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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

PART X

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

TIRAP DISTRICT

Part A : TOWN & VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Part B : URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGE WISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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Statements made, views expressed or conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government.

Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated hilly tract lying roughly between the latitudes 26°28′ N and 29°30′ N and the longitudes 91°30′E and 97°30′E on the North-East extremity of India, comprising roughly of 83,578 square kilometres of area, bordering the international boundaries of Bhutan, Tibet, China and Burma. The Pradesh is known to be rich in flora, fauna, power and mineral potential.

When the 1971 Census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh, the area was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA in short) which was constitutionally a part of the State of Assam. At that time, NEFA was directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent, who was assisted by an adviser. The office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam was situated at Shillong, the capital of the Assam State.

On the 21st January, 1972, NEFA has been made into a Union Territory under the provisions of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971) and placed under the charge of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Shillong, now the capital of the State of Meghalaya.

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Population	Total	Persons	97,470
		Males	51,774
		Females	45,696
	Rural	Persons	97,470
		Males	51,774
		Females	45,696
	Urban	Persons	Nil
		Males	Nil
		Females	Nil
Decennial population growth rate 1961—71			63·56 per cent
Area in Km². (provisional)			6,907
Density of population per Km.²			14
Sex ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)			883
Literacy rate		Persons	11·22 per cent
		Males	18·06 per cent
		Females	3·48 per cent
Percentage of urban population to total population			No urban area
Percentage of workers to total population (Main activity only)		Persons	54·43
		Males	59·87
		Females	48·26
Break-up of workers			
Percentage of total workers :			
(*i*) Cultivators		Persons	83·83
		Males	73·67
		Females	98·11
(*ii*) Agricultural labourers		Persons	0·71
		Males	0·86
		Females	0·49
(*iii*) Other workers		Persons	15·46
		Males	25·47
		Females	1·40
Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population		Persons	Nil
		Males	Nil
		Females	Nil
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population		Persons	70·63
		Males	66.62
		Females	75·18
Number of occupied residential houses			17,120
Number of villages		Total	312
		Inhabited	312
		Uninhabited	Nil
Number of urban areas			Nil

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PARTS A AND B

TIRAP DISTRICT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The publication of the District Census Handbook was taken up in the 1951 Census for the purpose of making census statistics available for smaller territorial units. In 1961 Census, attempts were made to make the District Census Handbooks more informative. In addition to census data in respect of each village, data regarding the level of development and amenities were collected. In 1971 Census, efforts have been made to compile both census and non-census statistics in a uniform manner with an enlarged scope. The District Census Handbooks are divided into three parts, namely, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Part A—Town and Village Directory:

The Village Directory gives for each village, particulars of amenities available in the matter of educational and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water supply, post and telegraph facilities, communication, particulars of land use, main crops under jhum cultivation, sufficiency of food production or otherwise, nearest towns and distances therefrom, and some other information. Similarly, the Town Directory will give for each town in a district, the status of town administration and population.

Part B—Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract:

This part will give for each village and also for each block of the town, the primary census data relating to number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population and its break-up by sex, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, literate population, working population by 9 broad categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, those working in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, etc., in mining and quarrying, in manufacture, in construction, in trade and commerce, in transport, storage and communications and in other services, and the non-working population.

Part C—Administrative Statistics and Report:

This part will mainly incorporate the administrative statistics pertaining to the district in all fields of development. The other census tables pertaining to the district regarding language, religion, migration, etc. will also be reproduced. A write up indicating the changes in the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the district in the last decade will be incorporated.

This volume:

This particular volume will present Part A and Part B of the District Census Handbook pertaining to Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. As this is the first attempt of presenting a Census Handbook of this district, the district will be introduced briefly in the following paragraphs.

TIRAP DISTRICT

Physical description:

The district of Tirap covers an area of 6,907 Kilometre squares and lies roughly between the latitudes 26°28′ and 27°33′ E and longitudes 95°10′ and 97°11′ N, situated entirely to the North of tropic of cancer. Tirap District lies on the South-eastern corner of Arunachal Pradesh, bounded on the North by the Lakhimpur District of Assam and the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, on the East and on the South by Burma, and on the West by Nagaland and Sibsagar District of Assam.

Shri P. V. Rao, Director, Publication Division, Geological Survey of India, has given an account of the general geology of the Tirap District as follows:

"South of upper Assam plains and North-East of Nagaland a linear hilly terrain constitutes the major part of Tirap District. The geology of this area is comparatively well known on account of the keen interest the geologists have been taking in Tertiary formations particularly for the oil and coal resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The Southwestern part of Tirap District is the continuation of North-East-South-West trending Naga hills while in its Northestern part the Lohit frontal ranges extend with a prominent North-West-South-East trend in the region of Vijayanagar. On the nothern side the NE-SW hills rise to a maximum altitude of about 2,000 metres in Kuwen Bum and Mio Bum regions of the district towards the South-western side, the components of the Patkoi range shows a similar trend and continues in sourthern sectors of the district. In Miao region, the low NW-SW hill of Manabum rises as an appendage of the North-East physiographic trend and extends towards Upper Assam (Lohit) plain where it gradually loses its identity.

In the Northeastern part of the district, the main drainage is constituted by Tirap, Namchik and Namphuk (Buri dihing) rivers which flow across the Northeastern ranges. The Southwestern part of the district is drained by Dirak, Namsang and Tisa rivers. Dirak and Namsang form tributaries to Buridihing river.

GEOLOGY:

The general geological set up of Tirap District may be divided into two parts, namely, (i) the metamorphites of Vijaynagar area and (ii) the Tertiary formation in the rest of the district.

Metamorphites:

Geologically not much is known about the metamorphites within Tirap District. However, a few traverses have indicated that the quartzites and probably slaty phyllites and mica schists continue Southeastwards from the outer ranges of Lohit District towards the Vijayanagar area. Eastwards, these rocks

are bounded by NW-SE trending Mishmi thrust which also continues South-Eastwards from Lohit District. Unlike the concealed configuration of the Mishmi thrust in many parts in Lohit District, this tectonic plane is seen to abut against the Naga thrust and other tectonic lines within the Tertiaries of Tirap and upper Assam. The NE-SW Naga thrust appears to be restricted by the Mishmi thrust, the junction of the two being almost at right angle. But further Southest, the Tertiary formations and tectonic lines etc. show a gentle deflection in trend which approximates parallelism to the Mishmi thrust. It is generally inferred that the tectonic movements along the Mishmi thrust are sequentially later than the Pliocene movement along the Naga thrust etc.

Tertiary formations:

The Tertiary formations as exposed in Tirap District are briefly outlined below.

Recent & Pleistocene ..	..	Alluvium and high level terraces
Pliocene ..	..	Dihing series—Boulder beds and sands.
Mio-Pliocene ..	..	Namsang beds—coarse pebbly sandstones etc.
Miocene ..	..	Tipam series — Girujan clays; Tipam sandstone
		Unconformity
Oligoncene Barail series		Tikak Parbat—sandstones and coal stage.
		Baragolai stage fine—sandstone clays and minor coal seams
		Nao-gaon stage Hard well bedded. sandstone with shales
Eocene Disang series		Dark shales, slaty shales, arenaceous and cherty shales etc.

Disang series: The lowermost horizon of the tertiary sequence in Tirap is represented by the rocks of Disang series. The Disangs constitute chiefly a thick horizon of unfossiliferous dark grey, compact shales with frequent intercalations of hard, massive, grey or reddish coloured sandstones. These rocks are nowhere exposed North of the Disang thrust. The shaly to arenaceous facies of Disangs is typical of a miogeosynclinal depositional environment. South of Bhogapani, the Disangs are extensively developed upto the southern limits of the district. The rocks are highly folded and faulted with the result that enormous thickness of sediments is repeated.

There are a number of brine/saline wells/springs located in Disang series of rocks. It is, however, not known whether the source of the saline water is in the Disangs or the underlying rocks.

Barail series: The rocks of the Barail Series occur in two types of sedimentologic environments within Tirap District; the one South of the Disang thrust, belongs to the geosynclinal facies, while the one North of the Disang thrust belongs to shelf or platform facies. The northern facies characterised by the presence of coal seams and fresh to deltaic deposition occurs as narrow belts to the base of many intricate thrust shales within the belt of Schuppen. The E-W Margherita thrust along the foot hills of Kuwen Bum range also exposes the coal bearing Baragolai stage and the more resource potential zones of Tikak Parbat stage in Miao and Namchik-Namphuk areas. There are a number of coal bearing Barails towards North-eastern side around Rima, Wintong, Longchang, Motongsa villages†.

The southern Barails are disposed above the Disang shales and are characterised by the grey fine compact sandstones and intercalated grey to greenish shales. These rocks are often seen at the higher contours of the high ridges South of Khonsa region and South of Longding.

Tipam series: The rocks belonging to Tipam series generally occur in the form of elongated wedges in which the coarse grained massive and compact sandstones and clays (Girujan clays) constitute the major litho units. These Tipam rocks are seen North of the Disang thrust, i.e., approximately North of line joining Bhogapani, Tipam and continuing further Northeastwards. Within this area the Margherita thrust and other structures have also exposed the underlying Coal bearing Barail rocks. The Tipams are also generally exposed just above the Naga thrust.

Minor coaly lenses, oil and gas shows are also known from the Tipam sandstones. One of the characteristic features of these sandstones is the first occurrence of epidote among its heavy minerals; it is possible that the epidotised Lohit Himalayan rocks which might have been uplifted during the Tipam times formed one of the provenance areas.

Namsang beds: Around Deomali area in the Namsang and Dihing valleys, the mottled clays, sandstones, gritty to conglomeratic sandstones with pebbles of coal (derived from Barails), and minor lignitic lenses constitute the Namsang beds. These are overlying the Girujan clays of the Tipam series.

Dihing series: The uppermost formation in the Tertiary rock sequence in Tirap is represented by Dihing series which is observed in the Northeastern portion of the district. They are exposed in the plains just North of the foothills of Kuwen Bum. The formation chiefly comprises a boulder bed composed of pebbles and boulders of quarzites and gneisses embedded in a matrix of loose sand and clay and sand rocks with very soft greenish and bluish clayey bands. Carbonised wood fragments and small lenses of lignite are quite frequently seen in the sequence. The maximum thickness of the order of about 2,500 m is seen in Manabum anticlinal structure.

†In the oil fields of Assam Plains, the Barail rocks are important oil bearing horizons. A few brine or saline/springs/wells are also located in Barails.

Due to tectonic disturbances in the Tertiary belt, the structural dispostion of the rock formations as seen from NW to SE in the following generalised arrangement is as follows:

NW

Namsang beds/Tipams (southeasterly dips)
——————Margherita thrust
(southeasterly dips)
Barails/Tipam series (southeasterly dips)
——————Disang thrust (southeasterly dips)
Disang series and subordinate geosynclinal
Barail rocks—(repeated by folding and faulting up to southern limits of Tirap district.)

SE

MINERAL OCCURRENCES:

Coal:

The prominent resources of coal in Arunachal Pradesh are known from Tirap District. The coal seams occur in the Tertiary rocks in continuity with the upper Assam coal fields. There are two coal fields located in the district, viz.

(a) Namchik-Namphuk coal field and (b) Mio-Bum coal field.

Namchik-Namphuk coal field: Between the two tributaries of Buridihing river, that is, Namphuk-Kharsang river in the North and North-East and Namchik river in the West; the coal field is situated about 10 km North-East of Makum coal field of Assam. The major coal seams occur in the supra-thrust block in the Tikak parbat stage (Barail series) which is separated by the Baragolois by the basal coal horizons. As a result of extensive survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India and others, eight coal seams (seam I to VIII) have so far been established in the area of which seam III has a maximum thickness varying from 4.55 m to 19.00 m. The total seamwise reserves of coal proved in this coal field so far amount to 14.28 million tonnes though the over all potential of the area may be about 6 times more.

The coals of this field, in general, have high volatiles and high sulphur contents similar to those of upper Assam coal fields. The general range of variations in the proximate analyses of these coals is as follows:

Moisture—1.9 to 3.7%, Ash—3.8 to 16.9%, Volatile Matter—39.2 to 46.7%, Fixed Corbon—39.0 to 51.0%, Caking Index (British Specific Standard)—8.29 and sulphur—0.8 to 6.3%.

Mio-Bum coal field: This coal field is an eastward extension of the Namchik-Namphuk coal field. Two major coal seams having an average thickness of about 10 m. have been correlated in this area. The probable reserves of coal in this area may be of the order of about 6 million tonnes upto a depth of 200 m. (down dip).

Since the Central Fuel Research Institute has already proved the suitability of Makum coal as coking blend with Jharia-Raniganj coal, the adjacent Namchik-Namphuk coals may also prove suitable for this purpose. Suitability of Assam coal has been indicated for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum, low temperature carbonisation plants and power generation; the Tirap coals may also hold such promise.

Gold:

Although no authentic information on the occurrence of gold in Arunachal Pradesh is available, the historical record of gold panning in the sands of Buridihing river is significant. The tributaries of Buri Dihing derive rock materials from the area comprising igneous and metamorphic complexes. It is said that the tribal inhabitants of Vijaynagar area were, in the past, linked with traditional expert gold panners in the adjacent part of Burma.

Oil & gas:

The Tertiary succession (Eocene to Pliocene—Pleistocene rocks) constituting the Patkoi Range, is in continuity with the Assam Tertiary belt which is well known for its oil and gas resources. A number of oil and gas seepages ('*pungs*') have been reported in Namchik area. 'Oil shows' have also been reported near Tissa stream South of Kanubari area. But economic finds of oil and gas in these areas are yet to be established.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite:

Small nodules and veinlets of pyrite are observed in Disang shales between Bhogapani (27°09′:95°24′) and Khonsa (27°06′:95°32′) along road cuttings and river sections. These occurrences are of academic interest only.

Saline/brine waters:

Brine/saline springs and wells are well known in Tirap District. These are locally called as '*Sum*'. Salt is prepared by the local inhabitants from the saline water.

A preliminary investigation of these brine wells has been recently carried out by the Geological Survey of India particularly to determine the potassium content.

The brine saline wells are seen to be localised chiefly around Borduria (27°02′: 95°29′), Khonsa (27°00′: :95°30′) and Namsang (27°02′:95°28′). Generally, the springs/wells occur along joint planes, shear joints, faults or faulted anticlines and are placed in the stram valleys. The oozing is mostly in Disang beds but a few are located in Barail rocks also. Although no distinct source of the salinity is yet known, it is felt that the source is deeper or below the exposed Disang shales or the brine represents the connate water in marine sediments.

The chemical analysis of two saline/brine samples from Pullung and Khera showed the following analysis:

Locality	PH	Sp cond.	TDS ppm	SiO^2 ppm	Na ppm	K ppm	Ca ppm	Mg ppm	HcO_2 ppm	Cl ppm	NO_3 ppm	Br ppm	I ppm
Pulung	6·50	77,000	57,500	6	20,455	139	605	65	1,011	32,279	122	70	Trace
Khela	6·45	12,100	7,224	5	2,500	40	82	37	105	4,086	22	16	Trace

SEISMICITY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

The Director General of Observatories, Government of India, writes about the seismicity of Arunachal Pradesh as below:

"Arunachal Pradesh is located in a highly seismic zone of India. Several earthquakes of moderate to great intensity have been located in this region in the past. The map of Assam region showing earthquake epicentres along with a list of earthquakes in Assam and neighbourhood (in the Appendix III) demonstrated the seismic status of Arunachal Pradesh and the adjoining areas..."

"...Earthquakes in Assam as well as in Arunachal Pradesh area due to its tectonic setting. The area is bounded on the North by great Himalayan Mountain ranges. These mountains rise very rapidly from the plains, the foothills region being narrow and the sub-Himalayas comparatively lower in altitude than in the other areas. At its eastern end, the Himalayan Range turns from an East-West trend towards South-West. The bend is sharp and indicative of the forces operating in the area. The mountain ranges after the above hair pin bend continue southwards across Assam and then through Burma, their trend gradually changing from South-West to South. This gives the mountain range an arcuate structure. The rise of the Himalayan Mountain chain is attributed to forces acting from the North, which resulted in folds and thrusts. According to the studies made, there is a zone of overthrusting along the southern base of the Assam Himalayas. The strata in the hills are overturned towards the South. In the upper Assam region, the Patkoi and Naga hills lie South of Brahmaputra and along their northern margin the beds are overthrust northwards but not overturned. Further South, the Patkoi and Naga hills sweep from East-North-East to southwards axis and continue as the Arakan Yoma of Burma. These ranges of buckled and folded rocks are due to a push from the East and North South folding is seen in the ranges for the West Manipur, the Tripura hills and in South Sylhet.

The effect of Burma push (from the East) has made the structural geology of North Cachar complicated; but the resultant of the Burma push and the Himalayan push is recognised in the Garo hills. Here a series of strong faults trending NNE to SSW have sliced the plateau traversely. Also each sliced portion to the West is a little advance (southwards) than that to the East of it. They are an echelon and it is along these cross faults that movement appears to occur. It was on one of these faults lines that the 1897 earthquake occurred or at least a definite displacement was noted by Oldham ...".

"... In the eastern end of Arunchal Pradesh along with Himalaya there is a hair pin bend from easterly to South-Westerly direction. This feature is indicative of the relative movement of the two land masses and enormous stresses in operation which resulted in the form of the great earthquake of 15th August, 1950..."

"... From the above observations it may be seen that due to different forces operating in the area, there are a number of faults, thrusts and other weak zones in Assam. These happen to be the seats of earthquakes and, in fact, their presence offers explanation of the high seismicity of the region ...".

"...In the earthquake zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institution, the whole of Arunachal Pradesh lies in Zone V, where intensity due to earthquakes may exceed VIII on the Modified Mercalli Scale—1931 (Appendix IV)..."

CLIMATOLOGY:

Shri Y. P. Rao, Deputy Director General of Observatories (Administration), has furnished the following note on the climatology of Tirap District.

"This district, stretching from South-West to North-East and covered by the Patkoi Bum range, is a narrow strip of highly mountainous country generally sloping down towards the North-West. Except along the north-western fringe bordering the Assam valley, elevation is between 1 to 4 kms. The terrain is cut across by deep and narrow valleys through which the river Tirap and many stream flow. The river Tirap initially flows in the northeasterly direction. Rest of the rivers flow mainly towards the North. All the rivers eventually join the Brahmaputra. The highly undulating and rugged terrain has profound influence on climate. The region is not directly exposed to the southerly monsoon current, with the result that the rainfall is not as profuse as it would otherwise have been.

Data on meteorological elements for sufficiently long periods are not available for any station in the district. Owing to the highly undulating terrain, climatic conditions vary considerably from place to place. It is, therefore, difficult to describe the climate properly, except in a general way, as done in the following paragraphs.

The cold season is from December to February. March to May is the premonsoon season followed by the monsoon period which lasts till after September. Rest of the year constitutes the post-monsoon or the transition period.

During November to March, the weather over the region is occasionally influenced by the western disturbances, when thunderstorms occur and severe cold waves set in. During the monsoon season, storms/depressions from Bay of Bengal may occasionally affect the weather giving rise to thunderstorm activity and heavy rainfall.

Annual rainfall ranges from 250 cms to 400 cms, increasing from North-West to South-East. Rainfall however, decreases with elevation above 1,500 metres or so. The period from March to September receives 85 per cent of the annual rainfall, that during the monsoon period rainfall is small, variations in the amounts of rainfall received from year to year are not, therefore, significant.

Temperature:

Temperatures vary from place to place, depending upon elevation and exposure to sun. Diurnal variaitons are large particularly in the valleys during winter.

January is normally the coldest month when the mean daily temperature is about 15°C over the plains. Temperature decreases with elevation and at 3 kms it is below the freezing point. The mean minimum at low elevations is about 5°—10°C. During cold waves, temperatures fall may be over 6°C below the mean minimum. Temperatures begin to rise after January, rapidly at first and steadily later till June. Night temperatures, however, continue to rise, though slightly till August, while day temperatures remain, more or less steady. Mean daily temperature during the warm months over 25° C over low elevations and weather can be uncomfortable in the absence of wind. Maximum temperatures occasionally reach 38°C over these areas during the warm months. From October temperatures begin to fall.

Humidity:

Humidity is high practically throughout the year, although in the winter months the air becomes compartively drier.

Cloudiness:

In the post-monsoon season, skies are clear or lightly clouded. In the winter season, skies become obscured in the morning due to lifted fog which clears with the advance of the day. In the period, March to May, clouding is more in the afternoons. Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the South-West monsoon season.

Winds:

Winds are generally light with a slight increase in the South-West monsoon months. In the period, March to May, winds may be strong for short periods in the afternoons in association with thunderstorms. Strong Katabatic winds through valleys are experienced as local effects produced by the nature of terrain.

Special weather phenomena:

Thunderstorms occur frequently in the period, March to June and at the time of the withdrawal of the monsoon in October. These thunderstorms, specially those in the period, March to May, are similar to the norwester being often violent. Fog is very frequent in the post-monsoon and winter seasons especially in the valleys. Hill fog in winter is common."

VEGETATION:

Shri A. S. Rao, Regional Botanist, Botanical Survey of India, has supplied the following note on the vegetation of the district.

"The vegetation of Tirap District mainly consists of tropical and subtropical evergreen forests interspersed with grasslands and temperate forests in the high hills. The wooded areas are mostly of secondary nature owing to the frequent destruction of primary forests by shifting cultivation practised from early times by the local people.

The forest canopy is formed of the spreading branches of the tallest trees, notably *Dipterocarpus gracilis, Terminalia myriocarpa, Pterospermum acerifolium* and *Alnus nepalensis* and with scattered, less large trees like *Talauma hodgsonii, Mangleita insignis, Schima wallichii, Gynocardia odorata Quercus lanceaefolia* and *Albizia* spp. Amidst these trees in slightly open sunny localities there are clumps of the fan-leaved palm *Livistonia specious* and fish-tailed palm, *Wallichia disticha.* Other palms like the slender-stemmed *Pinanga gracillis,* the stout fan-leaved, *Licuala spinosa* and the spiny large-leaved, *Zalacca secunda* also occur. Large clumps of giant bamboos like *Dendrocalamus hookeri* are quite frequent.

The trees are entwined with large woody climbers, often interconnecting nearby trees and forming entangled festoons of loose branches, chiefly blonging to the familes Vitaceae, Fabaceae, Connaraceae and Cucurbitaceae. There are several species of the cane palm, *Calamus* with sharp retroflexed prickles all over the plant, and particularly on the whip-like tip of the huge leaf.

The trees are loaded with epiphytic climbers like wild pepper and Aroids and epiphytes like orchids, ferns, fernallies and occasionally Aroids and Zingiberaceae herbs. Among the orchids, mention may be made of *Dendrobium, Coelogyne, Bulbophyllum, Aerides, Cymbidium, Rhynchostylis, Eria* and *Pholidota.* The prized blue *Vanda coerulea* also occur in these forests. The ferns are easily recognised by their very highly dissected large leaves and characteristic spirally coiled young leaf. The fern-allies include *Lycopodium cernumum* and *L. clavatum.*

The low tree tier and the shrub zone are more or less mixed up and include an enormus number of species. The common ones are *Antidesma bunius, A. ghesembilla, Abroma angusta, Alangium barbatum, Mussaenda roxburghii* and *Bridelia cuneata.* Along the stream-banks or moist cool shaded places, are usually found gregarious patches of Zingiberaceae and Marantaceae herbs, all easily identified by their large simple oblong leaves. There are several wiry climbers, often forming thickets, enveloping whole shrubs, belonging to the families Aristolo-chiaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Oleaceae, Passifloraceae and Vitaceae. The most common of these are *Dioscorea* with huge underground tubers which the local people use as food.

The herbs are most profuse, spread over the forest floor and along edges of streams and paths, mostly belonging to the families Ranunculaceae, Balsaminaceae, Geraniaceae, Violaceae, Lamiaceae, Acanthaceae and Asteraceae. Mixed with herbs are also seen ground orchids like *Eulophia, Goodyera, Habenaria* and *Calanthe.* The herbaceous vegetation also includes a host of fern species all in various shades of green but with a variety of dissected fronds, the most common being *Dicranopteris linearis* and the climbing firm Lygodium flexuosum. Another fern-ally noticeable is *Selaginella.*

Along the openings in the forests besides streams, there are usually gregarious growths of *Musa* or wild banana, *Hitchemia, Hedychium, Alpinia* and *Amomum.* In occasional pools and ponds occur aquatic plants like *Nymphaea nouchali,* the water lily and Ottelia *alismoides.*

The grasslands have a uniform cover of several species of grass, the most common amongst these are *Themeda Villosa, Panicum miliaceum, Erianthus longisetum, Arundinella bengalensis, Ophiopogon wallichianus* and *Digitaria violoscens.* Intermixed among these grasses are some leguminous herbs like *Crotalaria, Desmodium, Alysicarpus* etc. and other herbs like *Osbeckia* and *Hypericum.* Of these large grasses often found near streams the most common is *Saccharum arundinaceum."*

FAUNA:

Dr. A. P. Kapoor, Zoological Survey of India, has supplied the following note on the fauna of the district:—

"1. *Mammalia*

Of the wild mammals the following are the more important ones.

Among the carnivores the leopard [Pantera pardus (Linaeus)] are frequently met with. They hunt their prey by night. The Marbled Cat (*Felis marmorata* Martin), the jungle cat (*Felis chus* Guldenstaedt) and the Golden Cat (*Felis temmincki* Vigos & Horsefield) are also found in the forest of this division. The large Indian Civet (*Viverra zibetha* Linnaeus) is a solitary creature sheltering woods under bushes, while the common palm civet [*Paradoxurus hermaphoditus* (Pallas)] is more aboundant in the forest. The jackal, (*Canis aureus* Linnacus), is often found in low lands, about cultivation sheltering in holes in the ground or in dense grasses.

The Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus* Linnaeus) is fairly common in areas covered by bamboo and Sal trees.

The Sambar (*Cervus unicolor* Kerr) and the Barking Deer [*Munitiacus muntajac* (Zimmerman)] prefer to live near cultivation. Their food consists of grasses, leaves and various kinds of wild fruit. The Indian Bison or Gaur (*Bos gaurus Smith*) frequents this portion in quest of pasture. Herds of wild buffaloes [*Bubalus bubalis* (Linnaeus)] are found North of Brahmaputra. The Indian Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa* Linnaeus) live in the grassy and bushy jungle of this region.

The great Indian One hormed rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnaeus) is found in isolated areas of the plains and prefers swamp and grass.

Among the other common mammals the Hoolocks [*Hylobates hoolock* (Harlaw)] live in the hill forests, where they eat fruits, leaves etc. Occasionally the troupes of Rhesus Macaque [*Macaca mulatta* (Zimmermann)] are also seen.

The chinese panglin (*Manis pentadactyla* Linnaeus) is a very interesting mammal. It spends the day curled up in a burrow dug by itself, or among rocks and boulders. Its food consists of termites and the ants

Among the smaller mammals the insectivores and the rodents are very common. Rats are very harmful to crops and cause several kinds of human diseases. Among rats, the Indian long-tailed tree mouse (*Vandeleuria oloraces* Bennett), the large toothed Rat *Dacnomys millardi* Thomas), the House Rat (*Rattus rattus* Linnaeus), and the Manipur Rat (*Rattus manipulus* Thomias) are commonly found. Various types of squirrel viz. Pallas's Squirrel (*Callosciurrus erythraeus* Pallas), Irrawarddy Squirrel (*Callosciurus pygerythrus* Geoffroy), the Giant flying Squirrel (*Rafula bicolor* Sparrmann) are also found at different heights.

The shrews are also not less economically important. They are helpful to mankind in eradicating so many varieties of obnoxious insects but are equally destructive to plantation by cutting down its root in the course of burrowing. The common tree shrew (*Tupaia gilis* Diard), the Eastern mole (*Talpa micrura* Hodgson), the long Tailed shrew [*Soriculus leucops* (Horsfield)] the House shrew (*Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus) and the Burrowing shrew (*Anourosoren squamipes,* Milne-Edwards) are of common occurrence.

Many kinds of insectivorous bats are found in old premises, caves and forests. The commonly occurring species are the Himalayan Horse-shoe/bat [*Rhinoloprus perniger* (Hodgson)], the Indian lipistelle (*Pipistnellus coromandra* Gray), the Indian Pigmy Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus mimus* Wroughton) and the Mustachloed bat [*Myotis muricola* (Hodgson)]. Another variety occasionally occurring is the Indian Falle vampire (*Megaderma lyra* (Geoffroy), which is a blood sucking bat, feeding upon the blood of small pipistrels, etc.

2. *Bird*

"Birds (Aves).—In the lowland alluvial grassy and marshy areas several species of babblers warhlers, warblers, and chats such as the spotted babbler (*Pellerneum palustre*), the Assam babbler (*Pellarneum albiventre*), the red capped babbler (*Timalia pileata*), the marsh warbler (*Megalurus palustris*), the bush hat (*Saxicola torquoa*) *etc.*, are found. Some perennial water reserves in certain depressions in forests are quite common, known as 'beel'. In such pockets water birds of all decriptions are met with such as coots, jacanas, teals and geese, sandpipers etc. The low-land and midmontane jungles, which have a dense mixed flora attracts babblers, bulbuls, warblers, fly-catchers etc. Some game birds such as the jungle fowl (Gallus gallus), the black-breased kaleege (*Laphura leucomeland*) the peacock pheasant (*Polypleatron bicalcaretum*), the hornbill (*Anthracoceres malabariens, Barenicornis comatus*), the green pigeons (*Treron* sp.) and the Imperial pigeons (*Ducula aenea, D. babia*) are commonly observed on fruiting groves. The much sought rare white-winged wood-duck (*Caririna scutulata*) are sometimes accidentally met with in lagoons and stagnant streams in deep undisturbed forests.

