	427	2.3	214	213	94.7	5.3

As per Census,2001,in the whole state, Bengali, is predominant scheduled mother tongue, contribute 65.1% to total population followed by non-scheduled mother tongue of Kok Barak(23.6% of total population), scheduled mother tongue of Chakma (2%).

During 1991-2001 decade, proportion of Bengali mother tongue was unchanged and Kokbarak showed increasing proportion from 19% to 24% while other main mother tongues i.e.Chakma(from 3.5% to 2%), Tripuri(from 2.6% to 0.3%) and Reang(from 2% to 1.5%) showed decreasing proportion. 4th ranked mother tongue Tripuri in 1991 Census sliped at 11th position in 2001.

In Dhalai district, share of two mother tongues viz., Bengali (38.8%) and Kok Barak(35.6%) are more or less similar followed by Chakma(7.8%) & Reang (3.1%).

Due to creation of a new district of Dhalai after Census-1991, district-level data of both censuses are not comparable.

ANNEXURE-IX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION OF EARLIER CENSUSES

		Total					
SC/	Census	P		M		F	
ST	Year	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SC	1981	3,10,384 (15.12)	65,664 (12.13)	1,59,796 (15.15)	33,985 (12.14)	1,50,587 (15.09)	31,679 (12.12)
	1991	4,51,116 (16.36)	93,829 (13.45)	2,31,516 (16.33)	48,210 (13.40)	2,19,600 (16.40)	45,619 (13.51)
ST	1981	5,83,920 (28.44)	1,47,884 (27.32)	2,97,612 (28.21)	76,090 (27.19)	2,86,308 (28.68)	71,794 (27.46)
	1991	8,53,345 (30.95)	1,97,975 (28.39)	4,34,225 (30.62)	1,01,596 (28.25)	4,19,120 (31.29)	96,379 (28.54)

		Rural					
SC/	Census	P		M		F	
ST	Year	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	9	10	11	12	12	14
SC	1981	2,90,832 (15.91)	63,501 (12.6)	1,49,702 (15.93)	32,875 (12.62)	1,41,130 (15.77)	30,626 (12.59)
	1991	3,79,664 (16.26)	86,853 (13.65)	1,95,079 (16.22)	44,659 (13.60)	1,84,585 (16.29)	42,194 (13.70)
ST	1981	5,76,252 (31.53)	1,47,254 (29.23)	2,93,471 (31.24)	75,687 (29.04)	2,82,781 (31.85)	71,567 (29.42)
	1991	8,39,264 (35.93)	1,95,883 (30.78)	4,26,741 (35.49)	1,00,401 (30.58)	4,12,523 (36.41)	95,482 (31.00)

		Urban					
SC/	Census	P		M		F	
ST	Year	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura	Tripura	North Tripura
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
SC	1981	19,552 (8.67)	2,163 (5.78)	10,094 (8.76)	1,110 (5.77)	9,454 (8.58)	1,053 (5.79)
	1991	71,452 (16.94)	6,976 (11.43)	36,437 (16.92)	3,551 (11.32)	35,015 (16.97)	3,425 (11.56)
ST	1981	7,668 (3.4)	630 (1.68)	4,141 (3.59)	403 (2.09)	3,527 (3.2)	227 (1.25)
	1991	14,081 (3.34)	2,092 (3.43)	7,484 (3.47)	1,195 (3.81)	6,597 (18.84)	897 (3.03)

Note: Value in brackets show % of SC/ST population to total population

Note:- No seperate data of Census, 1991 is readily available for Dhalai District. Presented data in above Annexure is related to North Tripura District as major portion of Dhalai District is carved out from North Tripura District.

In respect of Scheduled castes share to total population show upward trend both at state and district level. Percentage to total population is lower in North Tripura (12-13%) than state (15-16%) during decade of 1981-91. During 1981-91 growth rate of SC population in urban area is very high at state and district level.

In respect of ST one out of three persons show ST community. In urban area ST population is not significant (3% to total population) both at state and district level. During 1981-91 share of ST population in urban area is unchanged but in North Tripura, rapidly increased.

Notes on area figures and some other infomation

The total area figures for the state and for the districts are presented as supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

Total area figures for Rural Development Blocks are presented as supplied by the Land Records & Settlement Department, Govt. of Tripura by deducting urban figures.

The state urban area is presented by adding the districts urban area . Again, the state rural area is obtained by deducting the state urban area from the total area of the state as supplied by the Surveyor General of India.

Total area figures for revenue villages are presented as supplied by the Tahsildars, Revenue Department (under Sub-divisional Office) through the Village Schedules supplied by the ORGI.

Few sub-topics under physical features are incorporated state as a whole due to non availability of district wise published information. All such topics are given from Economic Review, Department of Economics & Statistics (planning), Govt. of Tripura.

Since the source for the total area figures in respect of state as well as for the district is the Surveyor General of India, while for total area figures in respect of the R.D. Blocks figure have bee collected from the the state government. The total area, as also the rural area, for the R.D. Blocks, in the district are not add up to the corresponding figures shown against the districts

In some inset tables, the urban figures of the concerned districts presented against its district name.

Annexures are not inserted in Dhalai district as the re-casting data of 1991 census are not readily available. As the district carved out from North & South Tripura districts- annexures of the two districts are related with this district (Dhalai).

Distances from R.D. Blocks head quarter to district head quarter as well as Tahsil head quarter to district head quarter are provisional.

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0001	Salema (Total)		22,566	1,09,324	55,712	53,612	15,215	7,738	7,477	33,911	17,261	16,650	29,122	14,718	14,404
0001	Salema (Rural)		22,566	1,09,324	55,712	53,612	15,215	7,738	7,477	33,911	17,261	16,650	29,122	14,718	14,404
0001	Salema (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salema (Rural)														
00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara	917.0	115	582	290	292	132	67	65	2	1	1	453	226	227
00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara	843.0	90	418	227	191	96	53	43	181	95	86	83	44	39
00055500	Noagaon	490.0	875	3,998	1,978	2,020	427	222	205	655	322	333	122	42	80
00055600	Ganganagar	854.0	765	3,667	1,828	1,839	545	260	285	817	394	423	328	164	164
00055700	Mohanpur	304.0	409	2,034	1,001	1,033	301	153	148	20	11	9	-	-	-
00055800	Marachhara	735.0	493	2,566	1,422	1,144	315	164	151	739	386	353	449	232	217
00055900	Barasurma	328.0	552	2,608	1,337	1,271	342	177	165	981	497	484	60	32	28
00056000	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)	101.0	129	556	287	269	56	31	25	114	63	51	-	-	-
00056100	Panchasi	177.0	94	467	227	240	51	24	27	365	183	182	-	-	-
00056200	Harerkhola	349.0	878	3,965	2,021	1,944	472	235	237	1,802	919	883	39	20	19
00056300	Mayachhari	842.0	660	3,034	1,521	1,513	446	237	209	857	426	431	552	275	277
00056400	Bishnupur	545.0	101	472	240	232	97	47	50	169	85	84	252	127	125
00056500	Lambuchhara	786.0	432	2,058	1,035	1,023	356	179	177	418	209	209	1,130	559	571
00056600	Kalachhari	574.0	942	4,482	2,241	2,241	542	248	294	1,807	897	910	45	26	19
00056700	Mothirmia	157.0	125	609	320	289	76	42	34	273	150	123	-	-	-
00056800	Darang Tilla	157.0	186	956	478	478	123	66	57	348	179	169	-	-	-
00056900	Kuchainala	401.0	564	2,783	1,402	1,381	407	201	206	2,081	1,073	1,008	4	1	3
00057000	Chotasurma	1,015.0	870	4,362	2,181	2,181	639	314	325	2,310	1,141	1,169	840	419	421
00057100	Chhetrai	574.0	120	579	304	275	131	67	64	-	-	-	570	298	272
00057200	Longtarai R.F.	3,068.0	86	438	238	200	73	37	36	-	-	-	438	238	200
00057300	Bamanchhara	660.0	636	3,218	1,676	1,542	494	258	236	1,712	881	831	252	128	124
00057400	Chulubari	592.0	748	3,737	1,878	1,859	595	318	277	2,942	1,483	1,459	383	186	197
00057500	Manik Bhandar	749.0	922	4,486	2,331	2,155	509	242	267	1,135	576	559	269	170	99
00057600	Srirampur	1,073.0	436	2,133	1,113	1,020	313	170	143	94	49	45	1,389	683	706
00057700	Duraichhara	1,189.0	539	2,710	1,400	1,310	401	191	210	329	175	154	1,286	655	631
00057800	Halahali	665.0	1,156	5,649	2,951	2,698	631	323	308	1,025	529	496	223	147	76
00057900	Mahabir	1,141.0	591	2,760	1,457	1,303	432	222	210	549	289	260	1,145	599	546
00058000	Chankap	1,010.0	513	2,513	1,244	1,269	304	147	157	1,338	664	674	640	315	325
00058100	Debichhara	609.0	667	3,262	1,645	1,617	461	231	230	1,216	625	591	559	258	301