The montane jungles whose significant change in the avian fauna in having some typical high altitudinal birds such as the Himalayan Trojon (*Harpactes Wardi*), Sclater's monal pheasant (*Lophophorus*

iteri) the nefous-throughted hill partridge (*Arboro-a rufogularis*) the Himalayan barbet (*Megalaima as*). The high altitudinal smaller birds that are h mentioning are the babblers (*Alcippe cinerea, sp. Yujina* sp.), the chestnut-headed wren (*Tesia neocoronata*), the white tailed and beautiful nut-hes (*Sitta himalayensis* & S. *formoca*) etc.

auna

ogeographically Tirap District lies in the Indo-ese sub-region of the Oriental Region. This area ains some resident Palaearctic species and also ived migratory species of birds that breed in or h of the Sino-Himalayan area. Birds of the Indian region are well represented.

combination of temperature, rainfall and humi-has resulted in establishing (i) a wet evergreen ical flora in the lower hills (up to 1,000 metres ox.) and adjoining plains (ii) a subtropical wet st which merges with the wet temperate forest on higher slopes (alt. 1,000—2,895 metres) (iii) mon-forest which exists at an altitude varying from 5—3,810 metres, finally terminates in alpine scrub e the alpine forest line. Birds peculiar to such gical zones are given below:—

(ii) *Lowland plains (alluvial zone) and Lower hills.*

e river descending from valleys before they enter akhimpur do not attain considerable dimension, e the alluvial plains extend only for a few square netres. The resident waterfowls that are common-und in river waters and pools are the spot-bill : (*Anas poecilorhybcha* J. R. Forster), the Comb : [*Sarkidiornis nelanotos* (Pennant)], the Whistling [*Dendrocygna javanica* (Horsfield) and] *Dend-na bicolor* (Vieillot)], the Cotton Teal [*Nettapus nandelianus* (Gmelin)]. The evergreen jungle on latland at the foot of the hills and the lower s harbour varieties of bird-life. In the denser part e jungle which have tall trees laiden with epi-s, birds that are usually met with are the Fairy ird [*Irena puella* (Latham)] *Parakgeets* [*Psitta-upatra* (Linnaeus)], *P. rosedta* Biswas, *P. hima-e* (Lesson)] broadbills, [*Serilophus lundrus* ld)], *Psarisomus dalhousiae* (Jameson), drongos *urus annectans* (Hodgson), *D. paradiseus* (Lin-)] etc. The grand birds that are more common ese jungle are the Pittars. [*Pitta nipalensis* (Hodg-*P. sordida* (P. L. Mullar), *P. cyanea* Blyth] the junge fowl (*Galhri gallus* Linnaeus), the Kalij, ant [*leucomelana* (Latham)].

ubtropical wet and temperate wet forests.

the hill slopes between the lowland and mon-jungles an evergreen forest exists in their natural The conditions are fast changing as the tribals e area have started shifting terrace cultivatian ively during the recent years with the result that portions of slopes once covered with dense are now covered with dense secondary growth rub, grass interspersed with scattered trees of *Bombax, Zizyphus,* etc. Such secondary shrub jungle are the home of bulbuls (Pycnontidae), babblers (*Pellorneum* spp. *Timalia* sp.), chats (*Saxicola* sp.) several species of warblers (Muscicapidae), spotted Dover [*Streptopelia chinensis* (Scopoli) and Quails such as the Manipur Bush Quails [*Turnix sylvatice* (Desfontaines and *T. suscitator* Gmelin)]. The steep precipitous slopes and river valleys which are covered with dense mixed flora, shelter some interesting game-birds such as the Peacock-Pheasant [*Polyplectron bicalcaratum* (Linnaeus)], Bamboo partridge [*Bambusicola fytchii* Anderson], green pigeons [*Treron apicauda* Blyth, *T. sphenura* (Vigors), *T. phoenicoptera* (Latham)]. Imperial pigeon [*Ducula badia* (Rafgles)]. The other birds that are frequently met with are the Blacknaped Green Woodpecker [*Picus canus* Gmelin], Rufous-necked Hornbill [*Aceros nipalensis* (Hodgson)] Maroon Oriole [*Oriolus traillii* (Virors), Minivets (Campephagidae) loras (Irenidae etc. Hodgson's Frongmouth [*Batrachostomas hodgsoni* (G. R. Gay)] the Longtailed Nightjar [*Caprimulgus macrurus* Horsfield), the Barred Owlet [*Glaucidium cuculoides* (Vigors) are also found in suitable places.

(iii) *Montane forest*

The montane jungles contain some typical high altitudinal birds such as the common Hill Partridge [*Arborobhila torqucola* (Valenciennes)], Blyth's Tragopan [*Tragopan blythii* (Jerdon)], and Mrs. Hume's Barred back pheasant [*Syrmaticus humiae* (Hume)]. Besides the pheasants mentioned above some colourful birds are also present in montane forests such as the Great Himalayan Barbet, *Megalaima virens* (Boddart), colourful finches, chesnut-headed ground Warbler, Siva Tit-Babblers etc.

During winter, migrating birds from Northern Asia have their temporary quarter in their area. Ducks, geese, teals and various kinds of waders visit streams, river valleys and pools and smaller birds, such as swallow, wagtails finches which are also migratory do not escape.

3. *Reptilia*

Family: Viperdae

1. *Trimeresurus monticola* Guenther

4. *Amphibia & Protochordata*

Tirap District is surrounded by Burma, Nagaland, Assam and Lohi District. So amphibians found in those bordering areas may also occur in Tirap. Accordingly, skipping frog (*Rana cyanophlyctis*), Paddy field frog (*Rana limnocharis limnocharis*), Tree-frogs (*Rhacophorus leucomystax, Rhacophorus maculatus*), Common Indian toad (*Bufo melanostictus*) and Himalayan load (*Bufo himalayanus*) *may be availbe in* this district.

Main food of all the amphibians is insects, but small animals like earthworms, young ones of frogs and toads and even small snakes are also relished.

.B.—Whatever the habitant may be, all the amphibians must have to come to water sources for breeding.

5. *Common States*

The Carps

Labio dero (Hamilton)
Labio dyocheilus (McClelland)
Cirrhinus reba (Ham.)
Puntius chola (Ham.)
Barilius vagra (Ham.)
Barilius bendelisis (Ham.)
Danio aequipinnatus (McClelland)
Accrossocheilus hexagonolepsis (McClelland)
Garra lamta (Hamilton)
Garra nasuta (McClelland)

The Snow trout

Oreinus plegiostomus plagistomus (Heckel)
Schizothorax Progastus (McClelland)

The leeches

Noemacheilus beavani Guenther
Noemacheilus corica (Ham.)
Noemacheilus rupecula rupecula (McClelland)
Noemacheilus multifasciatus Day
Lepidocephalus guntea (Ham.)
Aborichthys Kemni Chaud

Cat Fishes

Ambeyceps mangois (Ham.)
Glyrat Longicauda (McClelland)
Glyptothorax gracilis (Guenther)
Euchiloglanis hodgarti (Hore)
Enchiloglanis Kamengensis Jayaram
Pseudechenlis suleatus (McClelland)
Glyptothorax telehitis (Ham.)

The Climbing Perch

Anabas testudineus (Bloch)

Snakehead

Channa gachua Ham.

7. *List of Crustacean fauna*

I. *Frseh Water Crabs.*

Order : Decapoda
Family : Potamidae

1. *Acanthopotamon martensi* (Wood-Mason)
2. *Potamiscus decourcyi* (Kemp)
3. *P. Sikkimensis* (Rathbun)
4. *Tiwaripotamon adiatretum* (Alcock)
5. *T. adiatretum var. lophocarpus* (Kemp)
6. *T. superciliosum* (Kemp)

Family : Gecarcinucidae

7. *Barytelphusa* (*Maydelliathelphuse*) *lugubris lu[illegible]ris* (Wood-Mason)

II. *Freshwater Prawns*

Order : Decapoda
Family : Palaemonidae

8. *Macrobrachium hendersoni* (de Man)

Family : Atyidae

9. *Caridina excavata* Kemp
10. *C. hodgarti* Kemp
11. *C. weberi* Kemp

III. *Water Fleas*

Order : Cladocera
Family : Chydoridae

12. *Alona costata* Sars

IV. *Woodlice* (Terrestrial Isopods)

Order : Isopoda
Family : Armadillidae

13. *Cubaris caeruleus* Collinge
14. *C. marmoratus* Collinge
15. *C. robusta* Collinge

Family : Oniscidae

16. *Burmoniscus Moulmeinus* Collinge
17. *Philoscia* sp.
18. *Porcellionides pruinosus* (Brandt)
19. *Rotungus pictus* Collinge

V. *Sandhoppers*

Order : Amphipoda
Family : Talitridae

20. *Talorchestia kempii* Tattersall

8. *General Non-Chordata*

Species were recorded from Siang, Lohit and K[illegible]eng districts only.

9. *Arachnida*

No species was recorded from Tirap District.

10. *Diptera*

No species was recorded from Tirap District.

11. *Isoptera*

No species was recorded from Tirap District.

12. *Apterygota*

No species was recorded from Tirap District.

13. *Hymenoptera*

Family : Formicidae (Ants)

1. *Polyrhachis* (*Myrma*) *mayri* Roger
2. *Polyrhachis* (*Myrmhosla*) *dives* Smith
3. *Oecophylla smaragdina* Fabr.
4. *Camponotus* (*Tanzemyrmex*) *compressus* (Fabr.)
5. *Bothroponera rofipes* Jerd.

Family : Apidae (Honey bees and Carpenter bees)

6. *Megapis dorsata* (Fabr.)
7. *Apis indica* Fabr.
8. *Xylocopa latipes* (Drury)

Family : Vespidae (Wasps)

9. *Vespa bicolor* Fabr.
10. *Vespa ducalis* Smith

Family : Ichneumonidae (Parasitic Wasps)

11. *Xanthopimpla binghami* Cam.

Miscellaneous Insect Order

Family : Agriidae

1. *Matrona basilaris basilaris* Selys
2. *Rbinocypha cuneata* Selys

Family : Coenagriidae

3. *Calicnemis eximia* Selys

Family : Libellulidae

4. *Crocothemis seruilia servilia* (Drury)
5. *Sympeterum commixtum* (Selys)
6. *Neurothemis intermedia intermedia* (Ramb.)
7. *Trithemis aurora* (Barmeister)
8. *Trithemis festiva* (Rambur)
9. *Orthetrum anceps* (Schneider)
10. *Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum* (Ramb.)
11. *Orthetrum sabina* (Drury)
12. *Urothemis signata signata* (Ramb.)
13. *Palpolleura sexmaculata sexmaculata* (Fabricius)
14. *Zygonyx iris iris* Selys.

Family : Gomphidae

15. *Lamelligomphus cacharicus* Fraser.

Order : Dictyoptera

Family : Blattidae

1. *Mareta acutiventris* Chopard
2. *Ischnoptera* sp.
3. *Hemithyrsocera palliata* Brunn.
4. *Hemithyrsocera nigra* Brunn.
5. *Homalosilpha ustulata* Sauss.
6. *Trichoblatta sericea* Sauss.
7. *Panesthia laevicollis* Sauss.
8. *Panesthia stellata* W.M.
9. *Panesthia stellata* Sauss.
10. *Panesthia angustipennis* (Illigen)
11. *Blattella germanica* (Linn.)
12. *Salganea Morio* Burmeister
13. *Phydlodromia humbertaiana* Sauss.
14. *Pycnoscelus surinamensis* (Linn.)
15. *Stictolampra plicata* (Navas)

Order : Dictyoptera

Family : Mantidae

1. *Iridopteryx* sp.
2. *Pseudomantis maculata* Thunb.
3. *Mantis religiosa* Linn.
4. *Creobroter urbanus* Fabr.
5. *Hestiasula inermis* W. Mason.
6. *Acromantis oligoneura* (Haan.)
7. *Hierodula* sp.
8. *Tenodera aridifolia* Stoll.
9. *Statilia maculata* (Thunb.)
10. *Hierodula bippilla* Serv.

Order: Dermaptera

Family : Carcinophoridae

1. *Aborolabis pervicina* (Burr.)

Family : Forficulidae

1. *Allodahlia macropyga* West.
2. *Allodahlia scabriuscula* (Serv.)
3. *Cordax politus* (Burr.)
4. *Forficula acris* Burr.
5. *Forficula belzebub* Brur.
6. *Forficula greeni* Burr.
7. *Forficula schlagintweti* Burr.
8. *Forficula decolyi* Borm.

Order: Dermaptera

Family : Pygidicranidae

1. *Echinosema sumatrunum* (Haan)

Order : Orthoptera

Family : Acrididae

1. *Trilophidia annulata* (Thunb.)
2. *Phlaeoba antennata* Brunn.
3. *Phlaeoba infumata* Brunn.
4. *Ceracris nigricornis* Wlk.
5. *Acrida axaltata* Wlk.
6. *Aswatthamanns cylindricus* Kirby
7. *Sikkimiana darjeelingensis* Bol.
8. *Pternoscirta* sp.
9. *Oxya intricata* Willemese
10. *Oxya uvarovi* Willemse

11. *Oxya rufostriata* Willemese.
12. *Oxya fuscovittata* (Marsch.)
13. *Choroedocus robustus* (De Geer)
14. *Chondacris rosea brunneri* Uvarov.
15. *Patanga succinata* Johanson
16. *Xenocatantopxs humilis humilis* Serv.
17. *Stenocatantops splendens* Thunb
18. *Gesonula punctifrons* Stal
19. *Spathosternum prasiniferum* (Wlk)
20. *Catantops pinguis innotabilis* Wlk.
21. *Coptacra foedata* (Ser.)
22. *Rhinopodisma assama* (Uvarov)
23. *Mesambria* sp.

Family : Pyrgomorphidae

1. *Atractomorpha burri* Bol.
2. *Atractomorpha angusta* Bol.
3. *Atractomorpha crenulata crenulata* (Fabr.)
4. *Tagasta indica* Bol.

Family : Enmastacidae

1. *Erianthus* sp.

Family : Tettigoniidae

1. *Letana inflata* Brun.
2. *Acanthodis ululina* Guer
3. *Isopsera pedunculata* Brunn.
4. *Trigonocorypha crenulata* Thunb.
5. *Mecopoda elongata* Linn.
6. *Conocephalus pallidus* Regt.
7. *Holochera indica* Kirby
8. *Hexacentrus annulicornis* Stal
9. *Allodapia aliena* Brunn.

Family : Tetrigidae

1. *Coptotettix indicus* Hanc.

Family : Gryllidae

1. *Gryllus Cinimus* Chopard
2. *Gryllus bimaculatus*(De Geer)
3. *Teleogryllus Mitratus* (Burm.)
4. *Teleogryllus testaceous* (Wlk.)
5. *Pteronemobius fascipes* (Wlk.)
6. *Pteronemobius* (Wlk.)
7. *Brachytrypes portentosus* Licht.
8. *Homonemobius* sp.
9. *Homoeoxipha lycoides* (Wlk.)
10. *Loxoblemmus macrocephalus* Chopard
11. *L. equistris* Sauss.
12. *L. Jacobsoni* Chopard
13. *L. Longipalpis* Chopard.
14. *L. haani* Sauss.
15. *L. detectus* (Serv.)
16. *Ectolandrevus pictus* Sauss.
17. *Euscrytus* sp.
18. *Oecanthus indicus* Sauss.
19. *Trigonidium cicindeloides* Rambur

Family : Tridactylidae

1. *Tridactylus thoracicus* Guer.
2. *T. nigroaeneus* Wlk.
3. *Tridactylus* sp.

Family : Gryllotalpidae

1. *Gryllotalpa fossor* (Scudd.)

Order ; Coleoptera

Family : Brenthidae

1. *Baryrrhynchus latirostris* Gyli.

Family : Carabidae

1 *Harpalus indicola* Bates
2. *Pherosophus catoirei* Dejean
3. *Chlaenius bimaculatus* Dejean
4. *Abacetus guttula* Chaudoir
5. *Hapalogaster ovata* Chaudoir
6. *Abacetus dejeani* Nietner
7 *Desera discolor* Schmidt-Gabel.

Family : Cerambycidae

1 *Stirogtenea obesa* Thomson
2. *Nupserha nigriceps* Gahan
3. *Aedesthes holosericea* Fabricius
4. *Oberea posticata* Gahan
5. *Aeolesthes sarta* (Solesky)
6. *Batocera* (*Semibatocera*) *calamus* Parry
7. *Diastocera willichi* Fabricius
8. *Rosalia hariold* (Thomson)
9. *Dihammus griseipennis* Thomson
10. *Dihammus cervinus* Hope
11. *Isotomus annularis* (Fabricius)

Family : Coccinellidae

1. *Harmonia arcuata* Fabricius
2. *Coccinella septempunctata* Linn.
3. *Coccinella septempunctate* var. *confusa* wie mann
4. *Oenopia luteopustulata* Mulsant
5. *Oenopia sauzeti* Mulsant
6. *Coelophora sexareata* Mulsant

7. *Coelophora bissellata* Mulsant
8. *Leis dimidiata* Fabricius
9. *Calvia shiva* Kapur
10. *Afissula rana* Kapur
11. *Afissa parvula* (Crotch)
12. *Afissa undecimspilota* (Hope)
13. *Afissa mystica* (Mulsant)
14. *Adonia variegata* (Geeze)

Family: Cicidelidae

1. *Cicindela aurulenta* Fabricius
2. *C. octonotata* Wiedemann
3. *C. fleutiauxi* Horn.
4. *C. aurulenta* F. var. *virgula* Eleutiaux

Family: Chrysomelidae

1. *Merista trifasciata* Hope
2. *M. dohrni* Baly
3. *M. fallax* Harold
4. *Prioptera decempustulata* Boheman
5. *P. maculipennis* Boheman
6. *Anisodera guorini* Baly
7. *Crioceris impressa* Fabricius
8. *Eumelia cyanicollis* Hope
9. *Sindia sedecimmaculata* Boheman
10. *Haltica birmanessis* Jacoby
11. *Cneorane rubricollis* (Hope)
12. *Colasposoma semicostatum* Jacoby
13. *Cryptocephalus exsulans* Suffrian
14. *Gallerucida rutilans* (Hope)
15. *Haplosonyx duvivieri* Jacoby
16. *Hoplasoma abdominalis* (Jacoby)
17. *Podantia 14-punctata* Linn.
18. *Clytrasoma palliata* Fabricius
19. *Paralina indica* Hope
20. *Oides maculata* (Olivier)
21. *Aplosonyx chalybacus* (Hope)
22. *Agetocera hopei* Baly
23. *Diapromorpha melanopus* Lacordaire
24. *Dactylispa peregrina* Maulik
25. *Cassida occursans* Spaeth
26. *Paridea octomaculata* Baly
27. *Gallerucida mutabilis* Hope
28. *Aspidomorpha indica* Boheman
29. *Nodostoma variable* Duvivier
30. *Oides scutellata* (Hope)
31. *Aulacophora foveicollis* (Lucas)
32. *Dispromorpha pallens* (Olivier)
33. *Merista sexmacula-a* Kollar & Redtenbacher
34. *Prioptera decemmaculata* Boheman
35. *Sindia sedecimmaculata* Boheman
36. *Aulacophora intermedia* Jacoby
37. *Aspidomorpha santaecrucis* (F.)
38. *Hispellinus minor* (Maulik)
39. *Leptarthra abdominalis* Baly
40. *Pseudadimonia variolosa* (Hope)
41. *Hoplasoma costatipennis* Jacoby
42. *Hoplasoma longicournis* Allard
43. *Morphosphacra montivage* Maulik
44. *Haltica caerulescens* (Baly)
45. *Sebaethi pallidipennis* Baly
46. *Hoplasoma unicolor* Illiger
47. *Aspidolopha rugosa* Jacoby
48. *Aoria nigripes* Baly
49. *Podagrica bowringi* Baly
50. *Nonarthra variablis* Baly
51. *Gallerucella placida* Baly
52. *Merista jayarami* Vazirani Holotype & Paratyp
53. *Dactylispa manii* Vazirani Holotype

Family : Curculionidae

1. *Apoderus flavocollaris*
2. *Alicides westermanni* Boheman
3. *Agonum 4-punctatus* Dajean
4. *Chlaenius lactiuseulus* Chaudoir
5. *Odoiporus longicollis* Olivier
6. *Domonax albocinctus* Hope
7. *Isotomus arciferus* Chevrolat

Family : Cucujidae

1. *Cucujus bicolor* Smith

Family : Claeridae

1. *Opilo sordidus* Westwood

Family : Endomychidae

1. *Eumorphus quadriguttatus* (Illiger)
2. *Eumorphus quadriguttatus* var. *spulchripes* Gerstaccker
3. *Ancylopus melanocephalus* (Olivier)
4. *Engonius signifer* Gorham
5. *Eucteanus cruciger* Gorham
6. *Engonius Kamengensis* Vazirani & Saha Holo type & Paratype

Family : Erotylidae

1. *Megalodacne affinis* Arrow

2. *Episcapha quadrimaculata* (Wiedemann)
3. *E. indica* Grotch.
4. *Megalodacne singhalensis* (Csiki)
5. *Aulacochilus episcaphoides* Gorham

Family : Elateridae

1. *Melanotus fuscus* F.
2. *Lacon aequalis* Cander
3. *Alans sculptus* Westwood
4. *Lacon serrula* Candez
5. *Hemiops crassa* Gyllenhal
6. *Lacon sinensis* Candez

Family : Helotidae

1. *Helota obesbuori* Hitsoma

Family : Histeridae

1. *Hololepta laevigata* Guerin

Family : Lucanidae

1. *Lucanus westermanni* Hope
2. *Hemisodoreus nepalenesis* Hope
3. *Dorcus titanus* Boisduval

Family : Languriidae

1. *Pachylanguria elongata* (F.)

Family : Meloidae

1. *Mylabris cichorii* L.
2. *Mylabris pustulata* Thunberg
3. *Epicauta nepalensis* Waterhouse
4. *Mylabris orientalis* Marshall

Family : Passalidae

1. *Pelopides dorsalis* (Kaup)

Family : Hydrophilidae

1. *Sternolophus rufipes* F.

Family : Dytiscidae

1. *Rhantus sexualis* Zimmermann
2. *R. sikkimensis* Regimbart

Family : Scarabaeidae

1. *Anomala signaticollis* Norfried
2. *Brahmina clypealis* Moser
3. *Catharsius molossus* (L.)
4. *Holotrichia longipennis* Blanchard
5. *Hoplosternus flabellatus* Sharp
6. *Heliocopris dominus* Bates
7. *Mimela heterochropus* Blanchard
8. *Mimela bicolor* Hope
9. *Mimela passerinii* Hope
10. *Macronota quadrilineata* Hope
11. *Onitis faclatus* (Wulf)
12. *Oxycetonia albonpunctata* (F)
13. *Protactia cariana* (Gestro)
14. *Popillia cyabea* Hope
15. *Popillia cupricollis* Hope
16. *Rhombhorina mearesi* (Hope)

Family : Tenebrionidae

1. *Gonocephalum depressum* F.
2. *Sphenariopsis tristis* Kraatz
3. *Setenis semisulcata* Fairmair
4. *Setenis impressa* F.
5. *Taxicum assamensis* Pic.
6. *Eycyrtus splendens* Lacordaire
7. *Ceropria induta* Wiedemann
8. *Uloma orientalis* Castelmau
9. *Lyprops indicus* Wiedemann

Family : Staphylinidae

1. *Leptochirus laevis* Castelmau
2. *Priochirus apicalis* Epp.
3. *Paederus fuecipes* Curtis
4. *Paederus basalis* Bernhauer
5. *Leptochirus quadridens* Motschulsky
6. *Priochirus bipunctaus* Fauvel
7. *Priochirus sanguinosus* Motschulsky
8. *Priochirus gestroi* Berhauer
9. *Priochirus* (*Cephalomerus*) *fifoveatus* (Epp)
10. *Borolinus minutus* Castelmau
11. *Eupicstus feae* Fauvel
12. *Holosus madurensis* Bernhauer
13. *Paratesba indica* Epp
14. *Staphylinus birmanus* Fauvel
15. *Indoscitalinus rudis* Epp
16. *Paederus sondaicus* Fauvel
17. *Priochirus* (*Cephalomerus*) *kamengensis* Saha & Vazirani
18. *P.* (*Plastus*) *brachycerus* Kraatz
19. *P.* (*Plastus*) *moshingensis* Saha & Vazirani Holotype & Paratype
20. P. (*Plastus*) *arupi* Saha & Vazirani Holotype & Paratype
21. *P.* (*Plastus*) *jhumlaensis* Saha & Vazirani Holotype & Paratype

Order : Lepidoptera

Family : Danaidae

1. *Danaus tytia* (Gray)

2. *D. limniace* Cramer
3. *D. chrysippus* (Linnaeus)
4. *D. plexippus* (Linnaeus)
5. *D. melaneus* (Cramer)
6. *Euploea core* (Cramer)
7. *E. mulciber* (Cramer)
8. *E. diocletianus* (Fabricius)
9. *E. crameri* Moore
10. *Hestia lynceus* Moore & Niceville

Family : Satyridae

1. *Ypthima baldus* Fabricius
2. *Y. sakra* Moore
3. *Aulocera saraswati* (Kollar)
4. *Lethe mulaha* Moore
5. *Mycalesis francisca* (Stoll.)
6. *Melanitis leda ismene* Cramer
7. *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury)

Family : Nymphalidae

1. *Argynnis lathonia* Linnaeus
2. *A. childreni* Gray
3. *Precis almana* (Linnaeus)
4. *P. atlites* (Johanssen)
5. *P. orithyia* (Linnaeus)
6. *P. iphita* cramer
7. *P. hierta* Fabricius
8. *Neptis hylas* (Linnaeus)
9. *Pantoporia opalina* Kollar
10. *Cethosia biblis* Drury
11. *Cirrochroa tyche* Felder
12. *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus)
13. *Cynthia erota* Fabricius

Fam ly : Amthusiidae

1. *Thaumantis diores* Doubleday

Family : Acraeidae

1. *Acraea issoria* Hubner

Family : Erycinidae

1. *Zemeros flegyas* Cramer
2. *Dodona adonira* Hewitson

Family : Lycaenidae

1. *Zizeeria trochilus* Feldar
2. *Zizeeria maha* Kollar
3. *Zeltus amasa* Hewitson
4. *Celastrina dilectus* Moore
5. *Nacaduba nora* Felder
6. *Jamides celeno* Cramer

Family : Papilionidae

1. *Troides aecus* Felder
2. *Ploydorus dasareda ravana* Moore
3. *P. philoxenus polyveuctes* (Doubleday)
4. *Papilio helenus* Linnaeus
5. *Chilasa agestor* Gray
6. *Graphium cloanthus* (Westwood)
7. *G. sarpedon* (Linnaeus)

Family : Pieridae

1. *Prioneris thastytis* Doubleday
2. *Aporia peloria* Hewitson
3. *Ixias pyrenes* (Linnaeus)
4. *Eurema laeta* (Boisduval)
5. *E. hecabe* (Linnaeus)
6. *Pieris canidia* (Sparrman)
7. *P. brassicae* (Linnaeus)
8. *Catopsilia pyranthe* (Linnaeus)
9. *Appias lalage* (Doubleday)

Family : Arctiidae

1. *Nyctemera plagifera* (Walker)
2. *N. varians* (Walker)
3. *Asura undulosa* Walker
4. *Areas orientalis* Walker

Family : Noctuidae

1. *Spodontera exigua* Hubner
2. *Dichromia triplicalis* Walker
3. *Catocala patala* Felder

Family : Pyralidae

1. *Tryporyza incertulas* (Walker)
2. *Diaphania unionalis* (Hubner)
3. *Eschata conspurcata* Moore

Family : Pterothysanidae

1. *Pterothysanus laticilia* Walker

Family : Agaristidae

1. *Zalissa exiguifascia* Butler

Family : Limacodidae

1. *Miresa bracteata* Butler

Family : Geometridae

1. *Percnia belluria* Guenee
2. *Urapteryx sciticaudaria* Walker

Family : Cymatophoridae

1. *Gaurena florens* Walker"

The people

1971 Census counted 97,470 persons in the district, of which 51,774 were males and 45,696 were females. The sex ratio, that is, the number of females per thousand males, comes to 883. However, the sex ratio among the local tribes is 996 females per 1,000 males. The district has shown an increase of 63.5% during the last decade. The increase with respect to the local tribes comes to about 25% during the decade.

Tirap District ranks 5th in area and 3rd in total and Scheduled Tribes population in the total of five districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The district, however, ranks first in the density of population. The following table illustrates this.

AREA, POPULATION, SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Territory/District	Area (Km^2)	Population	Density (persons) per Km^2)	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	6	369,408
Kameng ..	13,724	86,001	6	67,877
Subansiri ..	14,797	99,239	7	90,242
Siang ..	23,723	121,936	5	105,833
Lohit ..	24,427	62,865	3	36,611
Tirap ..	6,907	97,470	14	68,845

(Area figures are provisional).

Tirap District ranks 2nd and stands above the Arunachal Pradesh average in sex ratio for the total population. For Scheduled Tribes population, however, the district ranks 4th in the Pradesh in sex ratio. The following table gives the position.