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00058200	Baralutma	552.0	491	2,590	1,311	1,279	325	163	162	318	175	143	365	183	182
00058300	Nakful	246.0	283	1,316	653	663	137	73	64	287	149	138	352	161	191
00058400	Apareshkar	699.0	334	1,716	868	848	270	132	138	337	167	170	820	419	401
00058500	Panbua	1,247.0	396	1,988	1,005	983	405	190	215	207	96	111	1,640	828	812
00058600	Katalutma	1,596.0	811	3,888	1,936	1,952	573	287	286	637	312	325	2,163	1,070	1,093
00058700	Abhanga	1,451.0	929	4,706	2,432	2,274	588	336	252	601	320	281	2,320	1,185	1,135
00058800	Jamthumbari	466.0	296	1,591	783	808	293	166	127	220	109	111	1,148	561	587
00058900	Simbuchak	1,142.0	89	466	232	234	25	15	10	-	-	-	464	230	234
00059000	Michhuria	1,104.0	417	1,973	1,022	951	249	141	108	1,085	569	516	831	427	404
00059100	Maharani	256.0	170	778	376	402	116	53	63	542	265	277	73	38	35
00059200	Mendi	1,815.0	449	2,119	1,087	1,032	370	185	185	92	50	42	2,021	1,034	987
00059300	Paschim Daluchhara	1,652.0	304	1,446	739	707	248	120	128	516	263	253	898	456	442
00059400	Purba Daluchhara	935.0	849	3,998	1,992	2,006	548	287	261	796	397	399	1,858	946	912
00059500	Salema	725.0	872	3,918	1,989	1,929	517	255	262	1,230	629	601	733	361	372
00059600	Dab bari	689.0	230	1,043	529	514	146	75	71	909	455	454	-	-	-
00059700	Kachuchhara	1,181.0	853	4,218	2,247	1,971	548	290	258	1,855	1,003	852	1,457	737	720
00059800	Latiachhara	1,769.0	99	468	238	230	90	44	46	-	-	-	468	238	230

Location code number	Name of Village	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
											Main workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0001	Salema (Total)	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	40,042	28,909	11,133	30,513	25,287	5,226	9,045	8,044	1,001
0001	Salema (Rural)	67,754	38,097	29,657	41,570	17,615	23,955	40,042	28,909	11,133	30,513	25,287	5,226	9,045	8,044	1,001
0001	Salema (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salema (Rural)															
00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara	263	158	105	319	132	187	233	144	89	230	144	86	74	46	28
00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara	114	82	32	304	145	159	179	108	71	177	108	69	22	22	-
00055500	Noagaon	3,086	1,592	1,494	912	386	526	1,405	1,104	301	1,142	904	238	185	162	23
00055600	Ganganagar	2,439	1,358	1,081	1,228	470	758	954	878	76	822	768	54	259	248	11
00055700	Mohanpur	1,273	704	569	761	297	464	731	507	224	537	484	53	257	241	16
00055800	Marachhara	1,772	1,088	684	794	334	460	830	784	46	801	761	40	208	203	5

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
00055900	Barasurma	1,895	1,007	888	713	330	383	795	683	112	774	676	98	182	178	4
00056000	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)	443	240	203	113	47	66	169	152	17	142	131	11	61	59	2
00056100	Panchasi	327	173	154	140	54	86	100	91	9	91	82	9	64	56	8
00056200	Harerkhola	2,703	1,501	1,202	1,262	520	742	1,261	966	295	1,038	861	177	89	82	7
00056300	Mayachhari	1,255	753	502	1,779	768	1,011	1,382	810	572	1,232	724	508	55	47	8
00056400	Bishnupur	153	100	53	319	140	179	172	125	47	172	125	47	27	24	3
00056500	Lambuchhara	1,110	627	483	948	408	540	922	545	377	758	505	253	464	299	165
00056600	Kalachhari	3,299	1,767	1,532	1,183	474	709	1,413	1,261	152	1,333	1,208	125	106	100	6
00056700	Mothirmia	467	262	205	142	58	84	162	153	9	142	135	7	82	78	4
00056800	Darang Tilla	664	342	322	292	136	156	304	235	69	221	202	19	184	173	11
00056900	Kuchainala	1,879	1,045	834	904	357	547	1,023	761	262	746	650	96	326	305	21
00057000	Chotasurma	2,398	1,296	1,102	1,964	885	1,079	1,291	1,055	236	1,036	949	87	432	415	17
00057100	Chhetrai	270	168	102	309	136	173	121	117	4	120	117	3	120	117	3
00057200	Longtarai R.F.	138	86	52	300	152	148	174	105	69	68	39	29	-	-	-
00057300	Bamanchhara	1,902	1,062	840	1,316	614	702	1,036	883	153	697	605	92	200	185	15
00057400	Chulubari	2,223	1,219	1,004	1,514	659	855	998	912	86	936	870	66	272	271	1
00057500	Manik Bhandar	3,485	1,929	1,556	1,001	402	599	1,623	1,191	432	1,149	1,003	146	292	277	15
00057600	Srirampur	1,408	796	612	725	317	408	950	642	308	702	603	99	210	199	11
00057700	Duraichhara	1,519	924	595	1,191	476	715	1,236	777	459	814	648	166	391	336	55
00057800	Halahali	4,190	2,360	1,830	1,459	591	868	1,841	1,590	251	1,649	1,493	156	346	335	11
00057900	Mahabir	1,030	701	329	1,730	756	974	1,197	696	501	923	637	286	206	179	27
00058000	Chankap	1,484	856	628	1,029	388	641	802	608	194	579	501	78	287	256	31
00058100	Debichhara	2,050	1,132	918	1,212	513	699	1,231	850	381	835	661	174	323	262	61
00058200	Baralutma	1,527	848	679	1,063	463	600	1,034	724	310	814	664	150	282	259	23
00058300	Nakful	1,001	521	480	315	132	183	487	368	119	413	344	69	59	55	4
00058400	Apareshkar	1,000	581	419	716	287	429	585	397	188	476	335	141	240	164	76
00058500	Panbua	514	344	170	1,474	661	813	555	435	120	546	428	118	115	79	36
00058600	Katalutma	2,391	1,329	1,062	1,497	607	890	1,714	1,043	671	1,036	843	193	374	278	96
00058700	Abhanga	3,398	1,905	1,493	1,308	527	781	1,691	1,172	519	1,079	912	167	383	342	41
00058800	Jamthumbari	793	452	341	798	331	467	607	390	217	417	338	79	99	90	9
00058900	Simbuchak	321	175	146	145	57	88	314	126	188	239	106	133	6	3	3
00059000	Michhuria	1,034	613	421	939	409	530	940	546	394	318	285	33	164	156	8
00059100	Maharani	554	286	268	224	90	134	228	182	46	208	169	39	39	37	2

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
00059200	Mendi	942	604	338	1,177	483	694	891	548	343	671	476	195	226	168	58
00059300	Paschim Daluchhara	473	286	187	973	453	520	586	379	207	392	347	45	193	171	22
00059400	Purba Daluchhara	2,552	1,395	1,157	1,446	597	849	1,820	1,042	778	1,204	947	257	464	426	38
00059500	Salema	2,978	1,589	1,389	940	400	540	1,302	1,073	229	1,118	1,003	115	202	200	2
00059600	Dab bari	598	339	259	445	190	255	413	288	125	282	247	35	167	161	6
00059700	Kachuchhara	2,432	1,496	936	1,786	751	1,035	1,986	1,280	706	1,202	1,125	77	308	300	8
00059800	Latiachhara	7	6	1	461	232	229	354	183	171	232	124	108	-	-	-

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers									Industrial category of main workers					
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0001	Salema (Total)	6,978	5,621	1,357	534	344	190	13,956	11,278	2,678	9,529	3,622	5,907	2,099	670	1,429
0001	Salema (Rural)	6,978	5,621	1,357	534	344	190	13,956	11,278	2,678	9,529	3,622	5,907	2,099	670	1,429
0001	Salema (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salema (Rural)															
00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara	28	18	10	1	1	-	127	79	48	3	-	3	1	-	1
00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara	11	11	-	-	-	-	144	75	69	2	-	2	-	-	-
00055500	Noagaon	44	41	3	25	17	8	888	684	204	263	200	63	28	21	7
00055600	Ganganagar	216	208	8	12	12	-	335	300	35	132	110	22	41	37	4
00055700	Mohanpur	84	66	18	4	1	3	192	176	16	194	23	171	144	16	128
00055800	Marachhara	284	266	18	1	1	-	308	291	17	29	23	6	10	9	1
00055900	Barasurma	242	198	44	19	11	8	331	289	42	21	7	14	-	-	-
00056000	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)	35	32	3	-	-	-	46	40	6	27	21	6	-	-	-
00056100	Panchasi	11	11	-	-	-	-	16	15	1	9	9	-	2	2	-
00056200	Harerkhola	77	74	3	26	12	14	846	693	153	223	105	118	5	4	1
00056300	Mayachhari	27	21	6	3	2	1	1,147	654	493	150	86	64	12	9	3
00056400	Bishnupur	22	21	1	1	1	-	122	79	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
00056500	Lambuchhara	66	55	11	47	2	45	181	149	32	164	40	124	17	7	10
00056600	Kalachhari	63	62	1	6	3	3	1,158	1,043	115	80	53	27	1	1	-
00056700	Mothirmia	22	21	1	-	-	-	38	36	2	20	18	2	12	11	1