SEX RATIO IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Territory/ District	Total population			Scheduled Tribes population		
	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh ..	251,231	216,280	861	184,076	185,332	1,007
Kameng ..	47,657	38,344	805	34,217	33,660	984
Subansiri ..	51,397	47,842	931	44,785	45,457	1,015
Siang ..	64,942	56,994	878	52,441	53,392	1,018
Lohit ..	35,461	27,404	773	18,140	18,471	1,018
Tirap ..	51,774	45,696	883	34,493	34,352	996

The district is inhabited by a number of tribes like Singpho, Tangsa, Nocte and Wancho. Population of these tribes, as per 1971 Census count, are given below.

POPULATION OF TRIBES AND OTHERS IN TIRAP DISTRICT

Name of tribes/ others	Population			Sex Ratio (Females per 100 Males)
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Singpho ..	1,168	581	587	1,010
Tangsa Group ..	13,448	6,526	6,922	1,061
Nocte ..	24,292	12,104	12,188	1,007
Wancho ..	28,642	14,574	14,068	965
Yobin ..	929	487	442	908
Khampti ..	106	56	50	893
Other Arunachal Pradesh tribes ..	260	165	95	576
All Tribes ..	68,845	34,493	34,352	996
Others ..	28,625	17,281	11,344	656
Total population ..	97,470	51,774	45,696	883

Shri S. K. Baruah, District Research Officer, has given the following account of the society, culture and other anthropological aspects of some of the tribes inhabiting the district through the Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh:

"*NOCTE*:

The Nocte tribe occupies the central part of the district.

Physically, they are well built and of medium statured. Their facial features are of mongoloid type, pigmentation is light to medium brown with a ruddy tinge and the eyes are dark brown or black with epicanthic folds.

The village: The villages are situated on top of hills either on rocky surface or on soft soil. The Nocte villages are, in general, thickly populated with cluster of houses huddled together. Each village has got its own cultivable lands. Boundaries of the villages are well defined and in most cases, rivers or rivulets demarcate the boundaries.

The villages are generally situated at a distance of about four to five miles from one another.

Small tracks, maintained by the villagers themselves, are the main routes of communication which conjoin one village with the other. But within the village, there is hardly any definite path or lane. Besides, the intervillage paths, there are several tracks leading towards different cultivation fields.

Since head hunting is no longer in practice, the villagers do not attach much importance on village defence. Each village is surrounded by planted bamboo groves, palm trees and the cultivated fields.

There are several water points near each village which are regularly maintained by the villagers themselves. In many villages, water supply has been provided by the administration.

The house: The type of house is uniform throughout the Nocte area; but use of building materials sometimes vary from village to village depending upon their availability in the immediate vicinity. In some areas, thatch is used for roofing a house, but in most cases *'Tokopat'* and *'Jeng Pat'* are used.

Construction of houses having a rectangular plan is made on raised bamboo piles. In the front of every house, there is an open bamboo platform; this platform may be said to be the most essential part of a house. It serves the purpose of a courtyard as well as of a place for drying food stuff. The main house is a long hall with small partition walls dividing it into compartments. Actually a Nocte house has two main parts, a front room which is open on one side and used as common sitting room and an inner room where the womenfolk sleep, cook and keep the household goods. In the front room, a portion is partitioned where the head of the household sleeps. For a big family and when the head of the family has more than one wife, this inner room is partitioned into several compartments. There are separate places for keeping different domestic articles such as fuel, utensils, clothings etc. The poultry pan is generally kept in one corner of the front room and the pigs are let loose underneath the floor platform of the house. In certain houses, small compartments are made for keeping valuable possessions of the family.

Fire places are provided in the middle of each room. The number of fire places varies depending upon the size of the family. Food for the family is cooked in a common hearth, usually by the eldest female member of the family. Bamboo racks are seen suspended from the ceiling over the hearth; meat, fish and other food stuff are kept on these racks for drying. In the front room, skulls and bones of animals, beaks of birds are kept for decoration. These are the proud possessions of the family. The paddy pounder is fixed on one side of the front room, generally along the middle wall.

Besides dwelling house, the Noctes build farm house, granary and *Morung* House (bachelor's dormitory*) Girl's *morung* is very rare though not unknown.

The farm houses are small in size and are usually with only the roofs, but no walls. The purpose of constructing a farm house in the cultivation field is to take shelter during heavy rains to take rest and to eat a meal in the day time while working in the field.

The granary is constructed on raised bamboo platform with a rectangular shape and securedly walled on sides. In some villages, the granary is guarded with fortification of spikes driven into the ground and pieces of logs placed on all sides to prevent theft or damage from animal. Generally the granaries are constructed by the side of the main house or in some suitable place near it. But in certain villages, all the granaries are constructed in one place which gives the look of a small colony.

The *morung* house is a big hall where th sleep at night and the elderly persons ho and discussions. In each village, there are one *morung* depending upon the number of the village. Skull of buffaloes killed duri and the skulls of other animals hunted fr time and human skulls possessed through h expedition, are kept in the *morung* as troph decoration.

Arts and crafts: The Noctes are skilled so far bamboo and cane works are concerne they make all their household articles out and cane. Some modern utensils have als The women of the tribe are expert weave

Bamboo stick and spear decorated with hair, decorated head gear and various types reveal the fine and artistic workmanship of craftsmen.

Basketry is an important craft, for baskets ed for the transportation and storage of mo dities. The raw materials for basket making boo and various kinds of cane, and the i used are *daos* and knives. Twill and chec are the most frequent for mats and more clo baskets, but sometimes hexagonal designs the weft in three directions are also seen. society, basket making is confined to menfo

Pot making with hand is also found in s villages and is mainly a craft of the old wo

Blacksmithy is another craft popular in s villages. Blacksmithy products are, generally, spade, knife, scraper, spear head etc. Some are expert in gun making also.

Dress and ornaments: In general, dress of consists of a loin cloth for men and a skir from waist to the knees for women. The sha loin cloth is either sky blue or white while th folk generally prefer black colour. On ceremo sions, the Nocte men wear decorated loin clot dresses are becoming popular.

A Nocte man in his complete ceremonial d very attractive. He puts on a nicely woven co cane hat decorated with tusks of boars, fe hornbill and sometimes wild creepers and f hairpin is stuck through the hair knot at the hairpin is generally made of bamboo, or horn or bone of animals decorated with a tuf hair dyed red and black. The Noctes perforat and wear ear plugs of great variety; ear dec also done with various kinds of flowers. The nament is generally a chain of beads of differe The Nocte chiefs wear very costly bead neckl commoners are not entitled to wear such The Noctes wear belts round the waist made coils of cane. They wear belts not only on c occasions but also when they go out to wo field. Besides, leggings made of cane, ivory wrist band of plaited basketry work decor cowrie shells also are worn.

*They are called 'Pang' in the Nocte dialect.

ɔn's ornaments are also as varied as those of ıey wear ear rings and neck ornaments of va- ıapes and materials. The neck ornaments are y made from colourful beads. On ceremonial ıs they wear a head band made of strip of and decorated with colourful beads. Besides ıetal bangles and armlets also form a part of naments.

dressing and tattooing: The Nocte men let their ɔw and tie it into a knot at the back of the ut in certain areas, the head is shaved on the ɛeping hair only on the crown.

Nocte women keep their hairs long, except in areas. The women of Laju area demonstrate a individuality in hair style. They crop their hair ɔot irrespective of age groups. The idea behind ɔ distinguish them from men and to make them ıctive.

ɔing is common amongst the Nocte womenfolk. r, certain groups of the Noctes do not tattoo. marks are generally seen on the arms and the The designs are usually of diamond patterns ıss lines joining the cones.

a girl attains puberty, a ritual is performed ɒo marks are designed on the body of the girl. igns are usually drawn by the girl's maternal ut in certain areas it is done by a man or a who is considered an expert.

ɓing amongst men varies from place to place. t certain groups it is prominent while in others t practised at all. Tattoo marks are generally the face and chest of a man. They are usually l spectacle designs on the face and of feather on the chest and the stomach. On the neck netimes some ziz-zag lines are tattooed.

ɔing, in case of women, is a social obligation. In ɔn days when head hunting was in practice, narks on the body of a man represented the and, consequently, the social status of the man.

ng and fishing: The fallow cultivable lands, and forests, river and rivulets provide ground ting and fishing. By custom, they do not hunt and belonging to another village. In the olden croachment upon others territory was one of n causes that led to head hunting.

Noctes carry out community hunting expedition year. Before hunting, divination is observed in ıge by the diviners and if the result is found ɓle the expedition is undertaken. All the male s of the village excepting the children and the join in. The hunting is done with guns, *daos*, ınd hunting dogs. The head of the hunted ani- given to the chief of the village as a mark of and the rest is distributed amongst the partici-

ɨdual hunting is also done either by one person ɒup of four to five persons. At any time of the dividual hunting can be carried out.

Similar to hunting, community fishing is also done. In fishing, they use poison derived from poisonous creepers or seeds. Small hand nets are used but fish is caught mostly by hands. Before poisoning, a portion of the river where they expect sufficient fish to be existing, is blocked by stone, grass and earth.

Individual fishing is done eith·r by poisoning or with net.

During the winter season when the depth of river water is low, bamboo traps are fixed in small openings amidst heaps of stones. Fish taking shelter inside these heaps are caught by hands.

The women go for fishing with small conical traps and catch fish in the shallow banks of the rivers.

Food: Rice is the staple food of the Noctes. They consume rice and millet. In addition to rice, their food consists of arum, local potato, maize, bamboo shoots and green vegetables. The meat of almost all the animals and fish of all varieties are consumed.

They take three major meals in a day. The midday meal is generally taken in the field or in the place where they engage themselves at work. All the members of the family take their meals together and the male members are served first.

The Noctes take rice wine with their meals. Rice wine is a must in all rituals. While doing any work like harvesting and preparing beds in the cultivation fields, they drink rice wine. There are two common varieties of rice wines, one is known as *Kham* while the other is known as *Jhumin*. *Kham* is the milder variety and *Jhumin* is the stronger product of *Kham*. *Jhumin* is generally offered to the guests and taken during festivals. They brew wines from topioca, millet and paddy and each variety bears a separate name. Topioca product is known as *Bangkham*, millet product is known as *Hemikham* while the wine brewed from paddy is known as *Chakham*.

The Noctes are in the habit of chewing *'Sali'* which consists of betel leaf and nut with lime, tobacco and a kind of jungle creeper. Whenever they go out, they carry a basket or a small bag containing all the ingredients of *'Sali'*.

The old-folk generally drink tea. Some of them are opium addicts. They have also developed the habit of smoking cigarette and Bidi.

Social life: The social life of the Noctes is greatly influenced by the traditional chieftainship system. The society is patrilineal in its form. Two distinct classes are found amongst them—the chief and his kinsmen form one class while the commoners form the other. Within these two main classes, there are different clans or lineage groups.

Family: The smallest unit of the society is the family comprising of parents and their unmarried siblings. In Nocte family, the sons live with their parents so long they are unmarried, but soon after their marriage, they establish individual households excepting the eldest one, who, even after marriage, lives with the parents.

The members of the household work together for the common interest of the family. The meal for all the members is served from one hearth by the eldest female member of the family. Each member of the family is assigned with specified responsibilities and duties to be performed.

The father is the head of the family and the position is succeeded by the eldest son after the death of the father. The family head's decision is regarded as final in matters concerning the family; but it does not imply that individual members have got nothing to say on family affairs. The female members have no voice in family affairs. Women's status is low in the Nocte society.

The family property, both movables and immovables, are held in common and the authority over them is exercised by the head of the family. When the sons, other than the eldest one, establish their separate households, some essential articles are given to start their new houses. A portion of cultivable land is also given for two or three years till they acquire plots of their own. Individual members can, however, possess personal property such as gun, *dao*, basket and clothings, which one can utilise and dispose at will.

The women can not claim to have authority over family property excepting those which they get at their marriage. They are, however, allowed to handle family property freely.

Clan organisation: Amongst the Noctes, mainly two distinct social groups or classes can be traced out and within these there are several clans or lineage groups. The number of such clans and their names vary. All the clans are exogamous descent groups whose members consider themselves as consanguineous kins. The tribe is endogamous. In the Nocte society, the clan exogamy regulates the marriage system of the tribe.

The clan incest is prohibited. Sexual intercourse between clan members is considered to be a crime and traditionally punished.

Marriage: The clan exogamy is the general rule of marriage. In most cases, marriage takes place within the village itself. But inter-village marriage is not uncommon. The chief of the village is supposed to acquire at least one spouse from outside his own village.

Though monogamy is the general rule, there is no restriction on polygamy. The main idea of having more wives is to improve economic conditions of the family. Polygamy generally prevails in the chief's clans.

The Nocte society permits marrying the widow of a deceased brother. But the preference is to marry the widow of the younger brother because some regard the wife of the elder brother as equal to mother. So, in Nocte society junior levirate is more prevalent than the senior levirate.

Sorrorate type of marriage is practised by the Noctes but sorroral polygamy is absent. A man is not supposed to marry the sister or sisters of his wife when his wife is alive. However, he is permitted to acquire his wife's sister after his wife's death.

Mother's brother's daughter is conside ferential spouse. Similarly, mother's broth marry father's sister's daughter. But the g is to marry outside these relationships.

Marriage between a widower and a wid in some villages. In such cases, spouses i to take prior approval of their respective r the elderly members of the village.

In general, a marriage takes place after p tiation between the parents of both the bo girl. The marriage by negotiation is the mo type of marriage. Besides, marriage by elo takes place. Love affairs between a boy a generally followed by negotiations between tal groups or the affairs may lead to elop the lovers fail to obtain the consent of t tive parents.

In case of cross-cousin marriage, a betr mony takes place before the marriage is In other cases, betrothal may be conducte not a common practice.

In ceremonial Nocte marriage, the negoti tiated by the boy's parents. Negotiation is d a go-between with exchanges of rice win between two parental groups. After mutual a day is fixed for the actual marriage. On man and a woman (preferably groom's co groom's place go to the bride's house as t tative of the groom's house. They carry rice, wine, a piece of cloth and a bangle given to the mother of the bride and reque mally to give away the girl in marriage. O feasts are arranged in both the houses with rice, pork or buffalo meat etc., and the all the clan groups are invited to take feast.

In the evening, the bride, accompani friends and relatives, goes to the groom's h taking part in the feast and spending some groom's place, she returns to her house. stay at the groom's house, she offers *'Sali'* sons who assemble there.

No other ritual is performed on that day time of taking wine all persons pour a lit on the ground in the name of God and happy and prosperous life of the couple.

On the following day, the bride again to the groom's house and from there, a by some girls, goes to the river for fishing.

Then a day is fixed for the newly mar to go to the cultivation field and work toge that day, they are recognised as husban But the girl stays at her parents place till sh eight months of her pregnancy. She then husband's house and lives there. During her parent's house, she visits her husband's p festival days and helps her husband in and other works. When she goes to her house, she has adjusted and endeared herse new house and is very much welcomed the

the girl finally goes to her husband's house, with her various household utensils, dress ments given by her parents.

ht of bride price is prevalent amongst the ut it is not a general custom. In case of marri- lopment, the boy is to pay fine to the girl's when society finally sanctions the union. In ups where payment of bride price is unavoid- by intending to marry a girl, may work in the al field of the girl's parents for one or two he is unable to make a down payment for

trothed girl is married to somebody other one with whom the betrothal was done, the itor has to pay a heavy fine, the amount of ries from village to village.

e, though not very common, is found, and btained by one of the parties refusing to con- live in wedlock. The mutual incompatibility red to be the sufficient cause for oivorce. The rmits divorce for reasons of audultery, bar- tc; but the parting can take place only after nsent and is subject to the decision of village f elders. The party at fault is to pay fine.

ncy and birth: A pregnant woman carries on al duties in the house and in the cultivation the eighth month of pregnancy. The delivery ce in the husband's house. In no case, de- conducted in the parental home.

the period of gestation, there are certain respect of food and movement. She is not to eat deer's meat, meat of rats, fruits having ste, strong drinks and narcotics, dry-meat or meat of animal sacrificed in rituals and cer- s of vegetables. The pregnant woman neither animal nor she is allowed to see a dead body.

sband of a pregnant woman is also to obey boos. He is not supposed to kill any animal ially snakes. He cannot sell any article from e. He is not permitted to take active part in sal of a dead body.

le member including the husband of the wo- llowed to stay in the house during the child ly females are permitted to remain in the here a woman gives birth. In every village, expert women who conduct the delivery cases. her of the birth giving woman, generally, h her daughter during the delivery. After delivery, the umbilical cord is cut with a mboo splinter. The placenta, in most cases, ped with leaves and hung on a tree standing ar side of the house. But in some villages, it rown beneath the platform of the house to be l by pigs. After delivery, the baby is washed.

he delivery, for a period of three to four days, e is closed to outsiders from other villages. hird or the fourth day, the mother goes to a bathe and afterwards she is deemed fit to er usual domestic duties. According to con- a ceremony is performed to pierce the earlobes of the newborn baby and to give it a name. On this day, the fire of the oven is removed and is lighted afresh. A feast is arranged on the occasion and the clansmen are invited. The shaman observes divination and a name is given to the baby. Generally, names are kept after a person in the ancestral line according to the sex of the child. An expert man or woman pierces the earlobes with a bamboo needle. When the piercing of earlobes is over, the name which is selected for the baby is announced. After a week or so of this ceremony, the mother along with the baby goes to her parents home and it is in the parents house that the rice-giving ceremony to the child is performed.

Death and disposal: Death owing to old age is considered natural and the cause is attributed to the will of God. But death after prolonged illness or as a result of accident, such as fall from a tree or drowning or death of a pregnant woman are attributed to the action of evil spirits.

The treatment of the dead body and the method of its disposal varies from place to place. Generally, the corpse is kept in the house for a period which varies from one to seven days. The corpse of a chief may be kept with them even for a month or so. During this period, the relatives and the clansmen pay visit to see the dead body and to console the bereaved family. They bring with them articles such as rice wine, rice *'Sali'* and meat. The corpse is laid on a mat and covered with a piece of cloth. All the belongings of the deceased are kept near him.

After the usual period of keeping a dead body in the house, a bamboo made bier is constructed and the corpse is placed on it. The corpse is covered with a piece of white cloth over which a piece of red cloth is spread. The body is first lifted by four old men or four old women and then carried by other clan members. The funeral procession is generally attended to by almost all the members of the village. Blank fires of guns are made all the way to the funeral ground.

The customary way to dispose a dead body is to expose it on a platform erected either on the communal funerary ground that lies just outside the village or on the deceased's own land close to his house. The personal belongings of the deceased are hung near the platform. The dead bodies are also disposed, not very uncommonly, by burial or cremation.

In case of abnormal death, disposal of the body is not done in the usual customary way. Generally, in such cases, the body is disposed of outside the village boundary by burning or tying it to a tree. The personal belongings of the deceased are also thrown away near that tree.

One year after the funeral, a ritual is performed during the harvest time. On that occasion, the skull of the deceased is wrenched from the body and the men and women of the deceased's family clean and wash the skull. They then offer rice wines, rice and meat to the skull. It is a day of sorrow and they mourn for the departed soul. After the ritual is over, the skull is placed in its original place or burried under stones when the body is cremated, this ceremony is peformed with the bones of the deceased.

WANCHO:

Towards the West of Tirap District live the Wanchos.

Physically they are well built, tall and sturdy. Even in their middle age, they retain youthful vigour and graceful movements. Their facial features represent mongoloid characters.

The village: The Wancho villages are situated on ridges or spurs from which the land drops sharply into the surrounding valleys. The number of houses in a village varies from village to village. The houses are divided into two or more sections, each section having one dormitory house of its own.

The boundaries of the village are well defined and, in most cases, rivers or rivulets define the boundaries. Narrow foot tracks maintain the inter-village communication.

In general, the Wanchos build their houses very close to each other; they leave hardly any space between two huts. The houses are constructed according to the availability of land in the village.

The funeral ground where the corpse platforms are erected, is situated just outside the village stockade.

In old days, they used to maintain a defensive fence by surrounding their villages with wooden palisades, the stokes secured with bamboo and cane lashings and spiked with sharpened bamboo spikes. With the abolishment of head hunting and feuds, they no longer pay attention towards maintenance of the old fortifications.

The house: There is hardly any difference in house-types throughout the Wancho area. Houses are constructed at the ground level. But the rear portion of the houses are raised on piles.

Each house is fairly spacious and one is impressed by the stateliness of the average Wancho house.

The front of the house is roughly semicircular. The entrance to the house is in the centre. A bamboo barrier is placed in the doorway to keep out stray animals. The roof of the house is high with steep slope and is covered with thick layers of *'Tokopat'* (palm leaves). The front portion of the house is used as a common room. The left side of the main house is divided into a number of compartments depending upon the number of wives of the head of the family and other members of the household. Each compartment has a hearth in the middle and each wife cooks her food separately. Above the hearth, a plaited bamboo two-tiered tray is suspended from the roof rafters. The bottom shelf of the tray is used for drying rice while the top shelf is used for storing foodstuff out of the reach of the rats. Baskets, fishing nets, agricultural implements, skulls of animals and other articles are hung on the walls or suspended from the roof. Utensils, cooking pots, wooden ladles etc. are laid near the hearth.

In each compartment, there is a raised bamboo platform where the members of the household sleep. The male members generally sleep by the side of the hearth of the common room in the front.

The further compartment, by the side of which stands the paddy pounding table carved out of a single block of wood, is meant for the young unmarried girls of the household. In this compartment, the young unmarried boys of the village gossip with girls and sometime pass the night. This compartment, in a way, serves the purpose of a girl dormitory.

There is no outlet for the smoke, and the only source of light is a small door in the outer wall of the living room which opens on to the narrow lane that separates a house from the neighbouring house.

The rear door of the house leads to a verandah erected on bamboo piles above the slope of the hill. About one third of the verandah is protected from sun and rain by the protruding roof of the house. In fine weather, the family members like to work on this open verandah. Here the menfolk make baskets and design wooden articles, and womenfolk spread mats to dry rice and *taro* and keep themselves busy with avocations like weaving.

Besides the dwelling houses, the Wanchos construct farm houses, granaries and *morung* houses (boy & girl dormitories). Excepting the granary, which is constructed on raised bamboo *'chang'*, all other houses are constructed at the ground levels.

The granaries are constructed at one place and on one side of the village. These are rectangular in shape and securedly walled. There is only one door in the front side of the granary. In some villages, individual granaries are constructed near the dwelling houses.

The *morung* house is a big hall almost circular in shape. The number of *morung* houses in a village depends upon the number of wards in the village. The *morung* house is open to all the bachelors of the ward for gossiping and sleeping. Before becoming a member of the *morung* house, one is to undergo an initiation ceremony. Skulls of buffaloes and other animals hunted from time to time, and human skulls possessed through head hunting, are kept in the *morung* house as trophy and as proud possessions.

Crafts and arts: Division of labour exists between the sexes. In agricultural activities, men and women co-ordinate. But no woman takes part in making of baskets, in carving of wood, or in working on metal, and no man takes parts in making of pots, in weaving or in dyeing of yarns.

The Wanchos are famous for their beautifully carved wood works, hand-woven bags of various designs, bead and basketry works.

Wood carving is exclusively a male activity and there are expert wood carvers in almost all the villages. Their houses as well as the *morung* houses are decorated with various carved figures. The wood carvers serve the society, at large, by decorating posts, beams and huge log gongs with realistic carvings. The models of human heads in wood are worn as ornaments by the head hunters round their necks. They also carve beautiful wooden tobacco pipes, combs, hair pins and the wooden utensils used in

everyday life. While human figure is a frequent subject for the woodcarver's art, animal figures also provide inspiration. They depict animal figures like tiger, snake, monkey, lizard and cock.

The tools used for carving are *daos*, knives, chisels and hammers.

Basketry is an important craft for Wancho men, because baskets are essential for transportation and storage of most commodities. The raw materials for basket making are bamboo and cane and the instruments employed are *daos* and knives. So far the patterns of the basketry are concerned, the twill and check patterns are the most frequent for mats and closely woven baskets, but the Wanchos are also experts in open-lattice technique in which hexagonal design is worked on the weft.

Blacksmithy is known to some Wanchos. The blacksmithy products are spear heads, scrapers, local hoe and sometimes, muzzle loading gun. Some brass ornaments are also made by the local artisans.

Although pots are among the indispensible household goods, potmaking is found only in some of the Wancho villages, and only the middle aged or old women are engaged in this particular branch of craft. They produce earthen vessels of various sizes and shapes to meet their household requirements. They are unfamilar with the potter's wheel and model pots by hand from a single lump of clay.

The girls know weaving. Weaving is done on a portable loom which can be set up in any convenient flat space, one end of the loom is tied to a post or fence while the other end is fastened to the waist of the weaver by means of a broad hide belt. The Wancho women make beautiful hand bags woven in various designs with deep red, yellow and green colour combination on white background. Though weaving is practised by all, usually the women of chief's family excel in the art.

Similar to weaving, bead work is also an art confined mainly to the women.

Dress and ornaments: The clothes for men consist of loin-cloth and for women of a small skirt. The upper part of the body remains bare. At night and in the winter season, they put on a wrapper to cover the upper part of the body.

For every day use, the Wancho men wear a simple piece of loin-cloth without any decoration. But on ceremonial occasions, they wear decorated and nicely woven loin-cloth. The main cloth is generally blue in colour. The borders are studded with rows of colourful beads and a kind of fibre dyed in red. The ends of the borders are docorated with tufts of red yarn which hang from them. The loin cloth is put on in a manner which produces a coil round the waist and flap in the front.

The Wancho women wear a narrow skirt. This piece of cloth is wrapped round the waist with one corner tucked in over the left hip. Unmarried girls usually wear plain white or blue skirts, but married women prefer skirts with a pattern of narrow horizonal stripes in red and white.

In some of the Wancho villages, young girls do not put on any clothes before attaining puberty but they wear a bunch of small bells tied to a string around their waist. The boys of this age go completely naked.

The Wanchos have various ornaments for personal decoration.

The Wancho men take a special pride in reducing the waist to an amazingly small size and for that reason they always put on a cane or bark belt around their waists which they pull as tight as possible. The belts are made of several coils of cane or of broad strips of bark.

The head gears of various types and designs are worn by both men and women. For ordinary day to day use, they made a kind of head-dress out of bamboo with its top pointing upwards. The female members of the chief's family, put on a head-gear which is decorated with colourful beads and woven into various patterns. On ceremonial occasions, all males, from small boys to old men, wear some sort of head-gear, but the chiefs and the head-takers are entitled to more mignificent head dresses than the commoners. They usually put on conical hats plaited of red cane and decorated with boar's tusks, feathers of hornbill and wild flowers. Through the hair knot on the back of the head, they stick a 'hairpin' made of bamboo or bone decorated with tufts of goat's hair dyed in red, or a piece of flat wood decorated with strings of straw and red yarn. Sometimes a human hand carved in wood is also used as a hair pin. But such type of hair pins can be used only by the head-takers. The females, specially of the chief's family, make their hair with a long tussel made of wood and decorated with red wood and hair.

Both male and female perforate earlobes and put on ear ornaments of great variety. Ear ornaments are made of wood, a kind of red seeds and beads.

The women put on necklaces made of various colourful beads. These necklaces cover the breasts. The male members of the chief's family use bead necklaces of various designs. The head hunters hang from the neck carved wooden or brass heads over the chest. The young girls make beautiful chains out of certain kind of locally grown reed and present them to their boy friends to wear round their necks.

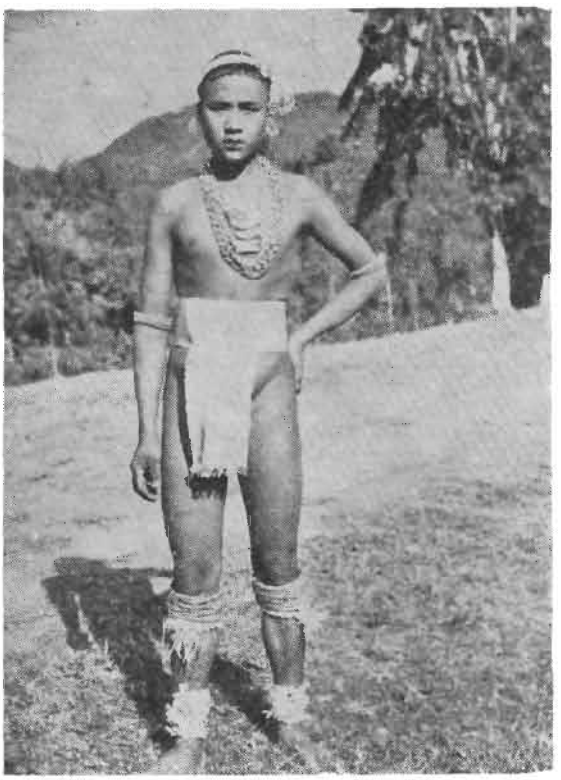
They wear armlets made of various materials such as ivory, brass, bead, reed and grass. They make spring like bangles out of brass which are very costly. Leggings made of fine cane, dyed in red and sometimes decorated with beads, are put on by men.

Tattooing: Tattooing is a very important feature in the lives of Wancho male and female. Besides, personal decoration, tattoo marking represents rank of a man in the society, and for a woman it signifies different stages of her life. The tattoo marks on the face of a head hunter reveal his courage.