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
00056800	Darang Tilla	35	27	8	-	-	-	2	2	-	83	33	50	53	22	31
00056900	Kuchainala	168	156	12	11	4	7	241	185	56	277	111	166	216	80	136
00057000	Chotasurma	329	301	28	3	2	1	272	231	41	255	106	149	63	32	31
00057100	Chhetrai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
00057200	Longtarai R.F.	65	37	28	-	-	-	3	2	1	106	66	40	2	1	1
00057300	Bamanchhara	287	231	56	7	4	3	203	185	18	339	278	61	9	7	2
00057400	Chulubari	383	345	38	19	16	3	262	238	24	62	42	20	5	3	2
00057500	Manik Bhandar	141	128	13	26	18	8	690	580	110	474	188	286	23	6	17
00057600	Srirampur	163	121	42	5	4	1	324	279	45	248	39	209	23	9	14
00057700	Duraichhara	319	230	89	6	2	4	98	80	18	422	129	293	238	81	157
00057800	Halahali	125	119	6	35	15	20	1,143	1,024	119	192	97	95	18	9	9
00057900	Mahabir	267	192	75	5	4	1	445	262	183	274	59	215	161	23	138
00058000	Chankap	152	121	31	4	2	2	136	122	14	223	107	116	35	12	23
00058100	Debichhara	240	208	32	5	3	2	267	188	79	396	189	207	74	19	55
00058200	Baralutma	95	84	11	20	7	13	417	314	103	220	60	160	10	4	6
00058300	Nakful	70	60	10	17	15	2	267	214	53	74	24	50	10	1	9
00058400	Apareshkar	140	92	48	6	3	3	90	76	14	109	62	47	13	7	6
00058500	Panbua	3	2	1	4	4	-	424	343	81	9	7	2	-	-	-
00058600	Katalutma	309	260	49	12	11	1	341	294	47	678	200	478	241	55	186
00058700	Abhanga	171	134	37	17	7	10	508	429	79	612	260	352	49	12	37
00058800	Jamthumbari	173	131	42	2	2	-	143	115	28	190	52	138	9	5	4
00058900	Simbuchak	231	101	130	1	1	-	1	1	-	75	20	55	1	-	1
00059000	Michhuria	72	58	14	4	4	-	78	67	11	622	261	361	114	58	56
00059100	Maharani	56	40	16	2	2	-	111	90	21	20	13	7	1	1	-
00059200	Mendi	275	163	112	69	60	9	101	85	16	220	72	148	58	22	36
00059300	Paschim Daluchhara	141	122	19	34	34	-	24	20	4	194	32	162	100	18	82
00059400	Purba Daluchhara	357	264	93	30	17	13	353	240	113	616	95	521	11	3	8
00059500	Salema	201	182	19	21	21	-	694	600	94	184	70	114	3	2	1
00059600	Dab bari	54	45	9	8	5	3	53	36	17	131	41	90	67	21	46
00059700	Kachuchhara	492	438	54	16	14	2	386	373	13	784	155	629	219	40	179
00059800	Latiachhara	232	124	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	59	63	-	-	-

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers									Non-workers		
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
0001	Salema (Total)	4,292	1,599	2,693	327	67	260	2,811	1,286	1,525	69,282	26,803	42,479
0001	Salema (Rural)	4,292	1,599	2,693	327	67	260	2,811	1,286	1,525	69,282	26,803	42,479
0001	Salema (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salema (Rural)												
00055300	Uttar Bilashchhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	349	146	203
00055400	Dakshin Bilashchhara	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	119	120
00055500	Noagaon	24	19	5	3	1	2	208	159	49	2,593	874	1,719
00055600	Ganganagar	54	49	5	1	1	-	36	23	13	2,713	950	1,763
00055700	Mohanpur	25	4	21	14	-	14	11	3	8	1,303	494	809
00055800	Marachhara	16	11	5	-	-	-	3	3	-	1,736	638	1,098
00055900	Barasurma	17	6	11	-	-	-	4	1	3	1,813	654	1,159
00056000	Halhuli (Halahali - 1991 Census)	24	20	4	1	-	1	2	1	1	387	135	252
00056100	Panchasi	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	367	136	231
00056200	Harerkhola	49	36	13	29	-	29	140	65	75	2,704	1,055	1,649
00056300	Mayachhari	14	10	4	-	-	-	124	67	57	1,652	711	941
00056400	Bishnupur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	115	185
00056500	Lambuchhara	124	24	100	9	-	9	14	9	5	1,136	490	646
00056600	Kalachhari	12	6	6	1	-	1	66	46	20	3,069	980	2,089
00056700	Mothirmia	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	167	280
00056800	Darang Tilla	29	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	-	652	243	409
00056900	Kuchainala	36	16	20	6	4	2	19	11	8	1,760	641	1,119
00057000	Chotasurma	163	58	105	6	3	3	23	13	10	3,071	1,126	1,945
00057100	Chhetrai	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	187	271
00057200	Longtarai R.F.	4	1	3	1	1	-	99	63	36	264	133	131
00057300	Bamanchhara	63	59	4	4	3	1	263	209	54	2,182	793	1,389
00057400	Chulubari	38	29	9	4	1	3	15	9	6	2,739	966	1,773

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Salema

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00057500	Manik Bhandar	32	30	2	11	2	9	408	150	258	2,863	1,140	1,723		
00057600	Srirampur	195	19	176	1	-	1	29	11	18	1,183	471	712		
00057700	Duraichhara	155	41	114	8	-	8	21	7	14	1,474	623	851		
00057800	Halahali	51	30	21	13	1	12	110	57	53	3,808	1,361	2,447		
00057900	Mahabir	48	12	36	12	-	12	53	24	29	1,563	761	802		
00058000	Chankap	153	81	72	3	-	3	32	14	18	1,711	636	1,075		
00058100	Debichhara	136	82	54	19	14	5	167	74	93	2,031	795	1,236		
00058200	Baralutma	111	23	88	31	2	29	68	31	37	1,556	587	969		
00058300	Nakful	36	14	22	4	2	2	24	7	17	829	285	544		
00058400	Apareshkar	82	48	34	1	-	1	13	7	6	1,131	471	660		
00058500	Panbua	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	1,433	570	863		
00058600	Katalutma	364	122	242	4	-	4	69	23	46	2,174	893	1,281		
00058700	Abhanga	540	240	300	11	-	11	12	8	4	3,015	1,260	1,755		
00058800	Jamthumbari	65	16	49	-	-	-	116	31	85	984	393	591		
00058900	Simbuchak	71	20	51	3	-	3	-	-	-	152	106	46		
00059000	Michhuria	494	200	294	7	1	6	7	2	5	1,033	476	557		
00059100	Maharani	13	8	5	-	-	-	6	4	2	550	194	356		
00059200	Mendi	54	22	32	78	19	59	30	9	21	1,228	539	689		
00059300	Paschim Daluchhara	77	10	67	16	4	12	1	-	1	860	360	500		
00059400	Purba Daluchhara	99	14	85	15	4	11	491	74	417	2,178	950	1,228		
00059500	Salema	107	23	84	3	3	-	71	42	29	2,616	916	1,700		
00059600	Dab bari	35	13	22	5	-	5	24	7	17	630	241	389		
00059700	Kachuchhara	542	100	442	3	1	2	20	14	6	2,232	967	1,265		
00059800	Latiachhara	122	59	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	55	59		

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Manu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0002	Manu (Total)		13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593	10,599	5,406	5,193	5,907	3,007	2,900	44,063	22,579	21,484
0002	Manu (Rural)		13,046	65,861	34,268	31,593	10,599	5,406	5,193	5,907	3,007	2,900	44,063	22,579	21,484
0002	Manu (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manu (Rural)														
00059900	Kathalchhara	1,074.0	916	5,004	2,563	2,441	774	370	404	171	83	88	3,689	1,875	1,814
00060000	Demchhara	1,091.0	431	2,233	1,130	1,103	442	222	220	-	-	-	2,205	1,117	1,088
00060100	Karatichhara	1,262.0	173	843	425	418	156	83	73	48	28	20	773	387	386
00060200	Nalkata	1,377.0	616	3,126	1,751	1,375	387	200	187	754	405	349	1,507	784	723
00060300	Kanchanchhara	1,385.0	495	2,532	1,265	1,267	409	208	201	11	11	-	2,349	1,165	1,184
00060400	Ultachhara	1,317.0	298	1,641	842	799	371	190	181	-	-	-	1,641	842	799
00060500	Deo Reserve Forest (part)	344.0	481	2,241	1,134	1,107	513	260	253	-	-	-	2,240	1,133	1,107
00060600	Purba Karamchhara	421.0	----------Un-inhabited----------							----------Un-inhabited----------					
00060700	Paschim Karamchhara	1,165.0	725	3,830	2,046	1,784	762	404	358	377	194	183	2,111	1,113	998
00060800	Paschim Masli	827.0	340	1,901	990	911	332	167	165	444	232	212	937	476	461
00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara	474.0	728	3,643	1,916	1,727	533	293	240	87	36	51	3,052	1,584	1,468
00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara	822.0	633	3,478	1,871	1,607	547	287	260	21	12	9	2,979	1,552	1,427
00061100	Manu	504.0	1,363	6,480	3,459	3,021	807	411	396	1,516	762	754	1,749	902	847
00061200	Purba Masli	1,504.0	676	3,308	1,659	1,649	463	214	249	1,244	623	621	321	157	164
00061300	Jarulchhara	856.0	370	1,845	936	909	386	197	189	240	126	114	1,598	804	794
00061400	Mainama	1,081.0	972	5,043	2,606	2,437	683	344	339	64	36	28	3,245	1,683	1,562
00061500	Jamirchhara	108.0	207	973	479	494	116	45	71	100	51	49	389	185	204
00061600	Longtarai R.F.	9,179.0	1,453	7,011	3,601	3,410	1,356	709	647	2	-	2	6,969	3,574	3,395
00061700	Gainarma	378.0	432	2,174	1,164	1,010	326	177	149	-	-	-	1,292	696	596
00061800	Chailengta	557.0	1,090	5,140	2,601	2,539	655	319	336	828	408	420	1,805	916	889
00061900	Ghagrachhara	1,229.0	----------Un-inhabited----------							----------Un-inhabited----------					
00062000	Lalchhara	1,218.0	647	3,415	1,830	1,585	581	306	275	-	-	-	3,212	1,634	1,578

Location code number	Name of Village	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
											Main workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0002	Manu (Total)	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	27,559	17,574	9,985	20,103	15,679	4,424	7,481	5,699	1,782

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Manu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0002	Manu (Rural)	34,205	21,008	13,197	31,656	13,260	18,396	27,559	17,574	9,985	20,103	15,679	4,424	7,481	5,699	1,782
0002	Manu (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manu (Rural)															
00059900	Kathalchhara	2,900	1,738	1,162	2,104	825	1,279	2,344	1,279	1,065	1,331	1,065	266	782	662	120
00060000	Demchhara	933	627	306	1,300	503	797	1,183	559	624	857	483	374	538	354	184
00060100	Karatichhara	325	190	135	518	235	283	469	234	235	371	195	176	114	82	32
00060200	Nalkata	2,284	1,412	872	842	339	503	969	878	91	938	863	75	10	9	1
00060300	Kanchanchhara	895	553	342	1,637	712	925	850	651	199	692	599	93	235	233	2
00060400	Ultachhara	773	482	291	868	360	508	739	420	319	578	387	191	361	255	106
00060500	Deo Reserve Forest (part)	425	327	98	1,816	807	1,009	972	601	371	960	598	362	653	325	328
00060600	Purba Karamchhara				----------Un-inhabited----------							----------Un-inhabited----------				
00060700	Paschim Karamchhara	1,870	1,200	670	1,960	846	1,114	1,660	1,072	588	1,129	968	161	421	382	39
00060800	Paschim Masli	1,042	595	447	859	395	464	824	517	307	516	411	105	151	142	9
00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara	2,011	1,267	744	1,632	649	983	1,527	949	578	1,297	917	380	575	373	202
00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara	1,672	1,106	566	1,806	765	1,041	1,590	886	704	1,149	806	343	417	261	156
00061100	Manu	4,560	2,660	1,900	1,920	799	1,121	2,212	1,890	322	1,988	1,762	226	79	77	2
00061200	Purba Masli	2,123	1,169	954	1,185	490	695	1,123	896	227	1,032	833	199	330	317	13
00061300	Jarulchhara	512	357	155	1,333	579	754	879	475	404	453	407	46	147	140	7
00061400	Mainama	3,081	1,830	1,251	1,962	776	1,186	1,960	1,310	650	1,491	1,227	264	466	424	42
00061500	Jamirchhara	599	336	263	374	143	231	316	239	77	225	198	27	33	31	2
00061600	Longtarai R.F.	2,034	1,432	602	4,977	2,169	2,808	3,393	1,828	1,565	2,509	1,646	863	1,305	821	484
00061700	Gainarma	1,225	766	459	949	398	551	1,165	634	531	587	516	71	307	280	27
00061800	Chailengta	3,460	1,919	1,541	1,680	682	998	1,625	1,251	374	1,100	941	159	177	167	10
00061900	Ghagrachhara				----------Un-inhabited----------							----------Un-inhabited----------				
00062000	Lalchhara	1,481	1,042	439	1,934	788	1,146	1,759	1,005	754	900	857	43	380	364	16

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers									Industrial category of main workers					
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0002	Manu (Total)	4,401	3,133	1,268	466	266	200	7,755	6,581	1,174	7,456	1,895	5,561	2,145	434	1,711
0002	Manu (Rural)	4,401	3,133	1,268	466	266	200	7,755	6,581	1,174	7,456	1,895	5,561	2,145	434	1,711

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Manu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0002	Manu (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manu (Rural)														
00059900	Kathalchhara	233	162	71	28	11	17	288	230	58	1,013	214	799	516	115	401
00060000	Demchhara	213	88	125	14	6	8	92	35	57	326	76	250	75	15	60
00060100	Karatichhara	187	92	95	10	4	6	60	17	43	98	39	59	5	1	4
00060200	Nalkata	85	83	2	6	4	2	837	767	70	31	15	16	1	1	-
00060300	Kanchanchhara	64	60	4	7	5	2	386	301	85	158	52	106	1	1	-
00060400	Ultachhara	184	111	73	5	2	3	28	19	9	161	33	128	79	18	61
00060500	Deo Reserve Forest (part)	4	4	-	5	1	4	298	268	30	12	3	9	9	3	6
00060600	Purba Karamchhara										----------Un-inhabited----------					
00060700	Paschim Karamchhara	353	268	85	15	5	10	340	313	27	531	104	427	140	35	105
00060800	Paschim Masli	117	101	16	90	72	18	158	96	62	308	106	202	6	2	4
00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara	282	178	104	37	15	22	403	351	52	230	32	198	33	3	30
00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara	278	179	99	34	16	18	420	350	70	441	80	361	128	16	112
00061100	Manu	15	13	2	45	20	25	1,849	1,652	197	224	128	96	17	15	2
00061200	Purba Masli	510	365	145	18	11	7	174	140	34	91	63	28	11	11	-
00061300	Jarulchhara	213	203	10	42	25	17	51	39	12	426	68	358	54	5	49
00061400	Mainama	378	300	78	47	32	15	600	471	129	469	83	386	143	22	121
00061500	Jamirchhara	-	-	-	9	3	6	183	164	19	91	41	50	3	3	-
00061600	Longtarai R.F.	739	449	290	15	7	8	450	369	81	884	182	702	147	23	124
00061700	Gainarma	252	212	40	-	-	-	28	24	4	578	118	460	322	68	254
00061800	Chailengta	82	70	12	36	25	11	805	679	126	525	310	215	23	14	9
00061900	Ghagrachhara										----------Un-inhabited----------					
00062000	Lalchhara	212	195	17	3	2	1	305	296	9	859	148	711	432	63	369

		Industrial category of main workers									Non-workers		
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
0002	Manu (Total)	2,604	677	1,927	1,079	113	966	1,628	671	957	38,302	16,694	21,608
0002	Manu (Rural)	2,604	677	1,927	1,079	113	966	1,628	671	957	38,302	16,694	21,608
0002	Manu (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manu (Rural)												

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Manu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00059900	Kathalchhara	221	50	171	146	12	134	130	37	93	2,660	1,284	1,376		
00060000	Demchhara	106	19	87	80	21	59	65	21	44	1,050	571	479		
00060100	Karatichhara	7	2	5	21	7	14	65	29	36	374	191	183		
00060200	Nalkata	2	1	1	6	-	6	22	13	9	2,157	873	1,284		
00060300	Kanchanchhara	4	4	-	17	4	13	136	43	93	1,682	614	1,068		
00060400	Ultachhara	30	6	24	22	4	18	30	5	25	902	422	480		
00060500	Deo Reserve Forest (part)	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1,269	533	736		
00060600	Purba Karamchhara	----------Un-inhabited----------													
00060700	Paschim Karamchhara	261	41	220	79	8	71	51	20	31	2,170	974	1,196		
00060800	Paschim Masli	75	66	9	58	4	54	169	34	135	1,077	473	604		
00060900	Uttar Dhumachhara	156	16	140	30	5	25	11	8	3	2,116	967	1,149		
00061000	Dakshin Dhumachhara	77	11	66	50	5	45	186	48	138	1,888	985	903		
00061100	Manu	34	14	20	31	8	23	142	91	51	4,268	1,569	2,699		
00061200	Purba Masli	52	36	16	7	1	6	21	15	6	2,185	763	1,422		
00061300	Jarulchhara	229	60	169	141	2	139	2	1	1	966	461	505		
00061400	Mainama	264	36	228	11	5	6	51	20	31	3,083	1,296	1,787		
00061500	Jamirchhara	2	2	-	21	3	18	65	33	32	657	240	417		
00061600	Longtarai R.F.	301	103	198	272	13	259	164	43	121	3,618	1,773	1,845		
00061700	Gainarma	253	47	206	1	1	-	2	2	-	1,009	530	479		
00061800	Chailengta	139	87	52	71	8	63	292	201	91	3,515	1,350	2,165		
00061900	Ghagrachhara	----------Un-inhabited----------													
00062000	Lalchhara	390	76	314	14	2	12	23	7	16	1,656	825	831		