WANCHO







WANCHO DANCER



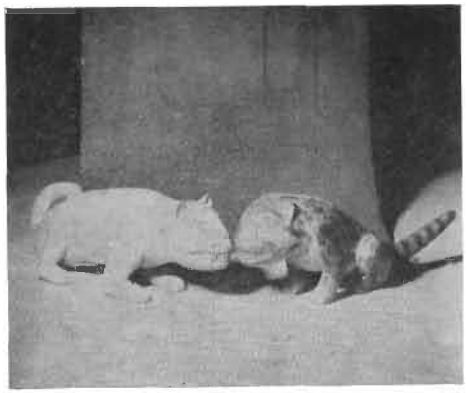
WANCHO COUPLE AFTER WEDDING



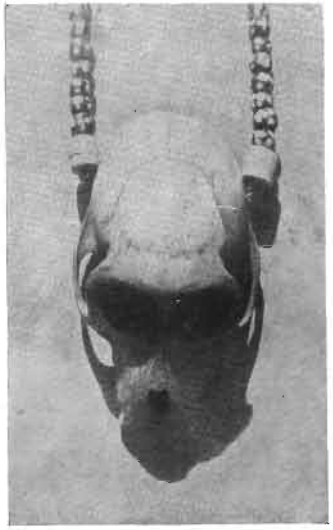


NOCTE DANCER





WANCHO WOOD CARVINGS



WANCHO HEAD
HUNTER'S NECKLACE



NOCTE YOUTH





NOCTE TATOO MARKS





TANGSA







TANGSA





FESTIVE MOMENTS



WANCHO





TANGSA







TANGSA





FESTIVE MOMENTS



WANCHO

The tattoo designs vary to a great extent. Generally, a person from the chief's family tattoos his body with elaborate designs while the commoners use simpler ones. The process of tattooing is crude and laborious. A particular day is selected through the proces of divination for tattooing and a feast is arranged for the occasion. Tattooing is done by pricking with cane thorns which are fixed into handle; designs are first drawn on the portion of the body to be tattooed and over these designs, the skin is pricked with thorns till blood comes out. After completion of the designs, the blood that comes out is rubbed with hand and juice of a particular plant used for the purpose is smeared over it. The juice stains the marks and helps in healing of the wound. After tattooing, the person can not move freely for a couple of days for pain suffered during the process which often aggravates into rise in temperature. The tattoo markings are done by a person who is considered an expert in the line. In almost all the villages there are some expert tattoo-markers.

The menfolk make tattoo marks on face, neck, chest and back of the body. The women folk made them on the chest, arms, thighs and calf muscles. Wancho women do not tattoo their faces. The tattoo designs for the men are usually broad spectacle designs on the face and feather designs on the chest and back of the body.

The different tattoo signs on the body of a girl represent different stages of her life.

At the time of betrothal or just prior to betrothal, tattoo marks are drawn on the umbilicus of the girl. The design of the tattoo mark is in the form of a plus sign—the two parallel, horizontal and vertical lines crossing at the umbilicus.

On the girl's attaining puberty or just before puberty, when she is considered to be sufficiently grown up, tattooing is done on calf muscles. In this case, the design is, generally, circular lines surrounding the calf with zig-zag or diamond patterns over the tibia. The girls of the chief's family have more elaborate designs. Prior to this phase of tattooing, a formal betrothal ceremony is to be performed and after this the girl is at liberty to mix up freely with the boy to whom she has been betrothed. A nominal ceremony signifying the marriage is performed before this tattooing.

A girl gets herself tattooed again when she prepares to go to her husband's house. On this occasion tattooing is done on the left thigh muscle of the girl. The design of tattooing is only some parallel lines. In the case of chief's daughter, in addition to parallel lines, some dots in two rows are also tattooed. In some Wancho villages, tattooing on thigh muscle is done when the girl conceives for the first time in her life.

The last phase of tattooing in the life of a girl takes place in her husband's house. In this case, tattooing marks are drawn on the chest of the woman and the design depicts a broad 'M' drawn in three lines; crossing over the two breasts. The girls of the chief's family also get their forearms tattooed along with tattooing of the chests. This tattooing is done at the seventh month of pregnancy or sometime after delivery of the first child. The tattooing of girls is done by women who are considered experts.

Hunting and fishing: Like other tribes of the district, the Wanchos are also fond of hunting and fishing. Hunting and fishing are carried out by the whole village on specific occasions, and individually by a group of four to five persons at any time of the year.

Before going out for community hunting, they observe divination in the village and act in accordance with the result of divination. Implements used for hunting are, generally, home made gun, *dao* and spear. But in individual hunting, besides the above mentioned implements, different kinds of traps are also used.

In community hunting, the hunted animal is equally divided amongst the villagers. The head of the killed animal is given to the chief of the village as a sign of respect and loyalty. The man who draws the first blood gets the buttock of the animal.

As in community hunting, they observe divination before going out for community fishing. For fishing, locally made cast net and hand net are generally used. Besides lobster pots and trawl baskets are also used.

Poisoning of water is the most common method of fishing. Poisoning is done with wild poisonous creepers and seeds.

In community fishing, equal shares are given to all excepting the chief who gets a much bigger share.

Generally, no ceremony is performed after hunting or fishing expeditions, but when they go out for hunting and fishing on specific occasions relating to a festival, they perform ceremonies.

The womenfolk do not take part in hunting but they take part in fishing.

Food: The Wanchos usually eat rice and millet, which is supported by arum, maize, other cereals and cereal-substitutes for a few months of the year.

Along with rice, they often take meat or fish and vegetables. Wines brewed from millet, paddy and topioca is an item of their meal.

Like the Noctes, the Wanchos are also in the habit of chewing '*Sali*'. They smoke cigarette and bidi. Some of them are addicted to opium.

They take three major meals in a day: one in the early morning, one at noon and the third in the evening. All the members, irrespective of sex and age, take their meals at the same time. The daytime meal is generally taken in the paddy fields where they work.

Social life: Like the Noctes, the social life of the Wanchos is governed by the traditional chieftainship system. There are four classes in the society: Wangham (the chief), Wangsa (small chief), Wangsu (intermediate), and Wanpeng (commoner). The

Wangham occupies the highest rank while the Wanpeng is in the lowest stratum of the society. The Wangsa and the Wangsu classes have come up from the matrimonial union between the Wanghams and the Wanpengs. The Wangsas are the descendants of Wangham men and Wanpeng women, and are considered to be next the Wanghams in social status. The Wangsus are the offsprings of Wangsa men and Wanpeng women.

This social gradation is important. The people of different classes do not eat from the same platter at festivals and the commoner class is not allowed to sit in the same row with the chief's class. But the taboo on interdining does not mean that the food cooked by one of the inferior status can not be eaten by those of higher rank or that members of different status do not eat in each other's presence. The Wanpeng class is not allowed to marry a girl belonging to a higher social status, whereas there is no restriction on the part of Wangham, Wangsa and Wangsu classes to marry a girl from the Wanpeng class.

Family: The Wancho family comprises of father, mother and their children. The family becomes bigger when the sons get married because everybody continues to stay with the parents under the same roof. The grown up boys of the family sleep in their respective *morungs*. There is no separate *morung* for girls but they sleep in the houses of widows not bounded by blood ties. But exception to this is found in the chief's families. Social norm does not allow girls of chief's family to sleep in other's house and for that reason there is separate compartment in the chief's house itself.

When accommodation in the parents' house becomes insufficient for all the members including the married sons and their offsprings to live in, the married sons establish their own households with the exception of the eldest son who, by custom, continues to live with the parents to support the family. The daughters leave the parents' house after marriage and pregnancy.

The members of the family work together for the common interest of the family. All members of the family take their meals from a common hearth and the food is either prepared by the wife of the eldest son or by the wife or one of the wives of the head of the family.

All movable and immovable properties are held in common by the family. Authority over property lies with the head of the family and is inherited by the eldest son. The female members have no claim over family property except over those articles that they receive at marriage. No property held in common by the family can be sold out or distributed without the consent of the head of the family.

The eldest son inherits the family property after his father's death. When the sons (excepting the eldest one) establish separate households, the family property is not required to be distributed. But the eldest brother, the sole inheritor, generally gives some share (usually cultivable land) to other brothers till such period they become self-sufficient.

Clan organisation: Amongst the four social classes of the Wanchos, there are several clan groups or lineage groups. The clan groups of Wanchos may more conveniently be termed as lineage groups as the very name of the clans signify the name of the families and ancestors from whom the members had descended. The Wancho lineage groups are patrilineal and exogamous descent groups whose members consider themselves as consanguineous kins. The tribe itself is endogamous. The clan exogamy regulates the marriage system of the tribe.

In Wancho society, martial relationship between members of the same clan are prohibited and sexual relationship between clan members is considered to be a crime and is traditionally punished by banishment.

Marriage: Clan exogamy is the fundamental basic rule of marriage in Wancho society. In general, marriage takes place within the village itself, but not within the same ward of the village. By custom, the chief is supposed to acquire at least one spouse from outside his own village.

Though monogamy is the general rule, polygamy is also prevalent and, in most cases, confined to the chiefs. There is no restriction on the part of the commoners to have more than one wife depending upon the economic condition of the person concerned.

In Wancho society, cross cousin marriage is most favourite and mother's brother's daughter or father's sister's daughter is considered to be the preferential spouse.

Both junior and senior levirate types of marriage are practised by the Wanchos. An elder or younger brother is allowed to marry the widow of his younger or elder brother respectively. In such marriages, the brother who marries the wife of the deceased brother considers the children of his deceased brother as his own.

Sorrorate type of marriage is prevalent but sorroral polygamy is not permitted. A man is allowed to marry the sister of his deceased wife but he is not supposed to do so, so long his wife is alive.

Negotiation between the parents of the boy and the girl is the common form of marriage. Prior to negotiation, a betrothal ceremony takes place when the spouses are quite young. Besides negotiation, marriages are effected by love and sometimes through the process of elopement. Love affairs between a boy and a girl is generally followed by a negotiation between the two parental groups or by elopement when the lovers fail to obtain the consent of their parents. In any case, the rule of clan exogamy is to be strictly observed.

Marriage taking place by negotiation between two parental parties is followed by proper observance of procedure, social customs and rituals connected with it.

In ceremonial Wancho marriage, negotiation is carried out between the parents of the boy and the girl. At first, the betrothal is done verbally. At the time of betrothal, tattooing is done over the umbilicus which depicts a cross of three rows of horizontal and three rows of vertical lines. After this, a day is selected in consultation with village diviner and a ceremony is performed. On that day, the girl pays a visit to her would-be-husband's house along with her friends. She is to carry, on her back by custom, a basket containing fuel. A feast is arranged at the boy's house for the occasion. When the feast is over, the girl and her friends come back to their own village. From this day onward, the girl is allowed to mix freely with the boy and in all festive days she can visit the house of her would-be-husband. On this occasion, the girl is tattooed on her thigh and a feast is arranged at the girl's place. All the clansmen are invited to this feast. From now onwards, the couple is regarded by the society as husband and wife. When the girl becomes pregnant, she leaves her parental house and goes to her husband's house accompanied by her friends and relatives. On that day, a feast is arranged at the husband's place. Tattooing on the chest of the girl is done on this day at the husband's place. From this day, the girl stays with her husband. When the girl pays her first visit to the husband's home, she carries certain personal belongings like dress and ornaments from her parent's house.

In case of the chiefs, the marriage procedure and the rituals connected with it are slightly different. The suit or for the hands of a girl belonging to the chief's family generally hails from another village.

The negotiation between two chief's family is undertaken only after observing good omen by divination which is performed by the village shamans. Then, a go between is sent to the girl's house to negotiate. If the girl's parents agree, a day is selected on which the girl is to be sent to the groom's house. On this day, a feast is arranged at the groom's place and a buffalo or a *methon* or a pig is killed and rice wine is served. The bride comes to the groom's place accompanied by her kinsmen and almost all the men and women of her village accompany her up to the boundary of the groom's village. A *methon* or a buffalo and several bamboo tubes containing rice wine are carried to the groom's house along with the bride. The villagers from the groom's village also come forward to the village boundary to receive the bride and her party. In certain villages, just before entering the groom's house a dog is sacrificed and the priest from the bride's party chants some incantations. The priest is presented with a *dao* by the groom and a feast is laid for all. After the feast, both the parties start singing and dancing in traditional way. Next, day, the bridal party returns to their village leaving the bride to stay a day or more in the groom's house. Thereafter, the bride returns to her parents' house.

After this ceremony, the bride is allowed to visit the groom's house every now and then and every time she visits, she is accompanied by a few girls who carry the wine, rice and meat with them. Eventually the bride conceives and comes to live in her husband's place. Tattooing is done as usual on the body of the bride.

At the time of negotiation and during the actual marriage, some presentations of *dao*, spear, cloth, rice, wine, buffalo or *methon* are to be made from the groom's side. In case of marriage by elopement, some amount of fine in cash as well as in kind, is to be paid by the boy who eloped with the girl.

Divorce is permissible. Childlessness is a common cause for divorce, but neither the wife nor the husband is required to produce specific reason for breaking up of a marriage; mutual incompatibility is considered sufficient cause for a divorce. When a girl is divorced by her husband on certain ground, some fine or compensation is to be paid to the divorced woman's father.

Pregnancy and birth: In Wancho society, premarital sexual relationship is not restricted, but a girl's pregnancy is socially counted and considered legal only when the conception takes place after proper performance of traditional marriage rites.

The duration of pregnancy is almost accurately predicted, though some of them have a belief that women impregnated by men of chiefly class carry a child for ten months while the pregnancy of the wives of the commoners last for nine months only.

During the period of pregnancy and also after delivery, a Wancho woman is to observe certain restrictions and taboos.

After five or sixth months of pregnancy, the woman is not allowed to lift heavy weight and during the period of pregnancy she is not supposed to go towards the funeral ground. She is restricted to eat dry meat or fish and meat of any animal that died naturally. A pregnant woman is not to look at rainbow, because they believe that the spirit of rainbow is capable of causing miscarriage.

There are certain restrictions, to be observed by the husband also. He can not sell any article of his house during the period of pregnancy of his wife. He is not supposed to kill certain animals but can join community hunting and fishing expeditions of the village.

During the period of pregnancy, there is practically no restriction on the part of the pregnant woman to attend to her normal duties both in the house and in the field.

Delivery of the child must take place in the house of the husband. There is no specific place or room for confinement. Generally, the room where she sleeps is the place for delivery. The delivery is conducted by expert women of the village and no male member is allowed to attend the same. When the woman sustains serious labour pain and accouchment does not take place easily, the husband goes to the diviner to ascentain the evil spirit responsible for causing such

pain and trouble and in accordance with the suggestion of the diviner, he tries to appease the spirit. When the baby is born and the placenta comes out, the umbilical cord is cut with the help of a sharp bamboo splinter. The placenta is carefully put into a bamboo tube and after closing the opening of the tube with leaves, it is suspended from a tree on the rear side of the house.

After delivery, certain food restrictions are to be observed by mother. Generally, vegetables such as mustard-leaf, red-gourd, banana, topioca root, tea, tobacco, betal nut and leaf are not served to the woman for five to six days. A period of confinement lasting three to four days is observed after the delivery and when this period is over, the mother resumes her normal household duties.

On the 6th day after the delivery, a ceremony is performed to shave the head of the child. On this particular day, the father of the child accompanied by a few male members of the family and clansmen, go to the nearby river for fishing and have a feast. An expert is called to shave the head of the child.

After shaving of head ceremony, the name giving ceremony is performed. The shaman observes divination with some jungle leaves and utters names of the dead persons of the family, either in the male line or in the female line depending upon the sex of the new born baby. Several names are uttered and one which is found suitable in accordance with the divination is given to the child. The name is disclosed by a particular woman and this particular woman, by custom, is to be presented with rice wine, meat and a basket full of cooked rice. A feast is arranged on this day with rice wine, rice and meat.

On the 11th day or so, the child is taken to the nearby cultivation field where the mother offers a little quantity of rice wine to the deity of the field.

The rice giving ceremony is performed when the child becomes one to three months old. On this occasion, the new born child's maternal grandfather and grand-mother, maternal uncles and aunts are specially invited. The maternal uncle brings with him cooked meat of rat as demanded by custom. The invitees are entertained with cooked rice, meat and rice wine. The grand parents (maternal) first give rice to the new born child. The day following this ceremony, the mother and the child go to mother's parents' house and a feast is arranged by the parents of the girl for the occasion

Death and disposal: The Wanchos have their own ideas about the causes of death. When a person dies due to old age, it is considered natural, but death due to illness is attributed to the evil action of supernatural beings. Priests and shamans are employed to discover the cause of the affliction and placate the spirit responsible. Accidental or sudden death is always attributed to ill luck.

When a person dies a natural death, the corpse is kept inside the house for about twenty four hours during which time the relatives assemble and express their sorrows and griefs.

The customary way to dispose of a dead body is to erect corpse platform on the communal funerary ground which lay just outside the village. After the usual period of keeping the dead body in the house, a bier is made and the corpse is placed on it after wrapping it with cloth and mats. The dead body is carried to funerary ground by the deceased's clansmen and both the male and female folks join the funeral procession. The wrapped corpse is placed on the bamboo platform which is generally made at a height of six to five feet from the ground. A small shade is made over the platform. An effigy either of wood or of bamboo is made and kept near the platform. Sometimes several effigies or images are kept together under a small shade. Personal possessions of the deceased are kept suspended from a bamboo bar fixed near the platform.

After disposal of the dead body, a feast is arranged where all the relatives and the clansmen of the deceased are invited. Till the skull of the deceased is wrenched out and finally placed under earth, the family members offer a share of each meal to the deceased.

After about a month or so when the corpse is completely decomposed, the skull is taken out, generally, by an old relative of the deceased, and after washing and cleaning, the skull is wrapped with a piece of red cloth and put under stones near the *morung* house. The placing of skull under stones is observed as a festival day. Before the ceremony, a member of the deceased's clansmen goes to the nearby river to catch fish. They cook the fish with rice and tie a bundle of cooked fish and rice to the skull and offer prayers.

Every year, at the time of harvesting the paddy, the skull is taken out by the members of the deceased's family when cooked food and rice wine are offered in the name of the deceased.

In case of abnormal death, disposal of the body is not done in the usual customary way. In such cases, the body is wrapped with mats and tied to a tree in the jungle. The personal belongings of the deceased are thrown near that tree.

TANGSA

The Tangsa is a large tribe, comprising of many subgroups, inhabiting the central part of the district along the Indo-Burmese border.

The Tangsas are physically of medium stature and well built. Their facial features are of mongoloid type. The majority of the people are of fair-complexion with slight yellowish tinge and most of them have epicanthic fold.

The village: The Tangsa villages are generally situated on steep hills where there are availability of water sources and suitable land for cultivation.

The Tangsa villages are sparsely populated. There is no defined or systematic layout for a village and the houses just huddle together in clusters.

Boundaries of the villages are well defined and in most cases rivers, rivulets and hillocks demarcate the boundary lines. Each village has its own cultivable lands, water sources and forests. Narrow foot tracks connect one village with another, but within the village there is hardly any path or lane. The funeral ground of the village is situated just outside the village stockade.

The house: The Tangsa houses are built rectangular with sloped roof and stand on bamboo stilts. The common sitting place in front of the house is usually without a roof.

A Tangsa house may be divided into three main parts. The front part is used as a common room. The middle part has several compartments, according to the size of the family, for sleeping, cooking and keeping of household articles. The third portion is meant for keeping the paddy pounder. There are fire places or hearths in each compartment of the middle portion. Besides, there is a fireplace in the middle of the front room also.

The open space beneath the platform of the main house is utilised as pigsty. The granary is constructed by the side of the main house which is small and square in shape. The farm houses are constructed in the cultivation field. These are very small and used for taking shelter during heavy rains, resting and having a meal while working in the field.

The dormitory is a rectangular house built on stilts in one corner of the village. The house is walled on all sides with a small opening in the front for entrance. Inside the house there is a fire place and a number of raised bamboo platforms for sleeping. The Tangsas have both boy's and girl's dormitory houses.

The houses are constructed on cooperative basis. The building materials such as *Jengpat, Tokopat*, bamboo, wood and cane are locally available. No ritual is performed at the time of construction of a new house, but the site is selected by observing divination by the village priest and owner of the house is to feed all helpers with rice-wine, rice and pork.

Arts and crafts: Like the Noctes and the Wanchos the Tangsas are good craftsmen. They are good weavers too. Their textile designs are mostly of geometrical patterns. They have special fascination for scarlet, red, black and dark green colours.

The Tangsas are experts in cane and bamboo basketry works. They weave twill and check patterns in mats and closely woven baskets; open hexagonal patterns are also frequently found in basketry products. The instruments used for basketry products are *daos* and knives.

Blacksmithy is found in some villages. The blacksmithy products are iron scrapers, spear-heads and *daos* required for daily use.

Dress and ornaments: The clothes of a Tangsaman consist of a loin-cloth to cover the genital parts, or a chequer patterned *lungi*, a sleeveless shirt open in the front and a piece of cloth used as a turban for the head. The dress of the Tangsa women consists of a skirt with geometric patterns woven in red, white and blue coloured yarn on a black background. To cover the upper part of the body, they wear two pieces of cloth designed with patterns; these two pieces of cloth are hung on the neck, one in the front and the other on the back. Now modern dresses are becoming popular.

On ceremonial occasions, a Tangsa man puts on a tightly woven cone shaped cane hat, decorated with feathers of hornbill and boar's tusk. Like women, the men also perforate earlobes and wear various types of ear ornaments decorated with colourful beads. They wear leggings of fine cane stripes dyed black.

The Tangsa women wear various ornaments for personal adornment. They wear ear ornaments made of bead, wood and cane. Round their necks, they put on bead necklaces of various shapes and sizes. Leggings made of beads are worn. Bangles and armlets made of metal also form a part of their ornaments.

Hunting and fishing: Like the Noctes and Wanchos, the Tangsas are fond of fishing and hunting.

The hunting and fishing are done individually or on a community basis. The hunting is done with home made gun, spear and other implements while fishing is done by poisoning, cast net and fishtraps.

Food: Rice is the staple food of the Tangsas. Their two major meals consist of rice, vegetables and meat. They are fond of arum, sweet potato, fowl and pork. The buffalo meat is generally taken during festivals. Rice wine is taken with meals and forms an inseperable item during the ceremonies. The rice wine is known as *sai* or *kham*. Tea is also a favourite beverage.

Some of the Tangsas are in the habit of smoking opium. Most of them smoke tobacco.

Social life: The Tangsa tribe is divided into a number of sub-groups and each sub-group has a number of exogamous clan divisions. The Tangsa society is patrilineal.

Family: The Tangsas live in a family comprising of parents, married sons and their dependants, and the unmarried sons and daughters. After the death of the father, the family does not break up, but continues to exist under the leadership of the eldest son. A family may break up only when it becomes exceptionally big.

In Tangsa family, the members of both the sexes, except the small children, work together for the common interest of the family. The meals are served from a common hearth for all the members.

All movable or immovable properties are held jointly by the family. The head of the family exercises authority over the property, but he is not supposed to sell or distribute any part of the family property without the consent of the other able members

of the family. After the death of the father, the eldest son becomes the head of the family.

The women members of the family can not claim family property excepting those they received at marriage. They are, however, allowed to handle family property freely.

Clan organisation: The various sub-groups of the Tangsas are divided into a number of exogamous clan divisions. Some of these are again divided into a number of sub-clans or lineage groups. The clan organisation regulates the marriage system of the society. All the clans are exogamous descent groups and their members are considered consanguineous kins. The tribe itself is endogamous. The Tangsa clans are not connected with totemic object, they are all ancestral clans.

The clan incest is prohibited. Sexual intercourse between clan members is considered to be a crime and is punished accordingly.

Marriage: The clan exogamy is the general rule which regulates the marriage system of the Tangsas. In most cases marriage takes place within the village itself, but intervillage marriage is also not uncommon.

Monogamy is the most widely practised form of marriage. Polygamy is not common, but a man can take another wife if the first wife is barren or suffering from a prolonged disease or otherwise not in a position to help him in agricultural activities.

Marriages, such as, cross cousin marriage, senior levirate marriage, and sorrorate marriage are considered preferential. Though sorrorate type of marriage is practised, sorroral polygamy is absent. In Tangsa society, the boy pays the bride price to the parents of the girl. In case of a widow marriage, a nominal bride price is paid to the parents of the widow in order to secure a social recognition of the union. Similarly, a widower can marry the sister of the deceased wife on payment of bride price.

In Tangsa society, marriage follows negotiations between the parents of the boy and the girl with the help of match makers. Generally, the boy sounds his matrimonial choice to parents through some relative or friend, and the parents set the negotiations going by engaging a go-between. The term for payment of the bride price are discussed and settled by the parents of the boy with the parents of the girl in consultation with the middleman. Marriages are effected through love and elopement also. The love affairs between a boy and a girl are generally followed by negotiations between the two parental groups. Love leads to elopement when the lovers fail to obtain the consent of their respective parents. In case of marriage by elopement, the boy is made to pay a heavy bride-price to the parents of the girl.

In Tangsa society, the marriage procedure differs from group to group. The rituals generally last for three days. On the first day, the bridegroom goes to the bride's house accompanied by his relatives and friends. He takes with him one pig and a few bamboo tubes containing rice wine to offer to the bride's parents. In the bride's place the bridegroom's party is entertained with meat, rice and rice wine. After the feast, the bride is taken to the groom's house accompanied by two to three girls from her family. In the groom's house, the bride sleeps with the other girls of the groom's family. A similar type of feast is also arranged at the groom's house. On the second day, in the morning, the groom and the bride along with groom's relatives and parents go to the bride's house and pay bride price to the parents of the bride. The party is entertained with rice, wine and food. On this day, the marriage threads are tied to the left hands of the married couple. The father of the girl ties the left wrists of the boy and the girl with a string made out of fibre of a plant. The tip of the tail of pigs and beads are tide to the strings. In certain sub-group of the Tangsas, the strings are tied by the mother of the girl. After this ceremony, the bridegroom's party along with the newly married couple return back to the groom's house.

On the third day, the newly married couple pays a visit to the bride's house and stays there for the whole day. A feast is given by the parents of the bride in honour of this visit. The couple come back to the bridegroom's house the same day, the bride taking with her a *dao*, a spear, a piece of cloth and a basket from her parent's house.

In certain sub-groups of the Tangsas, the marriage ceremony lasts for 5 days. The ceremonial procedure of marriage is followed only in the cases of marriage by negotiation. In other cases, the ceremony ends with the payment of the bride price.

Divorce is not permissible in Tangsa society. It is considered to be a crime.

Though pre-marital sexual relationship is not sanctioned by the society, yet is not uncommon. In case the girl conceives during such indulgence, the boy responsible for it is forced by the society to marry the girl.

In Tangsa society, the delivery of a child takes place in the husband's place. A pregnant woman carries on with her normal duties till the 8th month of pregnancy. During the period of gestation the pregnant woman is to observe certain restriction in respect of food and movement.

Only female members are allowed to remain in the room where the delivery takes place. The women considered experienced and experts conduct the delivery. When the labour pain beigns, the experts are summoned. The husband or any other male member is not permitted to be present. After the delivery, the umbilical cord is detached with a sharp bamboo splinter and the placenta is wrapped with a piece of banana leaf and burried in the rear side of the house. The newly born baby is washed.

After the delivery, a period of confinement is observed. The period lasts for three to four days.

When the confinement period is over, the mother resumes her usual household duties. After two or three days and according to convenience, a ceremony is performed to give a name of the new born bady. The village shaman observes divination and a name is given to the baby. A feast is arranged on the occasion and the relatives are invited. Another ceremony is performed at the time of giving rice to the child.

Death and disposal: Death due to old age is considered natural and the cause is attributed to the will of God, but premature death owing to prolonged disease, accident such as fall from tree and drowning, are considered unnatural and attributed to the evil spirits.

After death, the body is normally disposed of after twenty four hours. In some cases, it is kept inside the house for two to three days. During this period, the relatives and clansmen assemble in the house of the deadman and express their sorrow and grief to console the bereaved family.

Burial is the common method of disposal of dead bodies. Some bury the dead body with all the clothings on, while the others bury without any cloth on the dead body. Some cremate the dead body.

According to the traditional custom, the dead body is burried under the front platform of the house. In case of unnatural deaths, the disposal is done in the jungle outside the village. In case of death of a pregnant woman, the foetus is removed and burried separately.

The grave is dug by the clan members only. Others are neither allowed to touch the dead body nor allowed to dig the grave. A consanguineous kin, generally the head of the family gives the first stroke of the spade and the others follow him. The grave is dug along the breadth of the house and in proportion to the body. Inside this grave, a wooden structure is placed and a bamboo mat is spread on the inner side of the wooden structure. Before placing the dead body inside this grave so prepared, the face, chest and hands of the corpse are washed with water inside the house. After laying the body inside the wooden structure, four pieces of wood are placed across the top of it. It is then closed with wooden planks. After this, it is covered with thorns, stones, earth and logs of wood. Generally, the body is laid facing the sky, but in certain parts the body is placed side-wise, facing away from the house.

Those who cremate dead bodies, generally do so in the vicinity of their houses, A pyre is made with logs of wood and over this the body is placed. The clothings are removed before the body is placed upon the pyre. A consanguineous kin first set fire to the pyre and the other members of the family follow him.

After the cremation, the ashes are collected and covered with earth and logs of wood. Then a fencing is erected round the place of cremation. The personal belongings of the deceased are left hanging on a bamboo pole over the grave. Rice wine, cooked rice and drinking water are kept on the ground near the grave.

After the burial is completed, the participants take bath. A pig is killed near the grave and the head is offered to the deceased. A feast is arranged by the members of the deceased family and is participated by all.

The Tangsas observe a period of uncleanliness after the death of a person. For normal deaths, the period is three days, for abnormal deaths it lasts from five to seven days. During this period, the villagers do not visit the place of the deceased. The members of the deceased's family also do not go out of their house.

In case of a natural death, a feast is arranged on the fourth day. The relatives and the clansmen are invited. A pig is killed for the purpose and a portion of it along with a quantity of rice wine is offered to the deceased. The female members of the deceased family go to the cultivation field and a collect sweet potato and arum. These are hung on a post of the house in the name of deceased.

In case of unnatural death, a ceremony is performed on the seventh day. A feast is arranged and a pig is killed for the purpose. A fowl is sacrificed in the name of the deceased. The head of the fowl is pierced by a pointed bamboo pole and fixed on the ground outside the house. The ceremony is conducted by the village priest. After this ceremony, the family members of the deceased are considered free from contamination of evil influence of an unnatural death and the deceased's family members are allowed to mix up freely with the other villagers.

In cases of accidental and unnatural deaths, during the period of uncleanliness the family members of the deceased take certain precautionary measures to guard themselves from the bad influence of evil spirit. Thorny branches of tree and pointed bamboo spikes are put round the house to keep away the evil spirit. On the entrance of the house, a basket is kept with its mouth downwards and a fishing net is spread out across the entrance. It is a common belief amongst all the Tangsas that if such measures are not adopted the spirit of the dead will come at night and create trouble for the members of the family.

SINGPHO

In the plain foot hills towards the North of Tirap District in the land watered by the rivers Buri-Dihing, Noa-Dihing and Tengapani, the Singphos live.

Physically, the Singphos represent most of the mongolian traits. Once they were very powerful and warlike tribe. They are allied to the Kakhyen Kakum people of Burma.

The village: A village is known as *Miniyeng* in Singpho dialect. Most of the villages are named after the clans and some are named after the name of the river on whose banks the villages are situated.

All the villages are sparsely populated. Some of the villages have three to four houses only. Though the villages are situated near to each other, yet the thick jungle keep them separated. In almost every village, the dwelling houses are scattered over a wide area. The Singphos do not construct their houses very close to each other as a precaution against fire.

There are narrow village paths which link one village with another. The Singphos do not observe any rites at the time of selecting a site for establishment of a new village. But site selection is always guided by two important factors; one is the availability of water source and the other is the abundance of suitable cultivable land.

The house: The Singpho houses, like almost all the hill people, are constructed on raised piles. In Singpho dialect, the dwelling house is known as *Imta*. It is a long hall with a front and a rear door. It is very difficult to make out the front and the rear side of a Singpho house. In general, a Singpho house has got three main portions: the front, the rear and the middle. Attached to the front side is the open bamboo platform called *Imbang Jan*, where they dry their paddy and other articles. The verandah in the front is very small. Here they keep their loom and other accessories required for weaving. At a corner of this part of the house, close to the roof, there is a small shelf, where they keep either an image or a photograph of Lord Buddha.

The middle part of the house has small compartments on one side, the number of which varies according to the size of the family. In each of the compartments, there is a hearth in the middle. Above each hearth, a plaited bamboo tray is suspended from the roof rafters. The first room from the front side is meant for the guests. The next room is occupied by the parents i.e. head of the family and his wife. The third room is for the eldest son and his wife and like this the rooms are allotted in order of age. The unmarried girls of the family get the rearmost room of the house. The food for the family is cooked in the place where the old parents sleep or in the room of the eldest son.

The rear part of the house is an open portion without platform. Here they keep the paddy pounder on the ground.

The Singphos construct their granary carefully, but their farm houses are ordinary huts built on raised platforms. The floor and the walls of the granary are made of wooden planks with a small door in the front.

The poultry pans are kept on the rear side of the house and the pigsty is underneath the platform of the house. The cows are let loose.

They construct their houses with locally available materials such as bamboo, cane and wood and for roof they use *Tokopat*. All the houses are constructed on a cooperative basis and during the period the owner of the house is to feed the workers with rice wine, cooked rice, meat etc.

The Singphos do not perform any ceremony while reconstructing an old house, but when a new house is constructed on a new site, they perform certain rites. A new site is selected by observing divination which is done by the village shaman. After selection of the site, the day for earth work is fixed by observing divination. When a new house is completed, they perform a housewarming ceremony, the date of which is fixed up by observing divination. In this ceremony, they sacrifice a pig or a buffalo and a chicken in the name of the household deity.

Arts and crafts: The Singphos are good craftsmen for cane and bamboo works. The various beautiful designs woven in different baskets and clothings depict the artistic ideas and workmanship. They make almost all the household articles from bamboo, excepting the cooking utensils. The instruments which they use for making baskets are *daos* and *knives*. The raw materials are bamboo and cane. The twill and check patterns are frequent for mats and closely woven baskets, but open hexagonal patterns are also to be found in carrying baskets.

The Singphos do not know the art of wood carving and pottery but they are experts in blacksmithy. The blacksmithy products are mainly *dao*, spear head, scraper, hoe etc. The crafts of basketmaking and blacksmithy are confined to the Singpho men-folk only.

The Singpho women are experts in weaving and dyeing. Their indigenous method of dyeing is famous for its fast colour. They use loin loom for weaving.

Dress and ornaments: The clothes of a Singpho man consist of a *Lungi* woven in check patterns with yarns of various colour combination, a jacket and a turban. The turban is either white or of a coloured check pattern. The dress of a woman consists of a skirt with design on the lower border, a packet (generally black), one designed scarf, a waist band and a turban. The women keep their hair long and tie them into a knot which remains covered under the turban. The Singpho men now cut their hair, but the traditional custom is to keep the hair long. Most of the old men still keep long hair.

The Singphos do not have separate ceremonial dress. But during the marriage ceremony, the bride and the groom put on large cloaks over their usual garments. The cloak is woven with coloured yarn and decorated with various designs. They do not make this garment but purchase it from Burma.

The Singphos are not used to wearing many ornaments and the menfolk practically do not wear any. But previously they used to put on earring made of brass. The Singpho women adorn their bodies with some kinds of ornaments. In the hair knot they wear a fine long silver chain attached to the knot with small hair pins made of silver. The ear ornaments are a pair of crystal like transparent blocks (*Jangphai*), tapering in one end and decorated in the other.

Round the neck, the Singpho women wear necklaces made of various colourful beads. On the wrists, they wear pair of silver bangles. Some of them posses gold bangles studded with colourful stones. The Singpho women wear finger rings made of silver.

Weaving: Weaving is a traditional occupation of the Singpho women and, in general, they are expert weavers. All women know weaving. Previously they used to grow their own cotton and spin the yarn themselves. But now-a-days, yarns are purchased from the market and they dye them in different colours according to their choice. They use loin loom similar to that of the Khamptis. They purchase cotton yarn to weave their clothings for every day use. They have a special fascination for Assamese *Muga* yarn which they purchase from the markets of Assam. Their most favourite colours are red, black, green and violet.

Hunting and fishing: The Singphos are fond of hunting and fishing, but they do not go out for ceremonial community hunting. Occasionally, two or three persons go together with guns, *daos* etc. in the surrounding jungles for hunting. Before going for hunting, the hunters observe divination and act in accordance with the result of divination. After a successful hunting expedition, the games killed are divided equally among the participants. For killing birds, the Singphos use bow and arrow and traps.

The Singphos perform ceremonial community fishing once a year during the month of January/February, just after completion of harvesting of paddy. The common method of fishing is by poisoning for which they use a kind of poisonous creeper. Poison is not applied to the water sources wherefrom they get their drinking water. In community fishing, the whole village join the expedition. The fish is divided equally amongst all the members who participate in the operation. Besides community fishing, people go out for individual fishing for which there is no definite season. For fishing, the Singphos use appliances like hand net, cast net, plunge basket trap, trawl basket trap, fishing hook etc.

Food: Rice is the staple food of the Singphos. Along with rice they take meat, fish and vegetables. Rice, wine and tea are the two favourite beverages. They prepare three kinds of wine out of rice. In their dialect, they are known as *Sa, Singkong Khu,* and *Laho*. Of these, *Laho* is the strongest of all.

The Singhphos were addicted to opium and even now some of them are in the habit of smoking opium. Smoking of tobacco is popular and common to both the sexes.

Social life (family): The smallest unit of the Singpho society is the family which comprises of father, mother and their children, both married and unmarried. When the parents of the house cannot accommodate all the members of the family including the married sons and their offsprings, or, when some quarrel breaks out amongst the family members, the family disintegrates and the married sons establish separate households. The youngest son generally remains with the parents. But there is no hard and fast rule that the youngest son should always remain with the parents. But one of the sons is to stay with the parents to look after them in their old age. At the time of separation, the family property is divided amongst the sons. All of them get equal share of the property, but the one who stays with the parents to look after their welfare, gets the most.

In the integrated family, the meal is prepared in one hearth. It is prepared either by the wife of the eldest son or by the wife of the family head. The other women of the family extend help in such household works as pounding of paddy, carrying of water and fuel etc. All the members of the family work jointly for the common interest of the family.

The family properties, both movable and immovable, are held in common. The family property is inherited only by the sons, the female members have no claim or right over the family property. The head of the family exercises authority over the family property.

Clan organisation (lineage groups): The Singpho society is based on a system of lineage groups. There are more than twelve such lineage groups and some sub-lineage groups within the lineage groups. All these lineage and sub-lineage groups are exogamous and patrilineal in descent.

Marriage: The Singpho society is exogamous and clan exogamy is the rule which governs the marriage system of the society.

Though monogamy is the general rule, there is no restriction on polygamy. The polygamous marriage takes place only when the first wife is barren or if there is no male progeny or if more wives are considered necessary for cultivation work.

The cross cousin marriage is very popular in the Singpho society. Mother's brother's daughter is regarded as the preferential spouse. The Singphos practise both levirate and sorrorate types of marriage. In their society, the widow of the deceased elder brother can be acquired as wife by the younger brother and *vice versa*. In such marriages no ceremony is performed, but the relatives, specially the parents and brothers of the widow, are informed and the intending husband pays a nominal bride price to the parents of the widow in presence of some of the relatives from both the sides. After the marriage, the second husband considers the previous issues, if any, as his own children. Before such marriage takes place, the consent of the widow is obtained. If the widow refuses to marry the brother of her deceased husband, the bride price taken by the parents of the widow is refunded to the brother of the deceased husband. Only then she can be taken back by her parents. On the other hand, if the brother of the deceased husband does not like to marry the widow of his deceased brother, he is to pay a fine of some amount and a buffalo to the parents of the widow.

In case, the widow does not like to marry the deceased husband's brother or she is refused by the deceased husband's brother and returns to her parents house, she is to leave all her children in the deceased husband's family. She can not have any claim over her children.

Both sorrorate and sorroral polygamy are allowed in the Singpho society. A man can marry the sister or sisters of his wife. But such marriage takes place only when the wife is barren.

Step-mother marriage is recognised in Singpho society, but it can take place only after father's death. During the life time of the father it is not allowed, and when the father is alive, sexual relationship with the step-mother is considered a serious crime. After the death of the father, step-mother can be acquired as a wife after paying a nominal bride price. Though the step-mother is taken as wife, the previous issues of the step-mother are regarded as brothers and sisters.

The Singpho custom permits marriage with the daughter-in-law. If the only son of a father dies after marriage without leaving an issue, the society permits the father of the deceased son to acquire the widowed daughter-in-law as his wife. But if there is an issue left by the deceased son, such marriages are not permissible. The idea is to keep the generation alive. The children begotten from such union are regarded as grandchildren. In such type of marriage, the parents of the daughter-in-law have to be informed first, and the marriage can take place only after paying a bride price.

In Singpho society, a marriage takes place through negotiation between the parents of the boy and the girl. The negotiation is generally carried on when the boy and the girl attain maturity. Love marriage is also popular and common. When due to love affairs an unmarried girl becomes pregnant, the boy who is responsible for the affair is to marry the girl and pay a fine in addition to the usual bride price. Marriage by elopement is permitted and recognised as legal union by the society. In marriage by elopement, the bride price levied is very high. Elopement takes place when the parents of both the boy and the girl do not give consent to the marriage. The poor who can not afford to pay the heavy bride price, spend a period varying from three to four years in the girl's parents house helping the parents of the girl in agricultural and household works.

The Singphos perform elaborate rituals only in the case of marriage by negotiation. In other forms of marriage, no significant rituals are performed.

At first, the boy's father accompanied by two or three elderly persons of the village, goes to the girl's house. The father of the boy does not enter the girl's house directly but stays back in a nearby house. The other members of the party approach the parents of the girl first. If the parents of the girl agree to the proposal, a sum of money and a piece of cloth are given to the girl's parents as a sign of first settlement of negotiation. Then both the parties discuss about the amount to be paid as bride price. When the matter of bride price is decided, a pig and a chicken are collected from the girl's house to perform a ceremony called *Khumbang Chun*. A bunch of reed is brought from the nearby jungles, a portion of the open space in front of the house is cleaned and the bunch of reed is planted there. The pig and the chicken are tied near this and sacrificed after the village priest has uttered incantations. When this is completed, the boy's father enters the girl's house.

The head of the pig is given to the party engaged by the boy's father. A feast is arranged by the parents of the girl to celebrate the occasion.

A suitable date is fixed to celebrate the marriage ceremony. On the actual marriage day, three girls accompained by some elderly persons from his groom's place go to the bride's house. They carry with them dry fish, some pieces of ginger, a few eggs and the amount of bride price to be paid in the marriage.

On entering the bride's house, these articles are handed over to the father of the bride. After this, divination is observed to find out an auspicious day for sending the bride to the groom's place for the first time.

On the day when the bride is to leave for the groom's house, she is accompanied by almost all her relatives. She carries with her personal belonging and some other articles which are necessary for her day to day life. Before entering the house of the groom, the bride's party stops at a distance away from the groom's house. Some persons from the groom's side come to receive them at that spot and lead them to the groom's house. At the time of reception, the bride's party is entertained with rice wine and the father of the bride is presented with a *gong*. The bride's party is accommodated in a house near the groom's house. When this is over, divination is observed to find out an auspicious moment and a day when the bride can be taken to the groom's house. On that auspicious day, a ceremony called *Numslai poi* is performed to bring the bride ceremoniously into the house. The ceremony is performed by the village priest. In this ceremony, one buffalo, one pig and three chickens are to be given to the uncle of the bride from the groom's side. When this is over, the bride is ready to enter the house. At the entrance of the house, the priest takes a laying hen and holding it over the head of the bride utter some incantations. The hen is then released. If the hen returns to her nest, the reading is considered good, ut if she goes towards the jungle then it is considered a bad omen.

Inside the house, the priest sprinkles holy water with a *Kaupat* leaf from a bamboo container, on the bride. A feast is then arranged inside the house with rice, pork and rice wine.

After this, another ceremony is performed which is known as *Chukonfa*. In this ceremony, the bride is

asked to cook rice and while preparing the rice, the priest utters some incantations and observes certain omens. If the water in the cooking ricepan moves in the anticlockwise direction, the first issue of the newly wed bride will be a female child and if it moves in clockwise direction the issue will be male child. When the rice is prepared it is distributed to all the members of the house. The cooked rice is first served to the parents of the groom by the bride. It is then served to the groom and then to all the members.

The *Chukongfa* ceremony is followed by a ceremony called *Chukongton*. This ceremony is performed near the hearth. The priest takes his seat on one side of the hearth. Near him, on a bamboo tray, two balls of rice wrapped with leaves, pieces of fish, one bamboo tube containing rice wine and two heads of honbills are kept by the side of this tray. Either the younger or the elder brother of the groom takes his seat on a stool. The bride takes her seat on one side of the hearth. The priest takes two *daos* on his two hands and utters something and hands over the *daos* to the brother of the groom. After this, all the relatives of the bride and the groom come closer to the ceremonial place. And in front of all these relatives, the bride puts around the neck of the groom a *dao* with a sheath and utters, "from today you are my husband". Both the husband and the wife then take rice cooked by the mother of the groom.

On the following day, another ceremony called *Indobe* is performed to bless the bride ceremonially. On one side of the groom's room, some seats are arranged and in front of each seat, one bamboo tube containing rice wine, some dry fish, and a coin, are placed. All the relatives of the bride specially the maternal uncles, parents, paternal uncles and own brothers take their seats. The maternal uncle brings with him one *dao*, one spear and some millet.

Three baskets are kept ready, each containing two eggs, some dry fish and four bamboo tubes containing rice wine. Two of these baskets along with a piece of cloth are given to the bride's father. A *dao* and the hind legs of a pig killed for the occasion are also given to the bride's father. The other basket is given to the mother of the bride along with a piece of cloth. There presentations are given as a sign of respect to the parents of the girl.

The bride first goes to her maternal uncle and prostrate before his feet. In return, he utters some words of blessings and pays an amount as a mark of love and affection. In this way the bride bows down before each and every elderly members and receives blessings in return.

After the ceremonial blessing is over, the members belonging to the bride's party go out of the house when they encounter a group of young boys from groom's side who block the door way with a bamboo pole. As per custom, the bridal party is to pay an amount and a *dao* to the party. When this is over, the party returns to the village.

After a month or so of the marriage, the parents of the bride pay a visit to the son-in-law's house. After a month of this visit, the groom with the bride goes to the bride's house and stays there for a day or two.

Divorce: Divorce is allowed, but it is very rare in the Singpho society because of the heavy bride price system. However, a man is at liberty to divorce his wife if she found to have some illicit connection with other man. Similarly, if the husband is not sincere to his wife or have connection with other woman, the wife is also permitted to leave him. In both the cases, the bride price paid for the woman is to be returned to the husband.

Pregnancy and birth: Much restriction is not put upon the pregnant woman during the period of pregnancy. She is allowed to carry on with her normal household duties upto the fifth month of pregnancy, after which she is not allowed to do hard work or lift heavy load. After the fifth month of pregnancy, a woman is not allowed to have food tasting bitter or containing too much of chillies. Taking of honey is also restricted during this period.

During the fifth month of pregnancy, a ceremony is performed. In this ceremony a pig and a chicken are sacrificed in the name of *Tisam Nat*, a female deity. According to Singpho belief, there are two *Tisam Nats*, one is the mother and the other is the daughter. Pig is offered to the mother deity and chicken is offered to the daughter deity. They are thus propitiated for the welfare of the expectant mother and the child in the womb.

The delivery of a child is attended to by the female members only. No male member including the husband is allowed to attend the delivery. When pain starts, the expectant mother is made to sit or lie down on a mat with her legs slightly bent. A rope is tied on a post for the pregnant woman to hold. The expert women of the village help her in the accouchement. If there is much labour pain, it is believed that some spirit (*Nat*) is at work, and accordingly village priest is informed. The priest performs necessary divination.

After successful delivery, the umbilical cord is cut by a sharp bamboo splinter. The placenta is burried under the house. Then the newly born baby is washed with tepid water.

A pig is killed. The pig is first hit by the father of the newly born child with bow and arrow. A feast is arranged where to all clansmen are invited.

On the next day, the woman goes to the water point to clean herself. She is escorted by her husband. She takes with her a glowing piece of wood from the hearth and a 'bamboo torch'; the husband follows her with bow and arrows, playing the bow as they move on.

After delivery, a period of uncleanliness lasting for 14 days is observed. During this period, the woman does not perform any household duty and mostly confines herself to her own room.

On the 7th day of the delivery, the name giving ceremony is performed. A chicken is sacrificed in the name of *Nat Kun* the household deity, and *Laruwang*

the deity responsible for name-giving of a child. This ceremony is conducted by the village priest.

After completion of one month, the woman is allowed to go to the paddy field and perform her normal works.

Death and disposal: The Singphos disposal of dead bodies by burial or cremation depending upon the nature of death as well as the result of divination.

In case of natural death, such as death due to old age and certain diseases, the body is cremated. The cremation ground is generally situated behind the village. The dead body is kept in the house for two days and on the third day it is disposed of.

A box is made with wood and the dead body is placed there. This box is known as *Tuo*. The coffin is carried to the cremation ground by the villagers. In the cremation ground a bed is made with wood and the dead body is placed on it. Then the fire is set to it and the body is allowed to burn completely. When the body is burnt completely, the bones are collected together and a bamboo fencing is put around the place.

Burial is done in the case of accidental death. The burial takes place in the outskirts of the village. One grave of about 3 feet depth and 6 feet length is dug and the dead body is laid down there. The grave is properly sealed with earth so that wild animal can not take it out.

The dead body of a still born child is disposed of in the jungle outside the village. The body is either burnt or left out wrapped in a mat.

The clothings of the dead person are buried inside a pit near the creamation or burial place. Over the pit a piece of white cloth is hoisted on a bamboo pole.

Those who go for disposal of a dead body, clean themselves with water after the disposal. The Singphos do not observe any period of uncleanliness on the death of a person. On the seventh day after the death, a ceremony called *Poi-sa-dai* is performed for the peace of the departed soul. The belief is that on this day the soul of the deceased comes to the house to accept things offered in his name. On this occasion, a feast is arranged with rice, pork and chicken, rice wine etc. In the feast the clansmen and the other villagers are invited. No other ceremony in connection with death is performed by the Singphos."

Languages

Shri K. Dasgupta, Asstt. Director, Research Department, Arunachal Pradesh has given an account of the languages of Tirap District through the Director of Research, Arunchal Pradesh, as below:

"There are four major tribes in Tirap District. They are: Nocte, Tangsa, Wancho and Singpho.

The Noctes are about nineteen thousand in number and occupy the area roughly flanked by the Tisa river in the West and the Tirap in the East. To the East of them are the Tangsas and to the South-East are the Wanchos.

The Nocte language can broadly be classified into six groups: Hawa-Jap, Photung-Jap, Khapa-Jag Tang-Jap, Jape-Jap and Laju-Jap.

Hawa-Jap is one of the main dialects of Nocte and is prevalent in Khonsa, the headquarters of the district and in about twenty villages including Namsang and Borduria.

Aspirated unvoiced plosives *Kh,ch* and *ph* are common but voiced aspirates are lacking though *K* is sometimes realized as g.

Tone is a distinctive feature of the language and the lexical tone is common in all the dialects of the Tirap district. nga(level)--I, nga(rising)—Fish.

Plurality when specified adds the suffix *he*: e.g. *bang*—Tree, *bange-he*—Trees. The two sexes are distinguished by different words in case of human beings e.g. *leta*—Boy, *jancho*—Girl, and elsewhere by adding *pong* for masculines and *nyiong*—(mother) for feminines e.g. *man-pong*—Bull and *man-nyinog*—Cow.

Cases are denoted by post-position of particles. Genitive adds no suffix.

The suffixes are: *ma*—Nominative or instrumental *rang-ma*—purposive and *wa ablative. nang/ko* locative, damnang—comitative etc.

dang-ma—With a dao, *dang-rang-ma*—For a dao.

bang-wa—From a tree

The Pronouns are: Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

Personal pronouns have three persons and two numbers but no gender.

nga- I *ni*—We

ne You *ne, nekhu*—You (pl)

ati—He *thannin*—They

Genitives have also different forms in the first and second person singular. *ma hum*—Your house, nga hum or i:hum—My house.

Adjectives generally follow the nouns qualified and some have the distinct prefix *a*. The prefix is generally dropped and the two coalesce into one word behaving as a noun.

rang asa-rang-sa—Clear sky

khat-san—Nice cloth

Different words are used for different objects to denote the same action *atong*—Sitting of man, *ata*—Sitting of bird.

A genitive forms of verb are used both as Noun and Adjective.

moat—Work, *moat-te*—Industrious

similarly *ackok-te*—Barking, Barker

The numerals from one to ten are wan-the, *wan-nyi, wan-ram, beli, banga,* irok, ingit, (*i*) *deth,* (*i*) *khu,* (*i*) *chi.* Eleven is *ichi-wan.* But fifty is *roak-banga* i.e, Ten × Five,

The numerals use classifiers to indicate the nature of objects while counting, e.g. *la*—for bamboo; posts etc. *phla*—for flat round things.

Tense in Nocte is expressed by adding suffixes to the verb root which are different for different Numbers and Persons.

nga hum-nag ka-tak
—I went home
ni hum-nang ka-ti
—We went home
nang hum-nang-ka-to
—You went home
etc. etc.

Transitive verbs express Person and Number of Indirect object as well as subject.

nang-ma nga-nang ko-thang—You gave me
nang-ma ate-nang-ko-to—You gave me

Similarly the negative suffix also changes and assumes a Conjugation Pattern.

nga-ma ko-mak—I will not give (him)
nga-ma ko-mi—I will not give (you)

The Imperative suffix indicates the number and person of both the subject and the object.

tong-o—Sit(sg)
ko-hang—Give me
tong-an—Sit(pl)
ko-hi—Give me (Sub. Pl)
Compound verbs are formed by joining wo roots.
kat-hun-e-kang—(I) wish to see
rit-hap-ta—Killed by shooting

Adverbs are expressed either by words or by particles affixed to indicate place, time, manner and interrogation.

ako—Here
iko—There
athuko—Now
adap—Again
manang—Quickly
arerema—Slowly
manang?—Where?
cen-ko?—where
tu is affixed for the sense of more
nga cha-tu-mak—I shall not eat more.

Tangsa

The Tangsas, about ten thousand in number, live in an area between the Tisa river in the West and the Tirap in the East. The principal dialects of Tangsa are —Longcang, Moklum, Jogli, Mosang, Longri, Langching, Tonglum, Tikhak and Haise.

As in Nocte, tone is a distinctive feature of the language and the meaning is dependent on different tones:

Mosang:—(abrupt rising)—Fish and *ngo (rising)*—Buffalo.

Some words are classificatory as it is apparent from the first term:

Longcang—*rang*—Sky, *rang-sa*-sun, *rang-pi*—Night, *rang-nei*—Day

Disyllabic tendency is marked when two words combine to form a single word.

Nausa-ahu-sa-hu (Good boy)

Body parts for the right and left sides and different suffixes.

mik-ke—Right eye, *mik-pai*—Left eye

A special feature is that the pronominal element is inseparably prefixed. Independent words for "Mother" "Father" and "Brother" do not exist.

in—My mother, *un*—Your mother, *an*—His mother. Personal Pronouns have two forms: Exclusive and Inclusive in the Tangsa dialects:

Longcang—*ni*—We (Inclusive),
nang—We (Exclusive).

In Kimsing Tangsa these Inclusive and Exclusive forms occur in all cases:

na-shi-ma—For us (Inclusive)
nai-shi-ma—For us (Exclusive)

Demonstrative Pronouns have different forms denoting distance:

Moklum : *ira—This*
ena—That (indicating Proximity)
shina—That (at a distance)

Cases are denoted by post-position of particles which are the same for Nouns and Pronouns. Adjectives generally follow the nouns qualified and the glutinated words function as a noun, *so-ahu-sa-hu* (Good boy).

The numbers from one to ten are: *asi, anei, arom, balei, banga, kharok, sanet, nacet, ta kao, sei,* The counting is by twenties and twenty one is *khu-asi* (Longcang) i.e. twenty-one.

The verb indicates number and person and different suffixes are added to the root:

nga dung sa-rang—I eat rice
ni dung sa-rai—We eat rice

In Moklum Tangsa the Imperative indicates three numbers: Singular, Dual and Plural:

ka-u—Go *Ka-shin*—Go, (You two)
ka-in—go (Plu).

A kind of trial number is indicated in Moklum by inserting the numberal *atom* (Three) between the root and the imperative suffix:

sin-tom-in—Look (You three)

Singpho

The Singphos, about nine hundred souls, mainly inhabit the area between the Buri-Dihing river and Lohit District. The language belongs to the Kachin groups:—

The dialectical variation being very slight, the language is understood throughout this area:

Consonant clusters such as *kt, kth, ks, kr, khr, gb, dl, gl, gth, gm, gn, pl, phr, sk, skh, sg, sb, st, sth, sd, sn, sph, shr, lg* are frequent.

Some of the consonants appear to be prenasalized e.g. *mba*—Cloth, *nta*—House.

Indistinct vowels are common and some of the conjunct consonants may be due to the dropping of this vowel e.g. *gbai.*

As in all other languages of Tirap District, tone is a distinctive feature:

nga (rising abrupt)—Buffalo

nga (level)—live,

nga (rising)—Fish.

Nouns and Pronouns add the suffix *bok* to denote plurality. Sexes are distinguished by adding *la/rong* for the masculine and *wi* for the feminine.

Cases are denoted by post position of particles. *i*—Nominative, *pho* Accusative, *thai*—Instrumental, *ningkhani*—Purposive, *nai*—Ablative, *na*—Genitive.

Pronoun

The Personal Pronoun has three persons but no gender.

ngai—I *itheng*—we

nang—You *nithen*—You (Pl)

khi—He, She etc. *khin (i) theng*—They

The numerals from one to ten are *aima, i(n)kong, Musun, mile mange, ku (tonal), m(a) cat* (tonal), *skru, shi* (tonal). The numerals use classifiers e.g. *yan*—for cigarettes, *dla*—for coins etc.

Adjective

Adjectives generally follow the nouns qualified. Adjectives are virtually verbs and express the idea of possessing the quality:

ngai kus i-dai—I am hungry

Verb

Verbs do not indicate Number and person and different aspects are denoted by affixing particles.

The usual suffixs are *de/dai* for present action *ha* for past action, *go* for future action.

dai is added when spoken to somebody else opposed to a general statement which is expressed by *de.*

a ne—My mother

gnu—His mother

or *khina gnu*—His mother

Wancho

The Wanchos, about twenty three thousand, occupy the Western part of Tirap beyond the Tisa river, though some villages are found in the East of the river. Niau-nu dialect is spoken in about twenty villages and on the other side of the Tisa river the Ni-mu dialect is spoken. Again the Niausa and Cop-nu villages differ in the use of r and z. While Niausa has z Cop-nu has rang/zang—Good, ring/zing—Write, *rangcei/zangcei* —Storm.