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0003	Ambassa (Total)		8,681	43,597	22,482	21,115	7,231	3,628	3,603	2,273	1,191	1,082	31,656	16,135	15,521
0003	Ambassa (Rural)		8,681	43,597	22,482	21,115	7,231	3,628	3,603	2,273	1,191	1,082	31,656	16,135	15,521
0003	Ambassa (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ambassa (Rural)														
00062100	Paschim Nalichhara	1,487.0	209	1,141	577	564	233	118	115	-	-	-	1,137	575	562
00062200	Purba Nalichhara	1,648.0	1,730	8,246	4,121	4,125	1,141	561	580	941	475	466	3,348	1,672	1,676
00062300	Balaram	678.0	368	1,824	930	894	306	149	157	379	187	192	912	458	454
00062400	Bagmara	1,381.0	465	2,222	1,129	1,093	419	210	209	81	47	34	2,028	1,027	1,001
00062500	Lalchhari	785.0	500	2,581	1,333	1,248	376	196	180	62	34	28	1,616	841	775
00062600	Kulai	665.0	687	3,225	1,666	1,559	385	195	190	346	194	152	992	493	499
00062700	Kamalachhara	493.0	781	3,766	2,041	1,725	549	284	265	176	103	73	2,088	1,077	1,011
00062800	Raipasa	288.0	212	1,124	580	544	240	129	111	40	25	15	905	459	446
00062900	Jagannathpur	582.0	212	1,115	571	544	207	105	102	81	49	32	856	427	429
00063000	Auliraipara	712.0	136	677	336	341	118	53	65	-	-	-	674	334	340
00063100	Kathalbari	1,189.0	135	653	319	334	111	47	64	-	-	-	652	318	334
00063200	Sikaribari	2,073.0	313	1,717	885	832	324	178	146	1	1	-	1,702	877	825
00063300	Gurudhanpara	2,072.0	182	975	469	506	214	98	116	134	50	84	835	415	420
00063400	Harimangalpara	1,530.0	110	554	286	268	125	59	66	-	-	-	554	286	268
00063500	Kulai R.F.	4,710.0	670	3,313	1,712	1,601	637	294	343	9	3	6	3,294	1,704	1,590
00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)	4,489.0	152	757	379	378	166	80	86	4	4	-	746	373	373
00063700	Karmapara	1,061.0	95	486	248	238	82	38	44	-	-	-	486	248	238
00063800	Ulemchhara	3,240.0	85	444	231	213	72	38	34	-	-	-	444	231	213
00063900	Karnamanipara	550.0	81	505	343	162	65	35	30	11	11	-	343	189	154
00064000	Lalchhara	1,383.0	21	115	60	55	30	16	14	-	-	-	115	60	55
00064100	Baluchhara	2,340.0	140	746	377	369	142	60	82	-	-	-	746	377	369
00064200	Chakmapara	1,752.0	300	1,596	824	772	323	167	156	-	-	-	1,596	824	772
00064300	Tetaiya	2,914.0	130	755	401	354	134	76	58	-	-	-	753	400	353
00064400	Khamupara	1,378.0	31	163	81	82	34	18	16	-	-	-	163	81	82
00064500	Khowaipara	902.0	154	717	364	353	148	75	73	-	-	-	652	329	323
00064600	Ganganagar	1,510.0	86	458	288	170	54	26	28	8	8	-	357	189	168
00064700	Batabari	1,133.0	243	1,223	609	614	231	133	98	-	-	-	1,223	609	614
00064800	Pustaraipara	1,693.0	124	670	356	314	92	47	45	-	-	-	670	356	314
00064900	Sardinkhapara	1,350.0	27	162	75	87	26	10	16	-	-	-	162	75	87
00065000	Radharambari	608.0	59	281	147	134	41	25	16	-	-	-	281	147	134

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00065100	Gangaprasadpara	1,038.0	75	386	206	180	20	10	10	-	-	-	386	206	180
00065200	Dangamapara	1,596.0	62	343	170	173	66	38	28	-	-	-	343	170	173
00065300	Satbhaiyapara	1,188.0	50	258	135	123	58	30	28	-	-	-	258	135	123
00065400	Siddhapara	2,652.0	56	399	233	166	62	30	32	-	-	-	339	173	166

Location code number	Name of Village	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
											Main workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0003	Ambassa (Total)	19,929	12,130	7,799	23,668	10,352	13,316	20,649	12,211	8,438	14,863	10,537	4,326	7,436	5,009	2,427
0003	Ambassa (Rural)	19,929	12,130	7,799	23,668	10,352	13,316	20,649	12,211	8,438	14,863	10,537	4,326	7,436	5,009	2,427
0003	Ambassa (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ambassa (Rural)															
00062100	Paschim Nalichhara	455	272	183	686	305	381	541	278	263	383	246	137	103	60	43
00062200	Purba Nalichhara	5,337	2,862	2,475	2,909	1,259	1,650	3,481	2,202	1,279	2,329	1,904	425	690	613	77
00062300	Balaram	878	504	374	946	426	520	826	498	328	483	413	70	268	252	16
00062400	Bagmara	915	581	334	1,307	548	759	1,115	566	549	476	423	53	246	225	21
00062500	Lalchhari	1,513	884	629	1,068	449	619	1,132	664	468	792	586	206	282	221	61
00062600	Kulai	2,283	1,286	997	942	380	562	1,300	893	407	1,099	811	288	230	161	69
00062700	Kamalachhara	2,516	1,548	968	1,250	493	757	1,733	1,171	562	1,341	1,023	318	142	93	49
00062800	Raipasa	499	315	184	625	265	360	325	261	64	310	255	55	106	83	23
00062900	Jagannathpur	698	421	277	417	150	267	350	260	90	239	207	32	98	87	11
00063000	Auliraipara	292	186	106	385	150	235	326	174	152	294	160	134	277	151	126
00063100	Kathalbari	102	63	39	551	256	295	369	211	158	255	202	53	191	178	13
00063200	Sikaribari	746	468	278	971	417	554	729	388	341	469	345	124	167	161	6
00063300	Gurudhanpara	198	150	48	777	319	458	522	250	272	481	239	242	472	236	236
00063400	Harimangalpara	138	94	44	416	192	224	297	149	148	138	134	4	135	132	3
00063500	Kulai R.F.	1,219	872	347	2,094	840	1,254	1,563	924	639	1,303	815	488	793	484	309
00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)	182	136	46	575	243	332	436	213	223	397	196	201	359	170	189
00063700	Karmapara	65	51	14	421	197	224	294	166	128	293	165	128	292	164	128
00063800	Ulemchhara	39	28	11	405	203	202	284	145	139	216	114	102	-	-	-
00063900	Karnamanipara	223	213	10	282	130	152	354	263	91	263	231	32	100	69	31

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00064000	Lalchhara	21	20	1	94	40	54	40	30	10	24	22	2	-	-
00064100	Baluchhara	174	111	63	572	266	306	398	204	194	332	175	157	322	170
00064200	Chakmapara	189	167	22	1,407	657	750	1,023	530	493	895	458	437	885	454
00064300	Tetaiya	64	56	8	691	345	346	426	233	193	250	174	76	228	155
00064400	Khamupara	10	9	1	153	72	81	71	44	27	71	44	27	9	5
00064500	Khowaipara	290	184	106	427	180	247	255	161	94	115	87	28	38	28
00064600	Ganganagar	139	119	20	319	169	150	330	224	106	230	215	15	110	104
00064700	Batabari	230	140	90	993	469	524	699	342	357	399	271	128	184	162
00064800	Pustaraipara	234	149	85	436	207	229	360	195	165	184	161	23	25	23
00064900	Sardinkhapara	4	4	-	158	71	87	119	59	60	110	55	55	110	55
00065000	Radharambari	25	25	-	256	122	134	168	87	81	127	77	50	84	50
00065100	Gangaprasadpara	27	19	8	359	187	172	247	128	119	209	112	97	196	107
00065200	Dangamapara	90	68	22	253	102	151	161	76	85	1	1	-	-	-
00065300	Satbhaiyapara	69	61	8	189	74	115	141	70	71	124	64	60	123	64
00065400	Siddhapara	65	64	1	334	169	165	234	152	82	231	152	79	171	92

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers									Industrial category of marginal workers					
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0003	Ambassa (Total)	3,232	2,197	1,035	117	74	43	4,078	3,257	821	5,786	1,674	4,112	1,651	406	1,245
0003	Ambassa (Rural)	3,232	2,197	1,035	117	74	43	4,078	3,257	821	5,786	1,674	4,112	1,651	406	1,245
0003	Ambassa (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ambassa (Rural)															
00062100	Paschim Nalichhara	270	179	91	-	-	-	10	7	3	158	32	126	29	8	21
00062200	Purba Nalichhara	407	334	73	29	21	8	1,203	936	267	1,152	298	854	255	40	215
00062300	Balaram	103	82	21	-	-	-	112	79	33	343	85	258	92	13	79
00062400	Bagmara	186	163	23	-	-	-	44	35	9	639	143	496	295	58	237
00062500	Lalchhari	209	149	60	9	8	1	292	208	84	340	78	262	69	12	57
00062600	Kulai	401	254	147	34	18	16	434	378	56	201	82	119	14	5	9
00062700	Kamalachhara	41	32	9	22	17	5	1,136	881	255	392	148	244	39	16	23
00062800	Raipasa	138	118	20	3	2	1	63	52	11	15	6	9	7	3	4

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00062900	Jagannathpur	26	21	5	-	-	-	115	99	16	111	53	58	27	4	23
00063000	Auliraipara	13	7	6	-	-	-	4	2	2	32	14	18	16	7	9
00063100	Kathalbari	50	11	39	-	-	-	14	13	1	114	9	105	15	3	12
00063200	Sikaribari	211	120	91	4	1	3	87	63	24	260	43	217	172	24	148
00063300	Gurudhanpara	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	41	11	30	6	2	4
00063400	Harimangalpara	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	159	15	144	158	15	143
00063500	Kulai R.F.	441	280	161	5	3	2	64	48	16	260	109	151	69	23	46
00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)	12	8	4	-	-	-	26	18	8	39	17	22	33	17	16
00063700	Karmapara	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00063800	Ulemchhara	203	109	94	-	-	-	13	5	8	68	31	37	-	-	-
00063900	Karnamanipara	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	162	1	91	32	59	57	18	39
00064000	Lalchhara	23	21	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	8	8	-	-	-
00064100	Baluchhara	6	3	3	-	-	-	4	2	2	66	29	37	60	26	34
00064200	Chakmapara	4	-	4	3	1	2	3	3	-	128	72	56	123	71	52
00064300	Tetaiya	10	10	-	-	-	-	12	9	3	176	59	117	11	8	3
00064400	Khamupara	62	39	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00064500	Khowaipara	3	-	3	-	-	-	74	59	15	140	74	66	3	1	2
00064600	Ganganagar	11	5	6	2	-	2	107	106	1	100	9	91	20	5	15
00064700	Batabari	206	101	105	1	-	1	8	8	-	300	71	229	26	14	12
00064800	Pustaraipara	135	117	18	2	1	1	22	20	2	176	34	142	17	1	16
00064900	Sardinkhapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	5	9	4	5
00065000	Radharambari	43	27	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	10	31	21	3	18
00065100	Gangaprasadpara	11	4	7	1	1	-	1	-	1	38	16	22	5	3	2
00065200	Dangamapara	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	75	85	1	1	-
00065300	Satbhaiyapara	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	11	1	1	-
00065400	Siddhapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	3	-	3	1	-	1

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of marginal workers											
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
0003	Ambassa (Total)	2,349	667	1,682	398	94	304	1,388	507	881	22,948	10,271	12,677

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0003	Ambassa (Rural)	2,349	667	1,682	398	94	304	1,388	507	881	22,948	10,271	12,677		
0003	Ambassa (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Ambassa (Rural)														
00062100	Paschim Nalichhara	129	24	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	299	301		
00062200	Purba Nalichhara	480	139	341	19	6	13	398	113	285	4,765	1,919	2,846		
00062300	Balaram	84	7	77	6	5	1	161	60	101	998	432	566		
00062400	Bagmara	162	50	112	-	-	-	182	35	147	1,107	563	544		
00062500	Lalchhari	257	58	199	1	1	-	13	7	6	1,449	669	780		
00062600	Kulai	83	24	59	10	4	6	94	49	45	1,925	773	1,152		
00062700	Kamalachhara	108	47	61	91	24	67	154	61	93	2,033	870	1,163		
00062800	Raipasa	4	-	4	1	1	-	3	2	1	799	319	480		
00062900	Jagannathpur	5	-	5	7	-	7	72	49	23	765	311	454		
00063000	Auliraipara	15	7	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	351	162	189		
00063100	Kathalbari	95	5	90	-	-	-	4	1	3	284	108	176		
00063200	Sikaribari	73	19	54	2	-	2	13	-	13	988	497	491		
00063300	Gurudhanpara	4	-	4	-	-	-	31	9	22	453	219	234		
00063400	Harimangalpara	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	137	120		
00063500	Kulai R.F.	168	82	86	14	2	12	9	2	7	1,750	788	962		
00063600	Kulai R.F. (Extn.)	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	321	166	155		
00063700	Karmapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	192	82	110		
00063800	Ulemchhara	54	26	28	1	-	1	13	5	8	160	86	74		
00063900	Karnamanipara	2	1	1	1	-	1	31	13	18	151	80	71		
00064000	Lalchhara	16	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	30	45		
00064100	Baluchhara	3	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	-	348	173	175		
00064200	Chakmapara	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	573	294	279		
00064300	Tetaiya	124	34	90	1	-	1	40	17	23	329	168	161		
00064400	Khamupara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	37	55		
00064500	Khowaipara	1	-	1	-	-	-	136	73	63	462	203	259		
00064600	Ganganagar	78	4	74	2	-	2	-	-	-	128	64	64		
00064700	Batabari	14	4	10	240	51	189	20	2	18	524	267	257		
00064800	Pustaraipara	151	28	123	-	-	-	8	5	3	310	161	149		
00064900	Sardinkhapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	16	27		
00065000	Radharambari	20	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	60	53		
00065100	Gangaprasadpara	31	12	19	1	-	1	1	1	-	139	78	61		

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Ambassa

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
00065200	Dangamapara	159	74	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	94	88		
00065300	Satbhaiyapara	16	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	65	52		
00065400	Siddhapara	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	81	84		

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Chhamanu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0004	**Chhamanu (Total)**		**5,474**	**28,097**	**14,767**	**13,330**	**4,994**	**2,551**	**2,443**	**154**	**98**	**56**	**26,078**	**13,390**	**12,688**
0004	**Chhamanu (Rural)**		**5,474**	**28,097**	**14,767**	**13,330**	**4,994**	**2,551**	**2,443**	**154**	**98**	**56**	**26,078**	**13,390**	**12,688**
0004	**Chhamanu (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chhamanu (Rural)														
00065500	Joychandra Para	560.0	110	515	255	260	102	47	55	-	-	-	492	243	249
00065600	Sonapur	993.0	80	434	224	210	94	50	44	-	-	-	383	196	187
00065700	Durgachhara	836.0	246	1,283	689	594	214	115	99	36	22	14	947	491	456
00065800	Sadhujan Para	1,572.0	117	537	291	246	120	66	54	-	-	-	537	291	246
00065900	Uttar Longtarai	665.0	150	764	389	375	157	69	88	7	4	3	655	331	324
00066000	Dakshin Longtarai	918.0	135	732	387	345	102	45	57	-	-	-	731	386	345
00066100	Paschim Chhamanu	1,037.0	545	2,728	1,386	1,342	445	234	211	30	14	16	2,190	1,105	1,085
00066200	Makarchhara	117.0	441	2,076	1,061	1,015	356	165	191	50	27	23	1,744	880	864
00066300	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	23,599.0	1,368	7,045	3,593	3,452	1,227	627	600	-	-	-	7,045	3,593	3,452
00066400	Manikpur	320.0	153	902	520	382	164	84	80	10	10	-	762	384	378
00066500	Purba Chhamanu	2,238.0	174	1,006	581	425	160	92	68	3	3	-	870	447	423
00066600	Debchhara	1,122.0	231	1,268	666	602	237	122	115	-	-	-	1,268	666	602
00066700	Central Catchment R.F.	22,270.0	1,724	8,807	4,725	4,082	1,616	835	781	18	18	-	8,454	4,377	4,077

Location code number	Name of Village	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Industrial category of main workers					
											Main workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0004	**Chhamanu (Total)**	**7,650**	**5,632**	**2,018**	**20,447**	**9,135**	**11,312**	**14,600**	**8,362**	**6,238**	**9,660**	**7,003**	**2,657**	**1,918**	**1,274**	**644**
0004	**Chhamanu (Rural)**	**7,650**	**5,632**	**2,018**	**20,447**	**9,135**	**11,312**	**14,600**	**8,362**	**6,238**	**9,660**	**7,003**	**2,657**	**1,918**	**1,274**	**644**
0004	**Chhamanu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chhamanu (Rural)															
00065500	Joychandra Para	153	113	40	362	142	220	250	149	101	247	147	100	14	11	3
00065600	Sonapur	111	68	43	323	156	167	244	124	120	222	116	106	85	43	42
00065700	Durgachhara	463	319	144	820	370	450	592	382	210	424	376	48	137	120	17
00065800	Sadhujan Para	96	73	23	441	218	223	301	166	135	263	152	111	142	87	55
00065900	Uttar Longtarai	106	78	28	658	311	347	488	261	227	395	214	181	6	4	2
00066000	Dakshin Longtarai	101	61	40	631	326	305	507	264	243	428	221	207	2	1	1

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Chhamanu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
00066100	Paschim Chhamanu	1,503	871	632	1,225	515	710	1,135	742	393	892	656	236	113	95	18
00066200	Makarchhara	919	585	334	1,157	476	681	953	571	382	894	560	334	43	21	22
00066300	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	1,486	1,163	323	5,559	2,430	3,129	3,810	1,927	1,883	2,276	1,539	737	1,125	656	469
00066400	Manikpur	355	284	71	547	236	311	450	305	145	429	295	134	-	-	-
00066500	Purba Chhamanu	278	234	44	728	347	381	622	364	258	419	350	69	-	-	-
00066600	Debchhara	326	242	84	942	424	518	517	334	183	185	171	14	82	77	5
00066700	Central Catchment R.F.	1,753	1,541	212	7,054	3,184	3,870	4,731	2,773	1,958	2,586	2,206	380	169	159	10