Plurality is expressed by the suffix *pho* (tonal). The two sexes are distinguished by adding *pong/la* for male and *nu* for female.

Like Singpho and Tangsa, Wancho has relational terms in which the pronominal element is inseparable. Cases are also denoted by post-position of particles.

Pronouns

Personal Pronouns denotes three persons and three numbers. The first person plural number has two forms—Exclusive and Inclusive.

ku—I, *ku-khi*—We two

kom—We (exclusive)

kem—We (inclusive)

nang—You, *han-khi*—You two,

ha-nam (You pl.), *cu*—He,

ho-khi—They two, *hom*—They

Third person singular has different form for the Accusative.

ci-ang—Him (Indirect obj)

ci-san—Him (at a distance)

i-san is also another form indicating proximity (note *san* meaning body, figure).

The numerals from one to ten are: *ata, ani, ajam, ate, aga, ajok, anet, acet, aku, ban*:

Eleven—*ban-ba-ta*

Twenty—*ca*

Forty—*pu-ni*

Hundred—*pu-ga*

In multiplication Twenty is *pu*; hence *pu-ga*—Twenty × Five i.e. Hundred. The numerals also use classificatory terms:

tam—For bamboo, *khau*—For paper i.e. *lai khau-ta* One (piece of) paper

Adjectives

The Adjective precedes the noun; sometimes it follows the noun qualified:

khalap kham—lit. Tea hot .e. Hot tea

Verbs

The verb does not indicate number and person. The Third person in some cases is indicated by different suffixes added to the roots:

ku pau-ai—I go

kom pau-ai—We go

nang pau-ai—You go

But *ci pau-le*—He goes

The Imperative suffix is *la* and the Negative Imperative adds the prefix *ta*:

pau-la—Go (imp)

ta-pan—Do not go

ta-dan—Do not keep

History

The name of the district derives from the Tirap river which flows through the district. Before 1914, the district was a part of the Lakhimpur District of Assam. In 1914, the Central and Eastern Section, North East Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract were carved out of the Lakhimpur District of Assam. The entry of the British subjects into these tracts was regulated by an 'Inner line'. In 1919, the name of the Central and Eastern Section of the North East Frontier Tract was changed to Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1943, a new administrative charge was created with certain areas from the Sadiya Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract, and named as the Tirap Frontier Tract. In 1954, the Tirap Frontier Tract was renamed as the Tirap Frontier Division. In 1965, the Tirap Frontier Division was renamed as the Tirap District.

At the time of taking census, the district formed a part of the North East Frontier Agency which was constitutionally a part of the state of Assam. The Agency was directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent. The Governor of Assam was assisted by an adviser. The office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam was situated at Shillong, the capital of the Assam State. The Agency constituted of five districts, of which Tirap District was one.

In 1972, the Agency was made into a Union Territory and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh. A Chief Commissioner, with his headquarters at Shillong, was made the administrator of this Union Territory.

District Administration

The district of Tirap has been divided into 2 subdivisions, namely, Khonsa and Niausa, now renamed as Longding. The Khonsa Subdivision is placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Tirap District. The other subdivision is under the control of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The lowest unit of administration is a circle which is looked after by a Circle Officer or an Extra Assistant Commissioner. A circle is defined as a group of villages and not as a territorial unit. Area figures below the level of the district are not available. The villages have their own customary administrative system in the form of traditional village councils. The Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945, authorises the village councils to settle all civil matters and certain criminal matters falling within their jurisdiction. However, for all matters, the Deputy Commissioner and some other administrative officers have jurisdiction under the supervision of the Assam High Court who holds the appellate and the revisional authority. The district administration runs without the assistance of Civil Police. This, however, does not adversely affect the administration of justice because of the wide powers given to the village councils. In certain cases, however, administrative officers are required to be assigned with duties of prosecution.

The Panchayati Raj has been introduced in the district with the North East Frontier Agency Panchayati Raj Regulation, 1967. Under this regulation (1) the Gram Sabhas exist at the village level, (2) Anchal Samities cover the levels of Blocks, (3) the Zila Parishads operate at the district level and (4) the Agency Council operates at the Agency level. The Regulation provides for effective participation of the people in the administration of the Agency through the institutions set up under Panchayati Raj Scheme.

At the time when 1971 Census was taken, following was the administrative set up of the district.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS: KHONSA

Subdivision	Circles
KHONSA	Khonsa
	Laju
	Vijoynagar
	Deban
	Miao
	Manmao
	Namsang
NIAUSA	Kanlari
	Niausa
	Pongchou
	Wakka
CHANGLANG	Changlang
	Bordumsa
	Nampong

These tables giving some details regarding the circles, appear at the end of this chapter.

Rural and urban composition

The district was entirely rural at the time when the 1971 Census was taken.

Literacy and education

In education, Arunachal Pradesh had a late start. Prior to the independence of the country, very little was done for spreading of education in Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage of literates to the total population comes to 11.3 for Arunachal Pradesh, as per 1971 Census. The percentage is 11.2 for Tirap District which ranks third amongst the five districts of the Pradesh in literacy. The male and female literacy comes to 18.1% and 3.5% only respectively. The following table shows the position of literacy in Arunachal Pradesh district.

LITERACY IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Territory/ District	Literate population			Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	52,791	44,776	8,015	11·3	17·8	3·7
Kameng ..	8,263	7,188	1,075	9·6	15·1	2·8
Subansiri ..	6,836	5,950	886	6·9	11·6	1·8
Siang ..	15,818	13,373	2,445	13·0	23·5	4·3
Lohit ..	10,935	8,914	2,021	17·4	25·1	7·4
Tirap ..	10,939	9,351	1,588	11·2	18·1	3·5

After attainment of independence, considerable progress has been made in the district in the field of education. During March, 1970, following educational institutions existed in the district.

	Number
1. College	Nil
2. Higher Secondary School	1
3. High School	2
4. Middle School	6
5. Junior Basic School	125
6. Nursery School	Nil
7. Teachers Training School	1
8. Project Implementation Committee School ..	2
Total ..	137

Medical and Public Health Services

The medical and public health services have made significant contribution to the development of Arunchal Pradesh. Medical Services won the good will of the people from the beginning. In 1947 when the country attained independence, there were only 13 health units in Arunachal Pradesh. Now there are 122 health units and hospitals with 162 doctors and many more to help the doctors. In addition to normal medical and public health services rendered to the people, the administration has done good work in the field of eradication of malaria and small pox, and in providing specialised treatment for the control of goitre, tuberculosis and leprosy. The following table gives the picture of the medical units and the medical staff as it existed in Tirap District on March, 1970.

MEDICAL UNITS AND MEDICAL STAFF IN TIRAP DISTRICT (AS ON MARCH, 1970)

	Number
1. Hospitals and health units	21
2. Doctor	24
3. Staff nurses	3
4. Auxiliary nurses/mid-wife	20+1 (Matron)
5. Pharmacists	21

Source: Statistical Handbook of NEFA, 1969-70.

Agriculture and Livestock

The shifting cultivation, which has come to be known as *Jhuming*, occupies the central position in Arunachal Pradesh in the field of agriculture. This is the form of cultivation that sustains majority of the people. All efforts to alter this method of cultivation by more remunerative and more permanent ways of agriculture had been an uphill task because *Jhuming* is the products of century old experience of the hill men in the North East region, and the people resist changing from something definite to something venturesome in so basic a sphere as production of food.

Jhuming consists of clearing of a patch of jungle by cutting and burning after a particular number of years called the *jhum cycle*, dribbling seeds into the cleared patch by the help of a poker, weeding at least four times, watching and protecting the growing plants from

the wild animals and birds, and finally harvesting a meagre mixed crop normally just enough to feed the workers—men, women and children who had put in about 5 to 6 months of hard labour into the patch and their too old, too young and infirm dependents. *Jhuming* causes soil erosion, ereates poverty and locks the children of school going age to the land.

The administration had approached the problem of agricultural development rather cautiously. They had introduced the improved hand-operated equipments first, then new types of seeds, then demonstration of new methods of agriculture in the State farms, money inducement for taking to permanent types of cultivation and so on. The impact is not immediately visible, but may turn out to be of far reaching consequence.

In Tirap District some people have tried to adopt permanent cultivation in those areas where suitable arable lands are available; but the danger of damage by wild elephants, specially in the Tirap and Namchik valleys, has stood in the way of its success. Paddy, millet, maize and drum are the major crops. The indigenous vegetables are sweet potato, brinjal, ginger, chillies, pumpkin, cucumber and local cowpea.

The agricultural extension work is done through the Community Development Blocks or directly by the Agricultural department of the Administration. The Community Development Blocks were under the management of the Agricultural Department of the Administration when census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh. However, shortly afterwards, a separate Directorate was created for the purpose. The Community Development Blocks of Arunachal Pradesh are called the "NEFA Type Blocks".

There were 4 NEFA Type Blocks in Tirap District on 31-3-70, out of which 3 were "normalised" Blocks. The crop calender of Tirap District may be seen as Appendix V.

In the fields of livestock, the people keep *methon* as the important semi-wild livestock followed by the lesser species like pigs and poultry. Goats and cows are becoming important additions to the livestock. On 31-3-70, there were 5 Veterinary Dispensaries in the district.

Forest

The forests of Arunachal Pradesh are managed under the provisions of the Assam Forest Regulations. The local people are given special privileges to collect forest produce for their own use and also to hunt and fish freely. The belt of forest that separates Arunachal Pradesh from Assam is important commercialy. Some rare species of timber are extracted from the foot hills of the district. The forestry in upper ridges has been organised and soon will become important for commercial exploitation and soil conservation. The forest present a promise for development of forest based industries. The local people derive a share of royalty for extraction of timber by the outsiders.

Industries

Tirap District presents indigenous textile designs. The people are experts in cane and bamboo basketry work. Wood-carving and blacksmithy are found in certain villages. Iron-scrapers, spear-heads and daos required for day-to-day use, are made in the villages. Industries, however, provide employment to a limited number of people on a regular basis. Forest based industries are growing up in the foothills on a considerable scale.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCLES OF TIRAP DISTRICT BY POPULATION

(Arunachal Pradesh level)

Below Pradesh average		Average size	Above Pradesh average	
Range I (2241 and below)	Range II (2241 to 3867)	Range III (3868 to 6151)	Range IV (6152 to 9534)	Range V (Above 9534)
1	2	3	4	5
Vijoynagar (1833)	Bordumsa (2610) Manmao (2693)	Deban (3990) Namsang (4297) Nampong (5696) Kanubari(6027)	Laju (6274) Wakka (6,400) Pongchou (8,114) Niausa (9,103)	Changlang (11735) Miao (12,910) Khonsa (15,781)

(Figures in brackets show population of circle)

VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF TIRAP DISTRICT BY CIRCLES

District/Subdivision/Circle	Total Rural Urban	No. of villages	Occupied residential houses	Number of households	Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Tribes population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TIRAP DISTRICT ..	Total	312	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696	68,845	34,493	34,352
	Rural	312	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696	68,845	34,493	34,352
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHONSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	266	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409	40,186	19,908	20,278
	Rural	266	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409	40,186	19,908	20,278
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khonsa	Rural	34	2,836	3,150	15,781	8,524	7,257	13,120	6,536	6,384
Laju	Rural	20	1,382	1,446	6,274	3,133	3,141	6,096	2,985	3,111
Changlang ..	Rural	52	2,087	2,313	11,735	5,942	5,793	9,425	4,559	4,866
Nampong	Rural	29	995	1,174	5,696	3,544	2,152	2,465	1,221	1,244
Vijoynagar	Rural	10	369	403	1,833	1,026	807	938	495	443
Deban	Rural	16	710	748	3,997	2,211	1,786	27	27	..
Miao	Rural	36	2,368	2,531	12,910	6,851	6,059	1,132	576	556
Bordumsa	Rural	19	456	466	2,610	1,387	1,223	1,237	619	618
Manmao	Rural	31	424	521	2,693	1,395	1,298	2,452	1,213	1,239
Namsang	Rural	19	983	1,054	4,297	2,404	1,893	3,294	1,677	1,617
NIAUSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	46	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287	28,659	14,585	14,074
	Rural	46	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287	28,659	14,585	14,074
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanubari	Rural	12	951	980	6,027	3,030	2,997	5,934	2,966	2,968
Niausa	Rural	13	1,401	1,634	9,103	4,844	4,259	8,450	4,353	4,097
Pongchou	Rural	11	1,143	1,181	8,114	4,192	3,922	7,954	4,053	3,901
Wakka	Rural	10	1,015	1,096	6,400	3,291	3,109	6,317	3,209	3,108

LITERATES, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS OF TIRAP DISTRICT BY CIRCLES

District/Subdivision/Circle	Total Rural Urban	Literate and educated persons			Total workers			Non-workers			Agriculturists (I, II, III)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIRAP DISTRICT	Total	10,939	9,351	1,588	53,053	30,999	22,054	44,417	20,775	23,642	44,852	23,106	21,746
	Rural	10,939	9,351	1,588	53,053	30,999	22,054	44,417	20,775	23,642	44,852	23,106	21,746
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KHOSNA SUBDIVISION	Total	10,027	8,509	1,518	35,569	21,673	13,896	32,257	14,744	17,513	28,221	14,610	13,611
	Rural	10,027	8,509	1,518	35,569	21,673	13,896	32,257	14,744	17,513	28,221	14,610	13,611
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khonsa ..	Rural	1,877	1,577	300	9,186	5,220	3,966	6,595	3,304	3,291	7,358	3,420	3,938
Laju	Rural	291	281	10	3,468	1,762	1,706	2,806	1,371	1,435	3,298	1,592	1,706
Changlang ..	Rural	1,696	1,395	301	6,482	3,419	3,063	5,253	2,523	2,730	5,569	2,544	3,025
Nampong ..	Rural	2,135	1,773	362	3,255	2,517	738	2,441	1,027	1,414	1,357	638	719
Vijoynagar ..	Rural	592	436	156	843	561	282	990	465	525	562	281	281
Deban	Rural	475	430	45	1,888	1,354	534	2,109	857	1,252	1,438	915	523
Miao	Rural	1,407	1,217	190	5,557	3,907	1,650	7,353	2,944	4,409	4,727	3,220	1,507
Bordumsa ..	Rural	382	373	9	1,341	747	594	1,269	640	629	1,236	644	592
Manmao ..	Rural	487	434	53	1,481	809	672	1,212	586	626	1,298	628	670
Namsang ..	Rural	685	593	92	2,068	1,377	691	2,229	1,027	1,202	1,378	728	650
NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	Total	912	842	70	17,484	9,326	8,158	12,160	6,031	6,129	16,631	8,496	8,135
	Rural	912	842	70	17,484	9,326	8,158	12,160	6,031	6,129	16,631	8,496	8,135
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanubari ..	Rural	190	178	12	3,370	1,720	1,650	2,657	1,310	1,347	3,291	1,641	1,650
Niausa	Rural	497	447	50	5,445	3,081	2,364	3,658	1,763	1,895	4,908	2,562	2,346
Pongchou ..	Rural	151	144	7	4,615	2,385	22,30	3,499	1,807	1,692	4,465	2,239	2,226
Wakka	Rural	74	73	1	4,054	2,140	1,914	2,346	1,151	1,195	3,967	2,054	1,913

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

FLY LEAF FOR ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

An alphabetical list of the villages of Tirap District, is provided in the following pages. The list contains the names of the villages, their location codes, names of the subdivisions and the circles to which they belong and the population with male and female break-ups. When further details regarding the villages is required, the same may be seen in the Village Directory in the Part A and Primary Census Abstract provided in the Part B of this volume. For locating the villages quickly in the Primary Census Abstract, the names of the subdivision and the circles will be useful. The location code will also help in pin pointing the village in the Primary Census Abstract.

The location codes contain three sets of numerical figures separated by oblique strokes. The first figure relates to the district and is always 5 which is the location code allotted to Tirap District. The second set of figure relates to the circle. The circles and the districts were allotted with following codes. Pongchou 5/1, Niausa 5/2, Kamnyu (Kanubari) 5/3, Wakka 5/4, Khonsa 5/5, Laju 5/6, Namsang 5/7, Vijoynagar 5/8, Changlang 5/9, Manmao 51/10, Bordumsa 5/11, Nampong 5/12, Miao 5/13 and Deban 5/14.

The third set of figure relates to the village within the circle arranged in numerical order. As for example, the fist village in the alphabetical list of the villages, is Aboypur which ears the location code 5/13/20. The first figure relates to Tirap District, the figure 13 appearing after the fist oblique stroke relates to the Miao Circle of the district, and the figure 20 appearing after the second oblique stroke indicates that the village Aboypur is the 20th village under the Miao Circle.

1971 CENSUS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TIRAP DISTRICT

Name of village	Location code	Name of subdiviion	Name of circle	Population		
				Person	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aboypur	5/13/20	Khonsa	Miao	860	450	410
Amungaon	5/11/9	Khonsa	Bordumsa	76	42	34
Anandpur	5/14/16	Khonsa	Deban	214	110	104
Anchidudi	5/8/5	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	55	34	21
Bagapani Check Post	5/5/33	Khonsa	Khonsa	59	46	13
Banfera	5/3/2	Niausa	Kanubari	758	393	365
Bera	5/5/10	Khonsa	Khonsa	236	119	117
Bonia	5/1/2	Niausa	Pongchou	496	251	245
Bordumsa	5/11/1	[illegible]	Bordumsa	204	105	99
Bordumsa (H.Q.)	5/11/10	[illegible]	Bordumsa	238	143	95
Borduria	5/5/6	[illegible]	Khonsa	855	413	442
Borduria Range	5/7/19	[illegible]	Namsang	64	54	10
Borlungsang	5/10/11	[illegible]	Manmao	117	67	50
Borsatam	5/10/18	[illegible]	Manmao	138	68	70
Brajapur	5/14/13	[illegible]	Deban	349	171	178
Bubang	5/9/23	[illegible]	Changlang	214	104	110
Buddhabhakti	5/14/17	[illegible]	Deban	116	56	60
Buddhisatta	5/5/5	[illegible]	Deban	358	239	119
Bunting	5/14/19	[illegible]	Khonsa	253	147	106
Chaimu	5/11/15	[illegible]	Bordumsa	53	35	18
Changlai	5/12/2	[illegible]	Nampong	133	75	58
Changlang	5/9/20	[illegible]	Changlang	416	186	230
Changlang (H.Q.)	5/9/59	[illegible]	Changlang	1,363	923	440
Changra	5/6/10	[illegible]	Laju	131	70	61
Chanu	5/3/3	Niausa	Kanubari	824	422	402
Chargaon	5/8/10	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	68	37	31
Chasa	5/5/9	Khonsa	Khonsa	560	299	261
Chatting	5/2/9	Niausa	Longding	659	350	309
Chattong	5/3/7	Niausa	Kanubari	159	86	73
Chidudi	5/8/3	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	81	45	36
Chindong	5/10/29	Khonsa	Manmao	61	27	34
Chingsa	5/9/22	Khonsa	Changlang	310	161	149
Chinkoi	5/5/23	Khonsa	Khonsa	479	255	224
Chongkhow	5/4/2	Niausa	Wakka	369	183	186
Chop	5/4/4	Niausa	Wakka	183	84	99
Chopnu	5/3/5	Niausa	Kanubari	564	275	289
Chopsa	5/ /9	Niausa	Kanubari	248	120	128
Dadam	5/5/22	Khonsa	Khonsa	1,129	550	579
Dakupathar	5/11/17	Khonsa	Bordumsa	30	18	12
Deban (H.Q.)	5/14/1	Khonsa	Deban	203	130	73
Dep No. 1, 2, 3	5/13/35	Khonsa	Miao	912	479	433
Deomali	5/7/14	Khonsa	Namsang	764	570	194
Deomali Range	5/7/18	Khonsa	Namsang	4	4	..
Devapuri	5/14/9	Khonsa	Deban	615	316	299
Dirokmukh	5/7/17	Khonsa	Namsang	6	4	2
Doghargaon	5/8/2	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	122	73	49

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Doidam	5/7/4	Khonsa	Namsang	479	250	229
Dokpey-I	5/10/3	Khonsa	Manmao	33	25	8
Dokpey-II	5/10/4	Khonsa	Manmao	53	29	24
Dongrong	5/7/5	Khonsa	Namsang	169	84	85
Dumba	5/11/7	Khonsa	Bordumsa	39	20	19
Dumpani	5/13/21	Khonsa	Miao	2,026	1,032	994
Empen	5/13/23	Khonsa	Miao	536	300	236
Gandhigram	5/8/1	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	885	457	428
Gautampur	5/13/17	Khonsa	Miao	914	503	411
Giding Pathar	5/11/2	Khonsa	Bordumsa	262	145	117
Goju	5/11/16	Khonsa	Bordumsa	214	110	104
Gourigaon	5/8/7	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	24	18	6
Hadab	5/10/27	Khonsa	Manmao	37	21	16
Haru and Majuputak	5/12/5	Khonsa	Nampong	56	31	25
Hasseng	5/9/5	Khonsa	Changlang	79	44	35
Hayakan	5/12/33	Khonsa	Nampong	78	37	41
Hetbok	5/10/20	Khonsa	Manmao	208	106	102
Horulungsang	5/10/12	Khonsa	Manmao	35	15	20
Hukan	5/5/25	Khonsa	Khonsa	341	157	184
Innao	5/11/6	Khonsa	Bordumsa	119	65	54
Jangan	5/1/8	Niausa	Pongchou	458	244	214
Jagatjyoti	5/14/7	Khonsa	Deban	177	95	82
Jairampur	5/12/29	Khonsa	Nampong	2,670	1,918	752
Jalla	5/10/10	Khonsa	Manmao	58	28	30
Jongji Havi	5/9/31	Khonsa	Changlang	342	162	180
Jongrom	5/9/47	Khonsa	Changlang	142	68	74
Jungli Camp	5/5/34	Khonsa	Khonsa	20	17	3
Jyotipur	5/13/19	Khonsa	Miao	1,842	947	895
Kaimai	5/5/4	Khonsa	Khonsa	785	381	404
Kaimoi	5/4/7	Niausa	Wakka	532	283	249
Kamhuwanoknu	5/1/5	Niausa	Pongchou	1,347	692	655
Kamhuwanoksa	5/1/6	Niausa	Pongchou	729	367	362
Kamlao	5/10/30	Khonsa	Manmao	151	77	74
Kamalapuri	5/14/15	Khonsa	Deban	160	81	79
Kampong	5/1/10	Niausa	Pongchou	64	36	28
Kangkho	5/9/14	Khonsa	Changlang	108	53	55
Kangkhu	5/9/34	Khonsa	Changlang	241	117	124
Kannu	5/1/3	Niausa	Pongchou	1,106	553	553
Kantang	5/9/18	Khonsa	Changlang	75	34	41
Kanubari (H.Q.)	5/3/12	Niausa	Kanubari	68	46	22
Kapu	5/5/21	Khonsa	Khonsa	310	172	138
Katang	5/5/2	Khonsa	Khonsa	311	159	152
Kongnong	5/10/2	Khonsa	Manmao	85	47	38
Kenon	5/7/6	Khonsa	Namsang	162	74	88
Khagam	5/13/5	Khonsa	Miao	95	49	46
Khamkhai	5/12/17	Khonsa	Nampon	108	56	62
Khamuk	5/13/3	Khonsa	Miao	24	16	8
Khanu	5/4/3	Niausa	Wakka	1,191	646	545
Kharsang (Plantation)	5/13/27	Khonsa	Miao	106	51	55
Khasang	5/13/8	Khonsa	Miao	48	26	22
Khasha	5/1/7	Niausa	Pongchou	1,011	509	502
Khashang	5/13/39	Khonsa	Miao	216	121	95

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khela	5/5/18	Khonsa	Khonsa	293	151	142
Kherem Bisa	5/11/19	Khonsa	Bordumsa	453	232	221
Kheti	5/5/16	Khonsa	Khonsa	629	307	322
Khetua	5/10/23	Khonsa	Manmao	82	45	37
Khimiyong	5/9/26	Khonsa	Changlang	457	221	236
Khochep	5/9/37	Khonsa	Changlang	245	110	135
Khogla	5/4/8	Niausa	Wakka	427	229	198
Khonka	5/9/1	Khonsa	Changlang	52	28	24
Khonsa	5/5/15	Khonsa	Khonsa	343	165	178
Khonsa (H.Q.)	5/5/32	Khonsa	Khonsa	2,514	1,883	631
Khowathong	5/5/31	Khonsa	Khonsa	86	43	43
Koira	5/10/26	Khonsa	Manmao	41	20	21
Kola Gaon	5/5/1	Khonsa	Khonsa	457	213	244
Kolam	5/6/12	Khonsa	Laju	623	314	309
Kongim	5/10/13	Khonsa	Manmao	55	20	35
Konsa	5/1/4	Niausa	Pongchou	652	331	321
Kothin	5/5/24	Khonsa	Khonsa	563	261	302
Kothung (New)	5/6/5	Khonsa	Laju	234	122	112
Kothung (Old)	5/6/9	Khonsa	Laju	347	188	159
Kuthung	5/9/3	Khonsa	Changlang	176	100	76
Kutum	5/13/37	Khonsa	Miao	141	66	75
Laho	5/5/27	Khonsa	Khonsa	860	443	417
Lainwang	5/5/3	Khonsa	Khonsa	262	132	130
Laju (H.Q.)	5/6/20	Khonsa	Laju	172	140	32
Laju	5/6/1	Khonsa	Laju	1,438	674	764
Lalung	5/11/3	Khonsa	Bordumsa	99	53	46
Lamloo	5/7/3	Khonsa	Nampong	108	55	53
Lamsa	5/5/29	Khonsa	Khonsa	303	153	150
Lapnan	5/5/12	Khonsa	Khonsa	503	243	260
Laptang	5/5/5	Khonsa	Khonsa	374	173	201
Lewang	5/13/2	Khonsa	Miao	67	33	34
Lisan	5/10/9	Khonsa	Manmao	121	58	63
Longbow	5/5/30	Khonsa	Khonsa	85	43	42
Longchong	5/12/8	Khonsa	Nampong	7 5	38	37
Longding	5/2/11	Niausa	Longding	529	415	114
Longhong	5/7/2	Khonsa	Namsang	84	45	39
Longhua	5/3/6	Niausa	Kanubari	446	213	230
Longkom	5/9/11	Khonsa	Changlang	7 9	41	38
Longkhaw	5/2/7	Niausa	Longding	953	496	457
Longkhai	5/4/9	Niausa	Wakka	517	253	264
Longkey	5/9/25	Khonsa	Changlang	441	197	244
Longliam	5/6/15	Khonsa	Laju	477	244	233
Longlom	5/9/39	Khonsa	Changlang	117	57	60
Longo	5/5/8	Khonsa	Khonsa	222	120	102
Longpan	5/12/9	Khonsa	Nampong	40	24	16
Longpha	5/9/4	Khonsa	Changlnag	145	67	78
Longphong	5/2/1	Niausa	Longding	823	415	408
Longram	5/9/40	Khonsa	Changlang	164	80	84
Longri	5/13/34	Khonsa	Miao	17	7	10
Longsang	5/9/29	Khonsa	Changlang	218	94	124
Longsom	5/3/4	Niausa	Kanubari	564	295	269
Longvih	5/12/21	Khonsa	Nampong	84	38	46
Lower-Chinhan	5/6/3	Khonsa	Laju	458	196	262

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lower-Sinu	5/9/17	Khonsa	Laju	163	83	80
Lowgtom	5/9/15	Khonsa	Changlang	44	18	26
Lunglung	5/9/19	Khonsa	Changlang	115	56	59
Lungpang	5/9/35	Khonsa	Changlang	767	354	413
Lungpan	5/12/3	Khonsa	Nampong	203	119	84
Lungri Taipi	5/12/23	Khonsa	Nampong	98	46	52
Luthong	5/5/14	Khonsa	Khonsa	135	69	66
Lyngok	5/10/7	Khonsa	Manmao	123	55	68
Madhupur	5/13/22	Khonsa	Miao	524	268	256
Maganton	5/11/18	Khonsa	Bordumsa	103	62	41
Maihua	5/2/10	Niausa	Longding	227	122	105
Maithang	5/13/33	Khonsa	Miao	30	15	15
Maithingpum	5/13/6	Khonsa	Miao	87	42	45
Maitripur	5/13/16	Khonsa	Miao	1,199	624	575
Makantong	5/9/24	Khonsa	Changlang	369	160	209
Makat	5/7/10	Khonsa	Nampong	53	32	21
Manmao	5/10/31	Khonsa	Manmao	76	41	35
Manmao (H.Q.)	5/10/32	Khonsa	Manmao	175	131	44
Mapoya	5/7/7	Khonsa	Namsang	198	113	85
Matchum	5/12/13	Khonsa	Nampong	45	24	21
Mazgaon	5/8/8	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	138	74	64
M. Bong	5/10/24	Khonsa	Manmao	63	41	22
Miao	5/13/14	Khonsa	Miao	43	18	25
Miao (H.Q.)	5/13/24	Khonsa	Miao	699	468	231
Miao Forest Plantation	5/13/25	Khonsa	Miao	158	80	78
Mintong	5/2/2	Niausa	Longding	1,045	494	551
Modo	5/11/5	Khonsa	Bordumsa	36	21	15
Mohong	5/11/8	Khonsa	Bordumsa	244	121	123
Moktowa	5/5/26	Khonsa	Khonsa	791	375	416
Monmohini	5/14/18	Khonsa	Deban	184	92	92
Mossang Putak	5/12/6	Khonsa	Nampong	68	27	41
Motongsa	5/6/8	Khonsa	Laju	60	28	32
Motongsa	5/12/7	Khonsa	Nampong	71	31	40
Namchik	5/13/28	Khonsa	Miao	116	79	37
Namdang Forest	5/9/53	Khonsa	Changlang	9	5	4
Namgoi	5/12/18	Khonsa	Nampong	138	60	78
Namkukan	5/12/25	Khonsa	Nampong	25	12	13
Namphai	5/13/11	Khonsa	Miao	78	51	27
Namphai Forest Camp	5/13/26	Khonsa	Miao	155	84	71
Nampong (H.Q.)	5/12/28	Khonsa	Nampong	656	446	210
Namsang	5/7/1	Khonsa	Namsang	268	137	131
Namsang (H.Q.)	5/7/15	Khonsa	Namsang	92	56	36
Namsangmukh	5/7/16	Khonsa	Namsang	81	50	31
Nandankanon	5/14/14	Khonsa	Deban	149	66	83
Natunkheti	5/7/11	Khonsa	Namsang	195	93	102
Nayong	5/13/12	Khonsa	Miao	115	59	56
New Chamo	5/13/9	Khonsa	Miao	18	7	11
Ngarong	5/9/38	Khonsa	Changlang	26	12	14
Ngasajut	5/10/15	Khonsa	Manmao	22	8	14
Nginu	5/4/5	Niausa	Wakka	1,584	773	811
Ngisa	5/4/6	Niausa	Wakka	395	195	200
Nianu	5/2/4	Niausa	Longding	1,182	605	577
Niausa	5/2/3	Niausa	Longding	954	512	442