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers									Industrial category of marginal workers					
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers			Cultivators		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
0004	**Chhamanu (Total)**	**5,878**	**4,128**	**1,750**	**74**	**34**	**40**	**1,790**	**1,567**	**223**	**4,940**	**1,359**	**3,581**	**716**	**252**	**464**
0004	**Chhamanu (Rural)**	**5,878**	**4,128**	**1,750**	**74**	**34**	**40**	**1,790**	**1,567**	**223**	**4,940**	**1,359**	**3,581**	**716**	**252**	**464**
0004	**Chhamanu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chhamanu (Rural)															
00065500	Joychandra Para	-	-	-	1	-	1	232	136	96	3	2	1	-	-	-
00065600	Sonapur	133	70	63	-	-	-	4	3	1	22	8	14	12	6	6
00065700	Durgachhara	117	116	1	3	2	1	167	138	29	168	6	162	18	-	18
00065800	Sadhujan Para	104	56	48	-	-	-	17	9	8	38	14	24	15	3	12
00065900	Uttar Longtarai	354	186	168	8	3	5	27	21	6	93	47	46	1	1	-
00066000	Dakshin Longtarai	426	220	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	43	36	1	-	1
00066100	Paschim Chhamanu	360	211	149	40	14	26	379	336	43	243	86	157	16	8	8
00066200	Makarchhara	609	329	280	16	10	6	226	200	26	59	11	48	4	2	2
00066300	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	1,139	879	260	1	-	1	11	4	7	1,534	388	1,146	515	211	304
00066400	Manikpur	286	152	134	-	-	-	143	143	-	21	10	11	-	-	-
00066500	Purba Chhamanu	285	218	67	-	-	-	134	132	2	203	14	189	-	-	-
00066600	Debchhara	90	81	9	1	1	-	12	12	-	332	163	169	6	4	2
00066700	Central Catchment R.F.	1,975	1,610	365	4	4	-	438	433	5	2,145	567	1,578	128	17	111

	Industrial category of marginal workers			
	Agricultural labourers	Household industry workers	Other workers	Non-workers

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Chhamanu

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			Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
0004	**Chhamanu (Total)**	**3,962**	**1,065**	**2,897**	**48**	**15**	**33**	**214**	**27**	**187**	**13,497**	**6,405**	**7,092**		
0004	**Chhamanu (Rural)**	**3,962**	**1,065**	**2,897**	**48**	**15**	**33**	**214**	**27**	**187**	**13,497**	**6,405**	**7,092**		
0004	**Chhamanu (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Chhamanu (Rural)														
00065500	Joychandra Para	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	265	106	159		
00065600	Sonapur	10	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	100	90		
00065700	Durgachhara	3	3	-	-	-	-	147	3	144	691	307	384		
00065800	Sadhujan Para	21	11	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	236	125	111		
00065900	Uttar Longtarai	79	39	40	8	5	3	5	2	3	276	128	148		
00066000	Dakshin Longtarai	78	43	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	123	102		
00066100	Paschim Chhamanu	185	69	116	22	4	18	20	5	15	1,593	644	949		
00066200	Makarchhara	32	5	27	5	1	4	18	3	15	1,123	490	633		
00066300	Manu Chhailengta R.F.	1,010	175	835	4	-	4	5	2	3	3,235	1,666	1,569		
00066400	Manikpur	7	2	5	2	1	1	12	7	5	452	215	237		
00066500	Purba Chhamanu	203	14	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	217	167		
00066600	Debchhara	325	158	167	-	-	-	1	1	-	751	332	419		
00066700	Central Catchment R.F.	2,009	544	1,465	6	4	2	2	2	-	4,076	1,952	2,124		

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Dumburnagar

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			Schedule
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0005	Dumburnagar (Total)		8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223	7,729	3,962	3,767	4,134
0005	Dumburnagar (Rural)		8,021	42,122	21,899	20,223	7,729	3,962	3,767	4,134
0005	Dumburnagar (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dumburnagar (Rural)									
00066800	Jagabandhupara	1,516.0	214	1,187	656	531	201	102	99	-
00066900	Barabari	1,595.0	80	397	189	208	83	43	40	-
00067000	Jinaraipara	1,483.0	51	271	144	127	54	27	27	-
00067100	Bhagirath Para	792.0	220	1,242	677	565	185	89	96	-
00067200	Sipasingh	1,238.0	64	402	193	209	83	36	47	-
00067300	Malyansingh	1,300.0	31	156	82	74	29	16	13	-
00067400	Dalapatipara	1,361.0	263	1,366	721	645	239	113	126	-
00067500	Purba Gandachhara	954.0	47	244	129	115	61	36	25	-
00067600	Ultachhara	1,151.0	341	1,741	895	846	369	195	174	13
00067700	Paschim Gandachhara	1,264.0	1,604	7,581	4,066	3,515	1,067	571	496	2,327
00067800	Chitrajhari	1,333.0	247	1,328	642	686	281	135	146	-
00067900	Laxmipur	1,730.0	414	2,329	1,197	1,132	489	253	236	50
00068000	Dhalajhari	1,048.0	279	1,465	735	730	317	163	154	-
00068100	Bulongbasa	1,128.0	258	1,382	729	653	297	155	142	738
00068200	Sarma	1,255.0	638	3,344	1,769	1,575	561	291	270	928
00068300	Uttaraipara	1,060.0	135	616	326	290	86	54	32	-
00068400	Birchandranagar	1,493.0	83	462	237	225	95	48	47	3
00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh	619.0	3	58	58	-	-	-	-	2
00068600	Purba Kalyansingh	872.0	149	824	398	426	206	93	113	-
00068700	Joyrampur	1,411.0	132	794	406	388	188	97	91	-
00068800	Sardong	1,257.0	64	357	175	182	40	19	21	-
00068900	Ratan Nagar	1,138.0	163	900	457	443	202	111	91	-
00069000	Tuichama	1,226.0	201	1,153	595	558	178	91	87	-
00069100	Thakurchhara	1,355.0	177	1,021	527	494	239	121	118	-
00069200	Ranipukur	986.0	169	926	490	436	137	69	68	-
00069300	Ramnagar	1,304.0	134	750	376	374	158	76	82	4
00069400	Khederkot	587.0	27	163	71	92	29	8	21	-
00069500	Kamalakhal	1,239.0	----------Un-inhabited----------							----------I
00069600	Kamalasram	1,185.0	109	580	285	295	133	65	68	-
00069700	Paschim Raima	1,501.0	44	228	122	106	49	28	21	-
00069800	Purba Raima	2,120.0	350	1,863	936	927	379	187	192	-
00069900	Boalkhali	1,566.0	243	1,259	644	615	213	112	101	-
00070000	Sukraichhara	1,204.0	102	535	259	276	103	47	56	-
00070100	Jarulchhara	1,282.0	97	486	258	228	82	43	39	-
00070200	Purba Potachhara	1,129.0	632	3,234	1,672	1,562	571	312	259	69
00070300	Paschim Potachhara	1,474.0	256	1,478	783	695	325	156	169	-

Location code number	Name of Village	Literates			Illiterates			Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0005	Dumburnagar (Total)	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	17,593	10,751	6,842
0005	Dumburnagar (Rural)	14,272	9,512	4,760	27,850	12,387	15,463	17,593	10,751	6,842
0005	Dumburnagar (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dumburnagar (Rural)									
00066800	Jagabandhupara	417	323	94	770	333	437	361	314	47
00066900	Barabari	118	76	42	279	113	166	212	92	120
00067000	Jinaraipara	16	14	2	255	130	125	127	61	66
00067100	Bhagirath Para	385	347	38	857	330	527	440	397	43
00067200	Sipasingh	8	7	1	394	186	208	248	125	123
00067300	Malyansingh	24	21	3	132	61	71	63	44	19
00067400	Dalapatipara	146	136	10	1,220	585	635	620	394	226

CT

d Castes popuation		Scheduled Tribes population		
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16
2,145	1,989	33,251	17,077	16,174
2,145	1,989	33,251	17,077	16,174
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,115	584	531
-	-	397	189	208
-	-	271	144	127
-	-	1,164	599	565
-	-	402	193	209
-	-	156	82	74
-	-	1,320	675	645
-	-	244	129	115
6	7	1,663	857	806
1,206	1,121	2,823	1,544	1,279
-	-	1,321	637	684
23	27	1,879	965	914
-	-	1,464	734	730
398	340	550	284	266
477	451	1,376	737	639
-	-	616	326	290
1	2	459	236	223
2	-	13	13	-
-	-	824	398	426
-	-	785	401	384
-	-	357	175	182
-	-	900	457	443
-	-	1,153	595	558
-	-	1,019	525	494
-	-	780	416	364
1	3	644	326	318
-	-	163	71	92
Un-inhabited----------				
-	-	580	285	295
-	-	228	122	106
-	-	1,863	936	927
-	-	1,258	643	615
-	-	535	259	276
-	-	486	258	228
31	38	3,039	1,573	1,466
-	-	1,404	709	695

Industrial category of main workers					
Main workers			Cultivators		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
26	27	28	29	30	31
11,570	9,455	2,115	6,741	5,274	1,467
11,570	9,455	2,115	6,741	5,274	1,467
-	-	-	-	-	-
310	303	7	217	212	5
211	92	119	203	88	115
67	61	6	67	61	6
401	388	13	9	9	-
159	94	65	155	91	64
51	43	8	18	16	2
377	355	22	294	276	18

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Dumburnagar

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			Schedule
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
00067500	Purba Gandachhara	94	76	18	150	53	97	72	70	2
00067600	Ultachhara	703	478	225	1,038	417	621	708	397	311
00067700	Paschim Gandachhara	4,939	2,958	1,981	2,642	1,108	1,534	2,351	1,934	417
00067800	Chitrajhari	240	166	74	1,088	476	612	632	308	324
00067900	Laxmipur	787	522	265	1,542	675	867	1,060	563	497
00068000	Dhalajhari	339	221	118	1,126	514	612	517	335	182
00068100	Bulongbasa	360	237	123	1,022	492	530	521	301	220
00068200	Sarma	1,655	1,032	623	1,689	737	952	995	748	247
00068300	Uttaraipara	288	160	128	328	166	162	254	176	78
00068400	Birchandranagar	92	75	17	370	162	208	254	125	129
00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh	58	58	-	-	-	-	58	58	-
00068600	Purba Kalyansingh	54	52	2	770	346	424	373	205	168
00068700	Joyrampur	88	82	6	706	324	382	399	193	206
00068800	Sardong	34	31	3	323	144	179	241	123	118
00068900	Ratan Nagar	132	117	15	768	340	428	428	218	210
00069000	Tuichama	150	122	28	1,003	473	530	664	341	323
00069100	Thakurchhara	190	140	50	831	387	444	560	287	273
00069200	Ranipukur	115	88	27	811	402	409	422	268	154
00069300	Ramnagar	315	192	123	435	184	251	338	194	144
00069400	Khederkot	12	12	-	151	59	92	72	35	37
00069500	Kamalakhal	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00069600	Kamalasram	113	86	27	467	199	268	226	130	96
00069700	Paschim Raima	33	25	8	195	97	98	127	64	63
00069800	Purba Raima	424	296	128	1,439	640	799	925	451	474
00069900	Boalkhali	218	167	51	1,041	477	564	582	331	251
00070000	Sukraichhara	110	84	26	425	175	250	205	121	84
00070100	Jarulchhara	78	55	23	408	203	205	233	133	100
00070200	Purba Potachhara	1,064	689	375	2,170	983	1,187	1,578	804	774
00070300	Paschim Potachhara	473	367	106	1,005	416	589	727	411	316

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category of main workers								
		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0005	Dumburnagar (Total)	2,077	1,724	353	71	67	4	2,681	2,390	291
0005	Dumburnagar (Rural)	2,077	1,724	353	71	67	4	2,681	2,390	291
0005	Dumburnagar (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dumburnagar (Rural)									
00066800	Jagabandhupara	4	3	1	3	3	-	86	85	1
00066900	Barabari	5	3	2	-	-	-	3	1	2
00067000	Jinaraipara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067100	Bhagirath Para	302	289	13	-	-	-	90	90	-
00067200	Sipasingh	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067300	Malyansingh	32	26	6	-	-	-	1	1	-
00067400	Dalapatipara	20	18	2	-	-	-	63	61	2
00067500	Purba Gandachhara	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067600	Ultachhara	140	116	24	2	2	-	72	53	19
00067700	Paschim Gandachhara	349	321	28	19	17	2	1,155	1,026	129
00067800	Chitrajhari	18	15	3	-	-	-	4	4	-
00067900	Laxmipur	250	179	71	-	-	-	27	25	2
00068000	Dhalajhari	148	136	12	-	-	-	8	7	1
00068100	Bulongbasa	22	15	7	2	2	-	88	76	12
00068200	Sarma	241	210	31	19	18	1	199	173	26
00068300	Uttaraipara	4	4	-	-	-	-	21	18	3
00068400	Birchandranagar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	58	-
00068600	Purba Kalyansingh	38	27	11	-	-	-	1	1	-

CT

d Castes popuation		Scheduled Tribes population			
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	
65	64	1	50	50	-
400	352	48	186	181	5
2,142	1,818	324	619	454	165
315	287	28	293	268	25
821	547	274	544	343	201
350	317	33	194	174	20
319	272	47	207	179	28
813	704	109	354	303	51
160	149	11	135	127	8
97	96	1	96	95	1
58	58	-	-	-	-
335	200	135	296	172	124
224	171	53	211	162	49
105	103	2	100	100	-
177	170	7	167	163	4
273	253	20	202	184	18
280	222	58	250	201	49
227	215	12	169	163	6
290	186	104	180	93	87
31	29	2	31	29	2
		----------Un-inhabited----------			
198	129	69	133	75	58
100	51	49	80	32	48
609	397	212	325	191	134
288	237	51	278	233	45
105	90	15	105	90	15
178	126	52	169	120	49
647	527	120	354	292	62
387	349	38	50	47	3

Industrial category of main workers

Marginal workers			Cultivators		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
41	42	43	44	45	46
6,023	1,296	4,727	2,462	471	1,991
6,023	1,296	4,727	2,462	471	1,991
-	-	-	-	-	-
51	11	40	28	4	24
1	-	1	-	-	-
60	-	60	60	-	60
39	9	30	-	-	-
89	31	58	76	23	53
12	1	11	8	-	8
243	39	204	238	38	200
7	6	1	3	3	-
308	45	263	82	8	74
209	116	93	21	11	10
317	21	296	14	2	12
239	16	223	120	5	115
167	18	149	3	-	3
202	29	173	71	5	66
182	44	138	142	32	110
94	27	67	24	9	15
157	29	128	137	19	118
-	-	-	-	-	-
38	5	33	7	1	6

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Dumburnagar

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			Schedule
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
00068700	Joyrampur	11	8	3	1	-	1	1	1	-
00068800	Sardong	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
00068900	Ratan Nagar	6	6	-	-	-	-	4	1	3
00069000	Tuichama	68	66	2	-	-	-	3	3	-
00069100	Thakurchhara	26	19	7	-	-	-	4	2	2
00069200	Ranipukur	46	40	6	-	-	-	12	12	-
00069300	Ramnagar	46	36	10	20	20	-	44	37	7
00069400	Khederkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069500	Kamalakhal									
00069600	Kamalasram	19	14	5	-	-	-	46	40	6
00069700	Paschim Raima	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	1
00069800	Purba Raima	161	91	70	1	1	-	122	114	8
00069900	Boalkhali	6	1	5	-	-	-	4	3	1
00070000	Sukraichhara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070100	Jarulchhara	7	4	3	-	-	-	2	2	-
00070200	Purba Potachhara	83	56	27	4	4	-	206	175	31
00070300	Paschim Potachhara	1	1	-	-	-	-	336	301	35

Industrial category of main workers

		Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
0005	Dumburnagar (Total)	3,037	668	2,369	31	6	25	493	151	342
0005	Dumburnagar (Rural)	3,037	668	2,369	31	6	25	493	151	342
0005	Dumburnagar (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dumburnagar (Rural)									
00066800	Jagabandhupara	21	6	15	-	-	-	2	1	1
00066900	Barabari	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
00067000	Jinaraipara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067100	Bhagirath Para	38	9	29	1	-	1	-	-	-
00067200	Sipasingh	13	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067300	Malyansingh	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067400	Dalapatipara	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067500	Purba Gandachhara	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00067600	Ultachhara	225	37	188	-	-	-	1	-	1
00067700	Paschim Gandachhara	130	83	47	11	3	8	47	19	28
00067800	Chitrajhari	301	19	282	2	-	2	-	-	-
00067900	Laxmipur	115	11	104	2	-	2	2	-	2
00068000	Dhalajhari	164	18	146	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068100	Bulongbasa	122	21	101	4	-	4	5	3	2
00068200	Sarma	26	9	17	4	-	4	10	3	7
00068300	Uttaraipara	29	4	25	2	1	1	39	13	26
00068400	Birchandranagar	20	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068500	Paschim Kalyansingh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068600	Purba Kalyansingh	31	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068700	Joyrampur	164	18	146	1	1	-	1	1	-
00068800	Sardong	134	20	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
00068900	Ratan Nagar	248	47	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069000	Tuichama	190	59	131	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069100	Thakurchhara	43	7	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069200	Ranipukur	18	6	12	-	-	-	1	1	-
00069300	Ramnagar	32	6	26	-	-	-	5	2	3
00069400	Khederkot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069500	Kamalakhal				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00069600	Kamalasram	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069700	Paschim Raima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00069800	Purba Raima	249	34	215	-	-	-	11	10	1
00069900	Boalkhali	242	75	167	1	-	1	5	4	1

CT

d Castes popuation		Scheduled Tribes population			
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	
175	22	153	9	2	7
136	20	116	2	-	2
251	48	203	3	1	2
391	88	303	201	29	172
280	65	215	237	58	179
195	53	142	176	46	130
48	8	40	11	-	11
41	6	35	41	6	35
----------Un-inhabited----------					
28	1	27	19	1	18
27	13	14	27	13	14
316	54	262	56	10	46
294	94	200	46	15	31
100	31	69	78	31	47
55	7	48	49	5	44
931	277	654	413	83	330
340	62	278	60	11	49

Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females
56	57	58
24,529	11,148	13,381
24,529	11,148	13,381
-	-	-
826	342	484
185	97	88
144	83	61
802	280	522
154	68	86
93	38	55
746	327	419
172	59	113
1,033	498	535
5,230	2,132	3,098
696	334	362
1,269	634	635
948	400	548
861	428	433
2,349	1,021	1,328
362	150	212
208	112	96
-	-	-
451	193	258
395	213	182
116	52	64
472	239	233
489	254	235
461	240	221
504	222	282
412	182	230
91	36	55
354	155	199
101	58	43
938	485	453
677	313	364

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

RD Block - Dumburnagar

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			Schedule
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
00070000	Sukraichhara	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
00070100	Jarulchhara	5	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
00070200	Purba Potachhara	432	151	281	1	-	1	85	43	42
00070300	Paschim Potachhara	1	-	1	-	-	-	279	51	228

CT

ɔd Castes popuation		Scheduled Tribes population		
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16
330	138	192		
253	125	128		
1,656	868	788		
751	372	379		