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ningrang	5/13/7	Khonsa	Miao	38	21	17
Nonglo	5/6/4	Khonsa	Laju	524	243	281
Nongna	5/6/6	Khonsa	Laju	321	158	163
Nongtha	5/12/14	Khonsa	Nampong	14	7	7
Nokfan/Nokfan Beat	5/3/11	Niausa	Kanubari	480	222	258
Noksa	5/5/13	Khonsa	Khonsa	330	168	162
Nongkee	5/12/12	Khonsa	Nampong	21	13	8
Nongthan	5/13/38	Khonsa	Miao	140	71	69
Nongthe	5/12/19	Khonsa	Nampong	16	9	7
Old Champhoo	5/13/10	Khonsa	Miao	102	53	49
Ozakho	5/3/8	Niausa	Kanubari	239	127	112
Pamlom	5/9/32	Khonsa	Changlang	103	53	50
Panidnria	5/5/7	Khonsa	Khonsa	406	202	204
Penyang	5/9/36	Khonsa	Changlang	105	47	58
Phaniak	5/9/8	Khonsa	Changlang	92	45	47
Phaparbari	5/8/4	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	159	83	76
Phenbiro I	5/10/5	Khonsa	Manmao	41	20	21
Phenbiro II	5/10/6	Khonsa	Manmao	168	87	81
Phintong	5//7/9	Khonsa	Namsang	214	87	127
Phonsak	5/9/10	Khonsa	Changlang	125	61	64
Phup	5/13/1	Khonsa	Miao	40	24	16
Phusa	5/6/19	Khonsa	Laju	173	90	83
Pisi	5/13/4	Khonsa	Miao	58	37	21
Pollo	5/10/1	Khonsa	Manmao	79	41	38
Pomao	5/2/8	Niausa	Longding	1,075	547	528
Pongchou	5/1/1	Niausa	Pongchou	1,511	773	738
Pongchou (H.Q.)	5/1/11	Niausa	Pongchou	144	119	25
Pongkong	5/6/14	Khonsa	Laju	140	67	73
Pullong	5/5/20	Khonsa	Khonsa	179	85	94
Punyabhumi	5/14/10	Khonsa	Deban	697	366	331
Raho	5/6/16	Khonsa	Laju	188	98	90
Ramrajpur	5/14/6	Khonsa	Deban	84	38	46
Rangban	5/9/9	Khonsa	Changlang	94	45	49
Ranghill	6/9/33	Khonsa	Changlang	234	125	109
Rangkatu (New)	5/9/17	Khonsa	Changlang	312	144	168
Rangkatu (Old)	5/9/16	Khonsa	Changlang	278	136	142
Ranglum	5/9/13	Khonsa	Changlang	187	120	67
Renuk	5/10/19	Khonsa	Manmao	204	108	96
Rijurima	5/10/16	Khonsa	Manmao	102	47	55
Rima	5/12/11	Khonsa	Nampong	93	38	55
Rokang Havi	5/9/30	Khonsa	Changlang	176	71	105
Rusa	5/3/10	Niausa	Manmao	792	393	399
Saban	5/9/46	Khonsa	Changlang	636	328	308
Saching	5/9/21	Khonsa	Changlang	474	230	244
Salang	5/9/51	Khonsa	Changlang	121	53	68
Samlam	5/9/12	Khonsa	Changlang	25	13	12
Sanliam	5/6/13	Khonsa	Laju	62	27	35
Santipur	5/13/18	Khonsa	Miao	879	443	436
Sasom	5/10/25	Khonsa	Manmao	57	24	33
Senua	5/2/12	Niausa	Longding	62	44	18
Senua	5/2/6	Niausa	Longding	1,097	549	548
Sikao	5/13/13	Khonsa	Miao	22	11	11
Sinnang	5/10/28	Khonsa	Manmao	9	5	4

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sintola	5/14/4	Khonsa	Deban	308	260	48
Sinwang	5/10/17	Khonsa	Manmao	55	26	29
S. Khamlang	5/12/16	Khonsa	Nampong	178	93	85
Soha	5/7/13	Khonsa	Namsang	725	380	345
Sohe	5/9/43	Khonsa	Changlang	91	35	56
Sompoi	5/13/15	Khonsa	Miao	282	155	127
Songkhue Havi	5/9/28	Khonsa	Changlang	225	120	105
Songking	5/13/29	Khonsa	Miao	129	65	64
Srirampur	5/13/31	Khonsa	Miao	194	96	98
Subang	5/7/12	Khonsa	Namsang	219	106	113
Sumangal	5/14/3	Khonsa	Deban	66	39	27
Sundarpur	5/14/2	Khonsa	Deban	206	105	101
Tempam	5/12/1	Khonsa	Nampong	145	70	75
Thamlom	5/9/1	Khonsa	Changlang	299	144	155
Thamyang	5/9/2	Khonsa	Changlang	160	80	80
Thenkam	5/12/20	Khonsa	Nampong	62	27	35
Thinsa	5/5/17	Khonsa	Khonsa	463	232	231
Thirteen Mile TR Camp ..	5/9/49	Khonsa	Changlang	313	149	164
Thunjang	5/6/7	Khonsa	Laju	128	79	49
Thikhak/Khamlang	5/12/27	Khonsa	Nampong	70	32	38
Tikhakputak	5/12/4	Khonsa	Nampong	189	106	83
Tikhaktaipi	5/12/22	Khonsa	Nampong	62	28	34
Tikhakuk	5/10/22	Khonsa	Manmao	91	37	54
Tissa	5/2/12	Niausa	Longding	100	87	13
T. Nampong	5/12/15	Khonsa	Nampong	9	4	5
Topi Hill	5/8/9	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	44	26	18
Tupi	5/5/11	Khonsa	Khonsa	487	26	220
Turet	5/7/8	Khonsa	Namsang	412	210	202
Tutnu	5/6/11	Khonsa	Laju	520	257	263
Typong/Kavin/Hongkap ..	5/12/24	Khonsa	Nampong	208	90	118
Udoypuri	5/14/12	Khonsa	Deban	111	47	64
Upperchin	5/6/2	Khonsa	Laju	78	40	38
Upper Sinu	5/6/18	Khonsa	Laju	37	15	22
Vijoynagar (H.Q.)	5/8/6	Khonsa	Vijoynagar	257	179	78
Votnu	5/1/9	Niausa	Pongchou	596	317	279
Wabang	5/9/27	Khonsa	Changlang	50	24	26
Wagun Pathar I	5/11/11	Khonsa	Bordumsa	46	26	20
Wagun Pathar II	5/11/12	Khonsa	Bordumsa	83	41	42
Wagun Pathar III	5/11/13	Khonsa	Bordumsa	92	42	50
Wagun Ponthai	5/11/14	Khonsa	Bordumsa	97	39	58
Wakhetna	5/11/4	Khonsa	Bordumsa	122	67	55
Wakka	5/4/1	Niausa	Wakka	1,116	561	555
Wakka (H.Q.)	5/4/10	Niausa	Wakka	86	84	2
Walongtai	5/3/14	Khonsa	Manmao	80	40	40
Wanu	5/3/1	Niausa	Kanubari	888	438	450
Wasong	5/10/21	Khonsa	Manmao	72	31	41
Wathin	5/5/28	Khonsa	Khonsa	158	81	77
Watton	5/9/42	Khonsa	Changlang	160	90	70
Wintong	5/12/10	Khonsa	Nampong	81	45	36
Yankan	5/9/48	Konhsa	Changlang	153	75	78
Yanman	5/9/44	Khonsa	Changlang	358	174	184
Yukhi	5/9/45	Khonsa	Changlang	103	53	50
Yumchum	5/9/6	Khonsa	Khonsa	120	59	61
Yumchum Ponthai	5/9/7	Khonsa	Khonsa	27	16	11
Zedua	5/2/5	Niausa	Longding	397	208	189

(Concluded)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part A

TOWN AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NIL

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY

The Village Directory is designed to collect the available information regarding the villages. The information relating to the villages were collected since 1968 but could be completed only by the beginning of 1971.

The Village Directory gives information on amenities available, land use and such other information as distances of from the nearest towns, days of markets etc.

The following abbreviation have been used:

1	NS	for	Nursery School
2	JBS	for	Junior Basic School
3	Mid. S	for	Middle School.
4	HES	for	Higher English School
5	HS	for	Higher Secondary School
6	PICS	for	Project Implementation Committee School
7	TTS	for	Teachers' Training School
8	C	for	College
9	D	for	Dispensaries
10	H	for	Hospital
11	HC	for	Health Centres
12	MT	for	Medical Team
13	TBH	for	T. B. Hospital
14	MMT	for	Mobile Medical Team
15	Vety	for	Veterinary Dispensary
16	E	for	Electricity
17	E (D)	for	Electricity in Domestic use
18	F	for	Fountain
19	W	for	Well
20	TW	for	Tube Well
21	VAC	for	Veterinary Aid Centre
22	R	for	River
23	T	for	Protected Water Supply
24	JP	for	Jeepable Road
25	FT	for	Foot Track
26	M&P	for	Mule Path
27	PO	for	Post Office
28	TO	for	Telegraph Office
29	NA	for	Not Available
30	PR	for	Pucca Road
31	KR	for	Kutcha Road
32	FAC	for	First Aid Centre
33	PT	for	Porter Track

It may be mentioned that the area figures upto the levels of districts are only available for Arunachal Pradesh. The lower administrative units are not defined as territorial units. A subdivision is defined as a group of circles. The circle is defined as a group of villages. The village is a group of houses recognised by tradition as a village. The following was the 1971 Census definition of a village in Arunachal Pradesh.

"A village is a collection of houses with a more or less defined boundary, which is recognised as a village according to customs and traditions. The hamlets of a village are included in the main village. Village having one or more groups of habitations is treated as an inhabited village and a village with no habitation is treated as an uninhabited village."

The NEFA Census Circular No. 6 reproduced at Appendix VI gives further details.

Educational facilities :

The educational facilities as provided in the district of Tirap are given in the table below.

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN TIRAP DISTRICT

Sub-division	Circle	Population	Total number of villages having				
			J.B. School	Middle School	HES/ H.S. School	College	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KHONSA	Khonsa	15,781	22	..	HES (1)	..	Project Implementation Committee School (2).
	Namsang	4,297	10	1	..	..	..
	Changlang	11,735	20	1	H.S. (1)	..	T.S. (1)
	Nampong	5,696	4	1	HES (1)	..	..
	Laju	6,274	7	..		..	..
	Manmao	2,693	6	..		..	..
	Bordumsa	2,610	8	..	..	..	..
	Vijoynagar	1,833	1	..		..	...
	Miao	12,910	13	..	..	..	..
	Deban	2,997	1	..	..	..	..
NIAUSA	Niausa	9,103	8	2	..	..	..
	Kamnyu (Kanubari)	6,027	12	..	..	..	..
	Pongchou	8,114	8	..	..	..	..
	Wakka	6,400	5	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	97,470	125	6	3	..	3

The medium of instruction in the primary stage is the local dialect and books for this have been written under the guidance of the Education Department of the Administration. The medium of instruction above the primary stage is English.

Medical facilities :

In Tirap District, there is one doctor for 4,061 people against the all India norm of 1 for 5,000. However, as the terrain is hilly and difficult, the actual medical assistance received by the people is at a lower norm than in most other parts of the country.

Power supply:

The extent and volume of power supply is usually taken as one of the indicators of development. The following table gives the position for the district in this respect.

PLACES ELECTRIFIED IN TIRAP DISTRICT

(*As on* 31-3-70)

Sl. No.	Name of place	Year of electrification	Capacity of		
			Major Generating set (KW)	Stand by set (KW)	Total (KW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Khonsa	1961	100·0	47·0	147·0
2	Jairampur	1965	48·0	22·0	70·0
3	Changlang	1966	25·0	22·0	47·0
4	Vijoynagar	1966	15·0	22·0	37·0
5	Bordumsa	1966	22·0	..	22·0
6	Nampong	1969	15·0	..	15·0
7	Laju	1970	15·0	..	15·0
		Total	240·0	113·0	353·0

Post and Telegraph:

Post Offices and telegraphic facilities have developed fast. In course of the quarter of a century since 1947, 15 post offices, 13 without telegraphic facilities and 2 with telegraphic facilities, have been opened in the district. The telegraph facilities do exist in the district and subdivisional headquarters. Many circle headquarters derive the advantage of existence of police and other wireless sets for emergency use.

Staple food :

Rice, millet and maize form the staple food. The district is not self-sufficient in food.

The following table shows the staple food by subdivision and circles.

STAPLE FOOD IN THE CIRCLES OF TIRAP DISTRICT

Subdivision	Circle	Items of staple food
KHONSA ..	Khonsa	.. Rice, Millet
	Namsang	.. Millet, Rice, Arum
	Changlang	.. Millet, Rice, Topioca
	Nampong	.. Rice, Maize
	Laju	.. Rice, Millet, Maize
	Manmao	.. Rice, Maize, Millet
	Bordumsa	.. Rice, Maize, Kochu
	Vijoynagar	.. Rice, Maize
	Miao	.. Rice, Millet, Maize
	Deban	.. Rice, Millet, Maize
NIAUSA	Niausa	.. Millet, Rice
	Kanubari	.. Rice, Millet
	Pongchou	.. Rice, Maize, Millet
	Wakka	.. Rice, Maize

Land use pattern:

Under this column, there are three heads : Forest, Wet Rice and Terrace Rice Cultivation. The information has been collected for two heads i.e., Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC) and Terrace Rice Cultivation (TRC). Regarding forest, no data is available as no survey has been taken on the subject so far. The information given for land under Wet Rice and Terrace Rice Cultivation need be used with caution. At the first place, in absence of cadastral survey reports, land information are not reliable. Secondly, the areas were determined as per the eye estimation of the reporters and not by actual measurements. Thirdly, the small plots might have been omitted or duplicated by the reporter.

Conclusion :

One is likely to be keen to know the prevailing conditions in Arunachal Pradesh and the progress it has made after the independence. In terms of quantity, Arunachal Pradesh has achieved a lot. A good number of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, roads, craft centres and other institutions have come up. Education, medical help and other facilities are provided free. It is time now that an appraisal of development is made and further development is rationalised to benefit the people to the maximum. Such rationalisation is important when the position of resources and the cost of development above the minimal programmes are taken into account. The attempt henceforth should be to make the different regions socially and economically viable and intergrate them into a national whole.

VILLAGE

TIRAP

Circlewise Abstract of Educational,

Serial No.	District/Subdivision/Circle	Nature of: Educational: Junior Basic School: No. of villages having Junior Basic Schools	Junior Basic School: No. of Junior Basic Schools	Middle School: No. of villages having Middle Schools	Middle School: No. of Middle Schools	Hr. Sec. School: No. of villages having Hr. Sec. Schools	Hr. Sec. School: No. of Hr. Sec. Schools High/ Schools	College: No. of villages having Colleges	College: No. of Colleges	Others: No. of villages having other educational institutions	Others: No. of Institutions	Medical and Veterinary: Dispensary: No. of villages having Dispensaries	Dispensary: No. of Dispensaries	Hospital: No. of villages having Hospitals	Hospital: No. of Hospitals	No. of First Aid Centre/ Veterinary Aid Centre/ Veterinary dispensary (including mobile units)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. KHONSA SUBDIVISION		92	92	4	4	3	HES-2 HS-1	..	..	3	PICS-2 TTS-1	10	HC-10	2	H-2	FAC-1
	Khonsa ..	22	22	..	..	1	HES-1	..	..	2	PICS-2	..	..	1	H-1	FAC-1
	Namsang ..	10	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	HC-2	..	..	..
	Changlang ..	20	20	1	1	1	HS-1	..	..	1	TTS-1	..	..	1	H-1	..
	Nampong ..	4	4	1	1	1	HES-1	..	..	..	..	2	HC-2	..	..	..
	Laju ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Manmao ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Bordumsa ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Vijoynagar ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Miao ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Deban ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
2 NIAUSA SUBDIVISION		33	33	2	2	..	..	..	..	.	..	7	HC-7	..	..	Vety-1
	Niausa ..	8	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	HC-3	..	..	Vety-1
	Kanubari ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	HC-2	..	..	..
	Pongchou ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	Wakka ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	HC-1	..	..	..
	District Total ..	125	125	6	6	3	HES-2 HS-1	..	..	3	PICS-2 TTS-1	17	HC-17	2	2	FAC-1 Vety-1

DIRECTORY

DISTRICT

Medical and other amenities

amenity

Power supply		Drinking water			Communication		Post and Telegraph			
							Post Office		Telegraph Office	
No. of villages where power supply is		No. of villages having			No. of villages having		No. of villages having Post offices	No. of Post Offices	No. of villages having Telegraph Offices	No. of Telegraph Offices
Available	Not available	Tap	Well	Others	Pucca Road	Kutcha Road				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12	254	27	9	R-229 F-1	25	241	12	12	1	1
2	32	7	..	R-27	1	33	1	1	1	1
1	18	2	..	R-17	1	18	2	2	..	..
2	50	7	..	F-1 R-44	2	50	1	1	..	..
2	27	2	..	R-27	8	21	1	1	..	..
2	18	2	..	R-18	..	20	1	1	..	..
..	31	1	..	R-30	..	31	1	1	..	..
1	18	..	8	R-11	2	17	1	1	..	..
1	9	5	..	R-5	..	10	1	1	..	..
1	35	1	1	R-34	11	25	2	2	..	..
..	16	..	..	R-16	..	16	1	1	..	.
..	46	5	1	R-40	8	38	3	3	1	1
..	13	3	..	R-10	7	6	1	1	1	1
..	12	..	1	R-11	..	12	1	1	..	..
..	11	1	..	R-10	1	10	..	..	..	..
..	10	1	..	R-9	..	10	1	1	..	..
12	300	32	10	R-269 F-1	33	270	15	15	2	2

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA
CIRCLE : KHONSA

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/5/1	Kola Gaon	79	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/2	Katang	64	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/5/3	Lainwang	44	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
5/5/4	Kaimai	167	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/5	Laptang	80	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/6	Borduria	203	J.B.S.	FAC.1	..	R	KR	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/7	Paniduria	86	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Topioca & Arum
5/5/8	Longo	42	J.BS.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/519	Chasa	91	J.BS.	..	..	T	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/10	Bera	54	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/11	Tupi	94	J.B.S.	..	..	T	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/12	Lapnan	98	P.I.C.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
5/5/13	Noksa	70	J.B.S.	..	..		FT	..	Do.
5/5/14	Luthong	31	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/15	Khonsa	62	P.I.C.S.	..	E	T	PT	..	Do.
5/5/16	Kheti	125	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/5/17	Thinsa	80	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice & Maize
5/5/18	Khela	72	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/19	Bunting	44	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/20	Pullong	40	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/21	Kapu	74	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/22	Dadam	197	J.B.S.	..	..	T	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/23	Chinkoi	90	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/5/24	Kothin	81	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/25	Hukan	67	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/5/26	Moktowa	145	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/5/27	Laho	169	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/5/28	Wathin	30	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/29	Lamsa	64	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/5/30	Longbow	22	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Arum
5/5/31	Khowathong	15	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/32	Khonsa (H.Q.)	505	H.E.S. & J.B.S.	H	E	T	PR	P.O. & T.O.	Do.
5/5/33	Bagapani Check Post ..	25	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Rice, Arum, Millet & Topioca
5/5/34	Jungli Camp	12	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY
land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K. M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks inoluding any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Arum & Paddy	Self-sufficient	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	56	N.A.	..	1
140·00	16·00	6·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	31	N.A.	..	2
50·00	N.A.	5·50	Millet, Paddy, Arum & Chilli.	Do.	Changlang (Circle H.Q.)	18	N.A.	..	3
50·00	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Arum	Do.	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	16	N.A.	..	4
5,600·00	4·00	22·25	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	5
500·00	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Topioca, Arum, Maize & Potato	Self-sufficient	,,	16	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	7·00	Maize, Paddy & Arum	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	7
640·00	N.A.	N.A.	Ahu paddy, Topioca, Arum, Maize & Potato	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	10·00	50·00	Maize, Arum & Paddy	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Topioca, Arum, Maize & Potato	Deficit	,,	26	N.A.	..	10
50·00	20·00	102·00	Maize, Paddy & Arum	Self-sufficient	,,	14	N.A.	..	11
800·00	28·50	700·00	Do.	Do.	,,	1·50	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	22·00	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	5·50	30·00	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	27·50	50·00	Do.	Do.	,,	1·50	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	100·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	7	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	35·00	7·00	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	20·25	14·00	Paddy, Topioca, Arum, Maize & Potato	Self-sufficient	,,	9	N.A.	..	18
30·00	5·50	17·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	16	N.A.	..	19
640·00	24·00	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Arum	Self-sufficient	,,	16	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	35·00	Ahu paddy, Topioca, Arum, Maize & Sweet potato	Deficit	,,	22	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	70·00	Paddy, Maize, Arum etc.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	70·00	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	27	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	26·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	24	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	14·25	N.A.	Ahu paddy, Topioca, Arum Maize, Sweet potato etc.	Deficit	,,	17	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	7·00	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	29
320·00	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Arum	Self-sufficient	,,	20	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Ahu paddy, Topioca, Maize, Arum, Sweet potato etc.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Naharkatia (Town in Assam)	75	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	26	N.A.	..	34

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA
CIRCLE : NAMSANG

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/7/1	Namsang	65	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Rice, Maize & Millet
5/7/2	Longkhong	21	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/3	Lamloo	18	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/4	Doidam	113	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/7/5	Dongrong	39	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/6	Kenon	33	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/7	Mapoya	48	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/8	Turet	95	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/9	Phintong	44	J.B S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/10	Makat	9	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/11	Natunkheti	44	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/12	Subang	45	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/13	Soha	170	Mid.S.	HC	..	T	KR	..	Do.
5/7/14	Deomali	305	J.B S.	HC	E	T	PR	P.O.	Rice
5/7/15	Namsang (H.Q.) ..	43	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	P.O.	Do.
5/7/16	Namsangmukh	29	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/7/17	Dirokmokh	9	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/7/18	Deomali Range	2	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/7/19	Borduria Range.. ..	10	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village		Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	1
N.A.	23·00	N.A.	Paddy	Self-sufficient	Naharkatia (Town in Assam)	36	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	37	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	29	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	32·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	33	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	6·00	9·50	Do.	Do.	„	40	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	6·26	0·50	Do.	Do.	„	19	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	5·80	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	25	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	23·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	38	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	11·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	35	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	40	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	42	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	41	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	34·32	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	45	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	27	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	35	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	36	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	37	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	38	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	46	N.A.	..	19

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA
CIRCLE : CHANGLANG

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/9/1	Khonka	11	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/2	Thamyang	37	..	..	..	R	PT.	..	Do.
5/9/3	Kuthung	31	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
5/9/4	Longpha	26	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/5	Hasseng	15	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/6	Yumchum	20	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice & Vegetables
5/9/7	Yumchum Ponthai ..	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/8	Phaniak	13	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/9	Rangban	20	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/10	Phonsak	23	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/11	Longkom	19	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/12	Samlam	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/13	Ranglum	32	J.B.S.	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
5/9/14	Kangkho	28	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/15	Longtom	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/16	Rangkatu (Old) ..	32	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Potato
5/9/17	Rangkatu (New) ..	38	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/9/18	Kantang	13	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Potato, Rice, Topioca & Millet
5/9/19	Lunglung	19	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/20	Changlang	72	J.B S.	..	E	T	KR	..	Do.
5/9/21	Saching	76	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/22	Chingsa	49	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/23	Bubang	38	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/24	Makantong	69	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/25	Longkey	75	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice & Vegetables
5/9/26	Khimiyong	87	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/27	Wabang	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/28	Sonkhue Havi	37	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Wheat & Jowar

DIRECTORY—contd.
land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (d) deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure (only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	16·50	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Potato & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Margherita (Town in Assam)	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	17·99	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar Topioca & Potato	Deficit	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	41·40	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Maize, Chilli & Kachu	Self-sufficient	„	13	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	21·32	17·00	Do.	Do.	„	25	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	10·48	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	12	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	17·43	2·57	Paddy, Potato, Chilli, Maize, & Jowar.	Deficit	Changlang (Circle H.Q.)	32	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	9·62	4·59	Paddy, Potato, Chilli, Maize, Jowar & Vegetables.	Do.	„	31	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	6·71	0·81	Do.	Do.	„	16	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar, Topioca & Potato	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	13·37	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	„	32	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	6·87	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	32	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	36	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	68·22	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	38	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	23·99	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	23	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	42·12	N.A.	Potato, Chilli, Paddy, Millet, Maize, Kachu & Topioca	Do.	Margherita (Town in Assam)	48 6	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	49·03	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	40	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	35·11	N.A.	Potato & Chilli	Do.	„	48	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Kachu & Topioca	Do.	Changlang (Circle H.Q.)	6	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	38·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar, Topioca & Potato	Do.	„	8	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	14	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	7·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	8	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	15	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	2·50	N.A.	Paddy, Potato, Chilli, Maize & Jowar	Do.	„	24	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	27	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	32	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Paddy, Topioca & Kachu	Do.	„	30	N.A.	..	28

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA
CIRCLE : CHANGLANG

VILLAGE
Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/9/29	Longsang	42	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Wheat & Jawar
5/9/30	Rokang Havi	29	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/31	Jongji Havi	55	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/32	Pamlom	21	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/33	Ranghill	34	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Kachu & Topioca
5/9/34	Kangkhu	42	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/35	Lungpang	197	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/9/36	Penyeng	17	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/37	Khochep	41	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice
5/9/38	Ngarong	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/39	Longlom	19	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/40	Longram	25	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice & Vegetables
5/9/41	Thamlom	56	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/9/42	Watton	33	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Millet & Kachu
5/9/43	Sohe	17	J.B S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/44	Yanman	75	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/45	Yukhi	14	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/9/46	Saban	96	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Topioca & Millet
5/9/47	Jongrom	26	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Rice, Kachu & Millet
5/9/48	Yankan	27	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
5/9/49	13th Mile TR Camp ..	94	Mid. S.	..	..	T	PR	..	Rice, Kachu, Millet & Kodo
5/9/50	Changlang (H.Q.) ..	258	H.S. J.B.S. T.T.S.	H	E	T	PR	P.O.	Rice, Wheat & Jowar
5/9/51	Salang	26	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Topioca, Kachu & Millet
5/9/53	Namdang Forest Camp ..	4	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Rice

DIRECTORY—contd.

and use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village.	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Paddy, Topioca & Kachu	Deficit	Ch nglang (Circle H.Q.)	34	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Kachu & Maize	Do.	,,	50	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	15·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	23	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	8·02	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Topioca & Potato	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	10·75	N.A.	Potato, Chilli, Paddy, Millet, Maize, Topioca & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Margherita (Town in Assam)	19	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy & Maize	Deficit	Changlang (Circle H.Q.)	45	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar, Topioca & Potato	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	10·65	3·80	Paddy, Potato, Chilli, Maize & Jowar	Do,	,,	32	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	41
N.A.	9·00	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar, Potato & Topioca	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	43
N.A.	6·75	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,	7	N.A.	..	44
N.A.	12·25	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	21	N.A.	..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	6·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	..
N.A.	38·50	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Jowar, Potato, Topioca etc.	Do.	,,	21	N.A.	..	49
N.A.	40·00	N.A.	Maize, Paddy, Millet, Topioca, Kachu etc.	Do.	Margherita (Town in Assam)	64	N.A.	..	50
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Maize, Kachu, Topioca etc.	Do.	Changlang (Circle H.Q.)	4	N.A.	..	51
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	Margherita (Town in Assam)	6	N.A.	..	53

(Continued)

SUB DIVISION : KHONSA

CIRCLE : NAMPONG

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/12/1	Tempam	23	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Maize & Millet
5/12/2	Changlai	21	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/3	Lungpang	30	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
5/12/4	Tikhakputak	33	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/5	Maju & Haruputak ..	10	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/6	Mossang Putak	14	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/7	Motongsa	12	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/8	Longchong	12	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/9	Longpan	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/10	Wintong	11	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/11	Rima	16	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/12	Nongkee	5	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/13	Matchum	9	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/14	Nongtha	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/12/15	Tikhak Nampong ..	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/16	Sangwan Khamlang ..	28	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/17	Khamkhai	13	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/18	Namgoi	27	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/19	Nongthe	5	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/20	Threnkam	10	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/12/21	Longvih	13	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/22	Tikhaktaipi	10	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/23	Lungritaipi	19	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/24	Typong/Kavin/Hongkap ..	42	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/25	Namkukan	9	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/27	Tikhak/Khamlang ..	14	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/12/28	Nampong (H. Q.) ..	151	Mid. S.	HC	E	T	PR	PO	Rice
5/12/29	Jairampur	441	H.E.S. & J.B.S.	..	E	R	PR	..	Do.
5/12/33	Hayakkan	12	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (*a*) Self-sufficient (*b*) Surplus (*c*) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	2·66	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Millet, Topioca & Arum	Self-sufficient	Nampong (Circle H.Q.)	19	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	21	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	4·15	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	„	12	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	22	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	26	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	27	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	4·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	22	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	17	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	4·15	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	21	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	16	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	4·77	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	14	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	2	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	10·50	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	„	1	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	0·33	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	8·13	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	2	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	3·63	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	1	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	„	12	N.A.	—	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	12	N.A.	—	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	14	N.A.	—	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	16	N.A.	—	23
N.A.	10·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	10	N.A.	—	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	19	N.A.	—	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	Ledo (Railway Station in Assam)	37	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	40	N.A.	—	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	18	N.A.	—	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	33

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA

CIRCLE : LAJU

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/6/1	Laju	392	..	HC	E	T	FT	..	Rice, Millet, Maize Kachu, Potato & Topioca
5/6/2	Upper Chinhan	25	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/3	Lower Chinhan	112	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/4	Noglo	128	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/5	Kothung (New) ..	47	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/6	Nongna	70	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/7	Thunjang	22	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/8	Motongsa	20	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/9	Kothung (Old)	78	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/10	Changra	35	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/11	Tutnu	116	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/12	Kolam	128	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/13	Sanliam	17	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/14	Pongkong	34	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/15	Longliam	127	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/16	Raho	51	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Millet, Maize, Katchu & Sweet Potato
5/6/17	Lower Sinu	36	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/18	Upper Sinu	12	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/19	Phusa	44	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/6/20	Laju (H.Q.)	44	J.B.S.	HC	E	T	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (*a*) Self-sufficient (*b*) Surplus (*c*) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K. M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
400·00	2·00	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Maize, Kathu, Sweet potato, Topioca & Dal	Self-sufficient	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	26	N.A.	..	1
100·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Laju (Circle H.Q.)	10	N.A.	..	2
200·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	3
300·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	4
200·00	4·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	5
200·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	20	N.A.	..	6
200·00	4·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	7
50·00	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,		N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	9
100·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,		N.A.	..	10
300·00	5·00	238·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	16	N.A.	..	11
300·00	N.A.	7·00	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A.	..	12
50·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,		N.A.	..	13
50·00	N.A.	52·00	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	14
200·00	N.A.	221·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,		N.A.	..	15
300·00	N.A.	86·00	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	16
150·00	N.A.	70·00	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	17
100·00	N.A.	23·00	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	18
100·00	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	22	N.A.	..	20

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA

CIRCLE : MANMAO

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/10/1	Pollo	14	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Arum & Topioca
5/10/2	Kengnong	18	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/3	Dokpey-I	7	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/10/4	Dokpey-II	12	—	—	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/10/5	Phenbiro-I	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/6	Phenbiro-II	19	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/7	Lyngok	24	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/9	Lisan	20	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/10	Jalla	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/11	Borlungsang	14	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/12	Horulungsang	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/13	Kongtim	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/14	Walongtai	13	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/15	Ngasajut	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/16	Rijurima	18	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/17	Sinwang	11	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/18	Borsatam	21	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/19	Renuk	30	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/20	Hetbok	31	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/21	Wasong	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/22	Tikhakuk	13	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/23	Khetua	12	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/24	M-Bong	14	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/25	Sasom	11	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/10/26	Koira	7	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/27	Hadab	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/28	Sinnang	2	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/29	Chindong	12	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/30	Kamlao	32	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/31	Manmao	13	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/10/32	Manmao (H.Q.) ..	64	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	FT	P.O.	Rice

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (*a*) Self-sufficient (*b*) Surplus (*c*) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Paddy, Arum & Topioca	Deficit	Lekhapani (Railway Station in Assam) 25	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 36	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 36	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 12	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 12	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 22	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 22	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	5·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 12	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 30	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 25	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N A.	Do.	Do.	,, 25	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 45	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 25	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 35	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 33	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 30	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 45	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 40	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 70	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 60	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 65	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 50	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 35	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 40	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 46	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do	,, 53	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do	,, 35	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do	,, 30	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 25	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	12·25	N.A.	Do.	Do	,, 25	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Ledo (Railway Station in Assam) 37	N.A	..	32

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA.
CIRCLE : BORDUMSA

VILLAGE
Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/11/1	Bordumsa	42	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Rice
5/11/2	Giding Pathar	50	J.B.S.	..	..	W	KR	..	Do.
5/11/3	Lalung	16	J.B.S.	..	..	W	KR	..	Do.
5/11/4	Wakhetna	19	J.B.S.	..	..	W	KR	..	Do.
5/11/5	Modoi	11	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/6	Innao	15	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/11/7	Dumba	7	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/11/8	Mohong	56	..	..	..	W	KR	..	Do.
5/11/9	Amungaon	8	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/11/10	Bordumsa (H.Q.) ..	75	J.B.S.	HC	E	W	PR	P.O.	Do.
5/11/11	Wagun Pathar—I ..	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/11/12	Wagun Pathar—II ..	15	..	..	..	W	PT	..	Do.
5/11/13	Wagun Pathar—III ..	18	J.B.S.	..	..	W	FT	..	Do.
5/11/14	Wagun Ponthai ..	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/15	Chaimu	10	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/16	Goju	40	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/17	Dakupathar	4	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/18	Maganton	30	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/11/19	Kherem Bisa	73	J.B.S.	..	..	W	PT	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	1
N.A.	39·50	N.A.	Paddy, M/Seeds Ginger & Maize	Deficit	Digboi (Town in Assam)	37	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N·A·	N.A.	Do	Do.	,,	43	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	16·00	N.A.	Do	Do.	,,	46	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	11·25	N.A.	Do	Self-sufficient	,,	48	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do	Do	,,	55	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	60	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	8·25	N·A.	Do.	Do.	,,	61	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	8·00	N·A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	38	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N·A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	40	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N·A.	Do.	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	F.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	46	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A·	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	52	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N·A·	N·A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	55	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	48	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	14·00	N·A·	Do.	Deficit	,,	53	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	38	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N·A.	Do.	Do.	,,	45	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N·A.	Do.	Do.	,,	54	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	53·50	N·A.	Do.	Do.	,,	44	N.A.	..	19

(Continued)

S UBDIVISION : KHONSA
CIRCLE : VIJOYNAGAR

VILLAGE
Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/8/1	Gandhigram	160	Mid. S	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice & Maize
5/8/2	Doghargaon	29	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/8/3	Chidudi	21	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/8/4	Phaparbari	40	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
5/8/5	Anchidudi	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/8/6	Vijoynagar (H.Q.) ..	63	J.B.S.	HC	E	T	FT	P.O.	Rice
5/8/7	Gouri Gaon	7	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Rice & Maize
5/8/8	Maz Gaon	40	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
5/8/9	Topi Hills	14	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
5/8/10	Chargaon	15	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production (*a*) Self-sufficient (*b*) Surplus (*c*) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	340·00	N.A.	Paddy & Maize	Surplus	Vijoynagar (Circle H.Q.)	22	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	22·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	8	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	20·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	3
N A.	23·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	10·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Margherita (Town in Assam)	150	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Vijoynagar (Circle H.Q.)	7	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	20·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	12·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	8·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	10

(Continued.)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : MIAO **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/13/1	Phup	10	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
5/13/2	Lewang	13	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/3	Khamuk	5	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/4	Pisi	12	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/5	Khagam	16	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/6	Maithingpum	18	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/7	Ningrang	10	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/8	Khasang	10	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/9	New Shampo	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/10	Old Shampo	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/11	Namphai	10	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/12	Nayong	20	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/13	Sikao	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/14	Miao	7	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/15	Sompoi	41	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/16	Maitripur Block No. I & II	241	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/17	Gautampur	180	J.B.S.	..	..	W	FT	..	Do.
5/13/18	Santipur	170	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/19	Jyotipur	340	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/20	Aboypur	159	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/21	Dumpani	368	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/22	Madhupur	169	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/23	Empon	91	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/24	Miao (H.Q.)	159	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	PR	PO	Do.
5/13/25	Miao Forest Plantation ..	29	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/26	Namphai Forest Camp ..	35	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/27	Kharsang (Plantation) ..	24	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/28	Namchik	57	..	..	E	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/29	Songking	19	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/31	Srirampur	37	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/33	Maithang	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/34	Longri	4	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/13/35	Dep No. I,II & III ..	187	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/37	Kutum	23	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/38	Nongthan	27	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/13/39	Kharshang	33	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (*a*) Self-sufficient (*b*) Surplus (*c*) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of Circle/Sub division/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
200·00	13·00	N.A.	Ahu paddy & M/Seeds	Deficit	Miao (Circle H.Q.)	4 N.A.	..	1
N.A.	6·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	4 N.A.	..	2
400·00	3·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6 N.A.	..	3
N.A.	6·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	4 N.A.	..	4
200·00	11·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8 N.A.	..	5
400·00	4·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9 N.A.	..	6
300·00	9·75	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	21 N.A.	..	7
N.A.	20·00	8·00	Do.	Do.	,,	6 N.A.	..	8
300·00	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16 N.A.	..	
N.A.	16·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	16 N.A.	..	10
300·00	16·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16 N.A.	..	11
N.A.	16·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20 N.A.	..	12
200·00	10·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19 N.A.	..	13
230·00	15·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	1 N.A.	..	14
30·00	10·51	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	20 N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9 N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	11 N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13 N.A.	..	18
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15 N.A.	..	19
N.A.	10·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	17 N.A.	..	20
N.A.	50·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	24 N.A.	..	21
N.A.	10·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	18 N.A.	..	22
N.A.	8·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9 N.A.	..	23
N.A.	14·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Margherita (Town in Assam)	68 N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	Miao (Circle H.Q.)	4 N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13 N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25 N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	33 N.A.	..	28
300·00	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	26 N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	3 N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	22 N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12 N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	26 N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18 N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25 N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	25 N.A.	..	39

(Continued.)

SUBDIVISION : KHONSA

CIRCLE : DEBAN

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the villages						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6/14/1	Deban (H.Q.) . .	64	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	R	F.T.	P.O.	Rice
5/14/2	Sundarpur . .	44	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/3	Sumangal . .	15	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/4	Sintola . .	50	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/5	Buddhisatta . .	62	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/6	Ramrajpur . .	18	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/7	Jagatjyoti . .	36	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/9	Devapuri . .	125	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/10	Punyabhumi . .	127	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/12	Udoypuri . .	17	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/13	Brajapur . .	70	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/14	Nandankanon . .	23	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/15	Kamalapuri . .	24	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/16	Anandpur . .	45	..	..	..	R.	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/17	Budhha Bhakti . .	21	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.
5/14/18	Monmohini . .	28	..	..	..	R	F.T.	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)								
Forest	Wet-rice Cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation	Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision/District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place or religious, historical archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy	Self-sufficient	Margherita 98 (Town in Assam)	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	18

(Continued.)

SUBDIVISION : NIAUSA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : NIAUSA **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/2/1	Longphong	98	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Millet Kachu
5/2/2	Mintong	175	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/2/3	Niausa	160	Mid. S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/2/4	Nianu	210	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/2/5	Zedua	88	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
5/2/6	Senua	193	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	PR	..	Do.
5/2/7	Longkhaw	275	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/2/8	Pomao	153	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/2/9	Chatting	115	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/2/10	Maihua	73	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/2/11	Longding (H.Q.) ..	138	Mid. S.	HC & Vety	..	T	PR	P.O. & T.O.	Do.
5/2/12	Senua	25	..	HC	..	T	PR	..	Do.
5/2/13	Tissa	32	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet and Kachu	Self-sufficient	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	60 N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	54 N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	49 N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	46 N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	53 N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	46 N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Longding (Circle H.Q.)	24 N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	18 N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	9 N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Sapekhati (Town in Assam)	82 N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	51 N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	41 N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A. N.A.	..	13

(Continued.)

L/B(D)SDCQShillong—7

SUBDIVISION : NIAUSA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : KANUBARI **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/3/1	Wanu	133	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Topioca, Millet, Arum and Maize
5/3/2	Banfera	152	J.B.S	HC	..	R	PT	..	Rice and Arum
5/3/3	Chanu	149	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice
5/3/4	Longsom	85	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice & Arum
5/3/5	Chopnu	96	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/3/6	Longhua	67	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/3/7	Chattong	32	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
5/3/8	Ozakho	41	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/3/9	Chopsa	40	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice, Millet, Arum, Maize and Topioca
5/3/10	Rusa	149	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
5/3/11	Nokfan & Nokfan Beat	92	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
5/3/12	Kanubari (H.Q.)	47	J.B.S.	HC	..	TW	KR	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical iuterest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Arum, Paddy, Millet, Maize, Ginger, Chilli	Deficit	Longding (Circle H.Q.)	14	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Kanubari (Circle H.Q.)	19	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Maize Arum and Chilli	Self-sufficient	Longding (Circle H.Q.)	16	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Arum and Topioca	Deficit	,,	19	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Arum, Ahu, paddy and Onion	Do.	Naharkatia (Town in Assam)	60	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Ahu Paddy	Do.	Sonari (Town in Assam)	40	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy and Jowar	Self-sufficient	Longding (Circle H.Q.)	18	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	3.00	N.A.	Millet and Arum	Do.	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	32	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Arum, Topioca and Maize	Deficit	Borhat (Railway Station in Assam)	25	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Arum, Maize, Ginger and Chilli	Do.	Naharkatia (Town in Assam)	75	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Rice, Millet, Arum, Bean, Topioca, Maize and Chilli	Do.	,,	49	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	14	N.A.	..	12

(Continued)

SUB-DIVISION : NIAUSA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : PONGCHOU **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/1/1	Pongchou	196	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Maize, Millet, Rice and Yam
5/1/2	Bonia	61	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/3	Kannu	194	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/4	Konsa	98	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/5	Kamhuwa Noknu ..	225	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/6	Kamhuwo Noksa ..	123	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/7	Khasha	168	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/8	Jagan	86	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/9	Votnu	87	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/10	Kampong	11	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/1/11	Pongchou (H.Q.) ..	36	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) deficit	Nearest town/ Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/ District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Paddy, and Yam	Self-sufficient	Khonsa (District H.Q.) 88	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 88	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 93	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 102	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 116	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 109	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 104	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 113	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 119	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 126	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, 88	N.A.	..	11

(Continued.)

SUBDIVISION : NIAUSA
CIRCLE : WAKKA

VILLAGE
Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5/4/1	Wakka	168	..	..	..	R	FT	..	and Rice, Millet Maize
5/4/2	Chonghow	57	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/3	Khanu	221	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/4	Chop	35	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/5	Nginu	291	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/6	Ngisa	71	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/7	Kaimoi	88	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/8	Khogla	70	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/9	Longkhai	107	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
5/4/10	Wakka (H.Q.)	20	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest Town/ Headquarters of Circle/Subdivision District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/ hat, if any, held in ghe village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Jowar and Maize	Self-sufficient	Khonsa (District H.Q.)	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 59	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 60	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 75	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	1·60	0·50	Do.	Do.	,, 50	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 55	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 55	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 55	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 30	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 54	N.A.	..	10

(Concluded)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART B

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

The all India census publications taken out by the Government of India contain data only down to the level of a district or police stations. As this does not meet the ever increasing hunger for data relating to the smaller units, it was decided in 1951 that the data to the level of village was required to be provided. So, for the first time, the District Census Handbooks were compiled and printed for each district to provide villagewise information. In 1961, the process was continued and enlarged when information on amenities available in each Block or village, such as communications, drinking water, education, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, and the different categories of workers, were incorporated in the District Census Handbooks. The Village Directories also provided areas of each village whenever the area figures were available through cadastral survey. The handbooks gave number of literate persons in each village. The 1971 Census provides all these with a still enlarged scope.

1. *Town*

For the purpose of the 1971 Census, town means a place having a municipality or a town committee, or a cantonment and any other area having the following urban characteristics.

(i) The population is not less than 5,000.
(ii) The density is not less than 1,000 per sq. mile.
(iii) The adult male population is non-agricultural livelihood is atleast 75 p.c. of the total male population.

Though all these did not apply to the growing district and subdivisional headquarters of Arunachal Pradesh, three district headquarters towns, namely Bomdila, Along and Tezu and one subdivisional headquarters town, namely, Pasighat, were treated as urban because of their pronounced urban characteristics.

2. *Village*

A village is a collection of houses with a more or less defined boundary which is recognised as a village according to customs and traditions. The hamlets of a village are included in the main village. Village having one or more groups of habitations is treated as an inhabited village and a village with no habitation is treated as an uninhabited village.

3. *Census house*

A 'Census house' is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

4. *Household*

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

This is an universally accepted definition and this has been accepted for Arunachal Pradesh with slight variations whenever necessary so long it did not vitiate the concept materially. (Please see NEFA Census Circular No. 8 reproduced as Appendix VII).

5. *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

Please see NEFA Census Circular No. 15 reproduced as Appendix VIII).

6. *Houseless persons*

They are the people who have no houses to live in and stay in pavements or open places.

7. *Institutional population*

They are the inmates of institution like hostels, jails, asylums etc.

8. *Worker*

The workers are persons whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by their physical, or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

9. *Non-worker*

They are persons who are either not doing any work or who do some work but do not earn an income. This definition covers all persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work and even if such persons participated in some other work it was not to the same extent as a whole-time worker. Part-time students were treated in the similar manner.

10. *Cultivator*

Persons who are engaged in cultivation by themselves or by supervision or direction in ones' capacity as owner or lessees of land held from Government or as tenants of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

11. *Agricultural labourer*

Persons who work in another persons land for wages in money, kind or share were regarded as agricultural labourers. There is no risk involved with them and they work as wage earners. They have no right of lease or contract on land on which they work.

12. *Household Industry*

A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in the urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

The Primary Census Abstract (P.C.A.)

The data is presented circle-wise for villages and then for towns. In the P.C.A., the villages have been arranged according to the descending order of location code numbers assigned to the villages within the circle.

Under Col. 3, the area figures for village and towns could not be provided as no such data are available.

Under Cols. 4-5, number of occupied houses and households have been provided.

Cols. 6 to 14 have provided total population with male and female break-ups, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, literate and educated persons with male and female break-ups.

Cols. 15 to 36 have shown workers under broad categories with male and female break-ups and Col. 37 and 38 show the non-workers under male and female break-ups.

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

TIRAP

Sl. No.	District/Subdivision/ Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Occupied residential houses	No. of Households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TIRAP DISTRICT ..		Total	6,807·0	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696
		Rural	N.A.	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 KHONSA SUBDIVISION	..	Total	N.A.	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409
		Rural	N.A.	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khonsa	.. ..	Total	N.A.	2,836	3,150	15,781	8,524	7,257
		Rural	N.A.	2,836	3,150	15,781	8,524	7,257
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laju	.. ..	Total	N.A.	1,382	1,446	6,274	3,133	3,141
		Rural	N.A.	1,382	1,446	6,274	3,133	3,141
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Changlang	.. ..	Total	N.A.	2,087	2,313	11,735	5,942	5,793
		Rural	N.A.	2,087	2,313	11,735	5,942	5,793
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nampong	.. ..	Total	N.A.	995	1,174	5,696	3,544	2,152
		Rural	N.A.	995	1,174	5,696	3,544	2,152
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijoynagar	.. ..	Total	N.A.	369	403	1,833	1,026	807
		Rural	N.A.	369	403	1,833	1,026	807
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deban	.. ..	Total	N.A.	710	748	3,997	2,211	1,786
		Rural	N.A.	710	748	3,997	2,211	1,786
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miao	.. ..	Total	N.A.	2,368	2,531	12,910	6,851	6,059
		Rural	N.A.	2,368	2,531	12,910	6,851	6,059
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bordumsa	.. ..	Total	N.A.	456	466	2,610	1,387	1,223
		Rural	N.A.	456	466	2,610	1,387	1,223
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manmao	.. ..	Total	N.A.	424	521	2,693	1,395	1,298
		Rural	N.A.	424	521	2,693	1,395	1,298
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
Namsang	.. ..	Total	N.A.	983	1,054	4,297	2,404	1,893
		Rural	N.A.	983	1,054	4,297	2,404	1,893
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	..	Total	N.A.	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287
		Rural	N.A.	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanubari	.. ..	Total	N.A.	951	980	6,027	3,030	2,997
		Rural	N.A.	951	980	6,027	3,030	2,997
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niausa	.. ..	Total	N.A.	1,401	1,634	9,103	4,844	4,259
		Rural	N.A.	1,401	1,634	9,103	4,844	4,259
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pongchou	.. ..	Total	N.A.	1,143	1,181	8,114	4,192	3,922
		Rural	N.A.	1,143	1,181	8,114	4,192	3,922
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wakka	.. ..	Total	N.A.	1,015	1,096	6,400	3,291	3,109
		Rural	N.A.	1,015	1,096	6,400	3,291	3,109
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	68,845	34,493	34,352	10,939	9,351	1,588
..	..	..	68,845	34,493	34,352	10,939	9,351	1,588
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	40,186	19,908	20,278	10,027	8,509	1,518
..	..	..	40,186	19,908	20,278	10,027	8,509	1,518
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13,120	6,536	6,584	1,877	1,577	300
..	..	..	13,120	6,536	6,584	1,877	1,577	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,096	2,985	3,111	291	281	10
..	..	..	6,096	2,985	3,111	291	281	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9,425	4,559	4,866	1,696	1,395	301
..	..	..	9,425	4,559	4,866	1,696	1,395	301
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,465	1,221	1,244	2,135	1,773	362
..	..	..	2,465	1,221	1,244	2,135	1,773	362
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	938	495	443	592	436	156
..	..	..	938	495	443	592	436	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	27	27	..	475	430	45
..	..	..	27	27	..	475	430	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,132	576	556	1,407	1,217	190
..	..	..	1,132	576	556	1,407	1,217	190
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,237	619	618	382	373	9
..	..	..	1,237	619	618	382	373	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,452	1,213	1,239	487	434	53
..	..	..	2,452	1,213	1,239	487	434	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,294	1,677	1,617	685	593	92
..	..	..	3,294	1,677	1,617	685	593	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	28,659	14,585	14,074	912	842	70
..	..	..	28,659	14,585	14,074	912	842	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,934	2,966	2,968	190	178	12
..	..	..	5,934	2,966	2,968	190	178	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8,450	4,353	4,097	497	447	50
..	..	..	8,450	4,353	4,097	497	447	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7,958	4,057	3,901	151	144	7
..	..	..	7,958	4,057	3,901	151	144	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,317	3,209	3,108	74	73	1
..	..	..	6,317	3,209	3,108	74	73	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

TIRAP

Sl. No.	District/Subdivision/ Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS					
			Total workers (I—IX)			I Cultivators		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24
	TIRAP DISTRICT ..	Total	53,053	30,999	22,054	44,475	22,837	21,638
		Rural	53,053	30,999	22,054	44,475	22,837	21,638
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	KHONSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	35,569	21,673	13,896	27,864	14,358	13,506
		Rural	35,569	21,673	13,896	27,864	14,358	13,506
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonsa	Total	9,186	5,220	3,966	7,351	3,416	3,935
		Rural	9,186	5,220	3,966	7,351	3,416	3,935
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laju	Total	3,468	1,762	1,706	3,292	1,589	1,703
		Rural	3,468	1,762	1,706	3,292	1,589	1,703
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Changlang	Total	6,482	3,419	3,063	5,521	2,520	3,001
		Rural	6,482	3,419	3,063	5,521	2,520	3,001
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nampong	Total	3,255	2,517	738	1,332	620	712
		Rural	3,255	2,517	738	1,332	620	712
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijoynagar	Total	843	561	282	562	281	281
		Rural	843	561	282	562	281	281
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deban	Total	1,888	1,354	534	1,365	858	507
		Rural	1,888	1,354	534	1,365	858	507
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miao	Total	5,557	3,907	1,650	4,624	3,150	1,474
		Rural	5,557	3,907	1,650	4,624	3,150	1,474
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bordumsa	Total	1,341	747	594	1,153	577	576
		Rural	1,341	747	594	1,153	577	576
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manmao	Total	1,481	809	672	1,288	621	667
		Rural	1,481	809	672	1,288	621	667
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Namsang	Total	2,068	1,377	691	1,376	726	650
		Rural	2,068	1,377	691	1,376	726	650
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	NIAUSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	17,484	9,326	8,158	16,611	8,479	8,132
		Rural	17,484	9,326	8,158	16,611	8,479	8,132
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanubari	Total	3,370	1,720	1,650	3,290	1,640	1,650
		Rural	3,370	1,720	1,650	3,290	1,640	1,650
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Niausa	Total	5,445	3,081	2,364	4,908	2,562	2,346
		Rural	5,445	3,081	2,364	4,908	2,562	2,346
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pongchou	Total	4,615	2,385	2,230	4,448	2,225	2,223
		Rural	4,615	2,385	2,230	4,448	2,225	2,223
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakka	Total	4,054	2,140	1,914	3,965	2,052	1,913
		Rural	4,054	2,140	1,914	3,965	2,052	1,913
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

DISTRICT

WORKERS								
II Agricultural labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			IV Mining and Quarrying		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
375	267	108	2	2	..	..	..	..
375	267	108	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	252	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
357	252	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	57	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	57	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	70	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	70	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	67	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	67	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	15	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
18	15	3	2	2		..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
15	12	3	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

TIRAP

Sl. No.	District/Sub division/ Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS								
			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs						VI Constructions		
			(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry					
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	TIRAP DISTRICT ..	Total	68	41	27	5	5	2	2	2	..
		Rural	68	41	27	5	5	2	2	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	KHONSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	66	40	26	5	5	..	2	2	..
		Rural	66	40	26	5	5	..	2	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khonsa	Total	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laju	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Changlang	Total	7	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Rural	7	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nampong	Total	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijoynagar	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deban	Total	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miao	Total	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	21	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bordumsa	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Manmao	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Namsang	Total	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		Rural	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	NIAUSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanubari	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Niausa	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pongchou	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	W-akka	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

DISTRICT

WORKERS											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
Trade & Commerce			Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
29	27	2	5	5	..	8,092	7,813	279	44,417	20,775	23,642
29	27	2	5	5	..	8,092	7,813	279	44,417	20,775	23,642
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	16	..	5	5	..	7,254	6,995	259	32,257	14,744	17,513
16	16	..	5	5	..	7,254	6,995	259	32,257	14,744	17,513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	5	..	1,819	1,794	25	6,595	3,304	3,291
..	..	..	5	5	..	1,819	1,794	25	6,595	3,304	3,291
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	168	168	..	2,806	1,371	1,435
..	..	..	..	..	..	168	168	..	2,806	1,371	1,435
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	903	870	33	5,253	2,523	2,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	903	870	33	5,253	2,523	2,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	..	..	..	1,860	1,841	19	2,441	1,027	1,414
15	15	..	..	..	..	1,860	1,841	19	2,441	1,027	1,414
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	280	279	1	990	465	525
..	..	..	..	..	..	280	279	1	990	465	525
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	442	439	3	2,109	857	1,252
..	..	..	..	..	..	442	439	3	2,109	857	1,252
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	809	676	133	7,353	2,944	4,409
..	..	..	..	..	..	809	676	133	7,353	2,944	4,409
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	103	2	1,269	640	629
..	..	..	..	..	..	105	103	2	1,269	640	629
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	183	181	2	1,212	586	626
..	..	..	..	..	..	183	181	2	1,212	586	626
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	685	644	41	2,229	1,027	1,202
1	1	..	..	..	..	685	644	41	2,229	1,027	1,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	11	2	..	..	..	838	818	20	12,160	6,031	6,129
13	11	2	..	..	..	838	818	20	12,160	6,031	6,129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	77	77	..	2,657	1,310	1,347
2	2	..	..	..	..	77	77	..	2,657	1,310	1,347
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	7	2	..	..	..	527	512	15	3,658	1,763	1,895
9	7	2	..	..	..	527	512	15	3,658	1,763	1,895
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	148	144	4	3,499	1,807	1,692
2	2	..	..	..	..	148	144	4	3,499	1,807	1,692
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	86	85	1	2,346	1,151	1,195
..	..	..	..	..	..	86	85	1	2,346	1,151	1,195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Concluded)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
							Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
		TIRAP DISTRICT ..	Total	6,907·0	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696
			Rural	N.A.	17,120	18,697	97,470	51,774	45,696
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KHONSA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	N.A.	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409
			Rural	N.A.	12,610	13,806	67,826	36,417	31,409
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5/5	Total of Khonsa Circle	Rural	N.A.	2,836	3,160	15,781	8,524	7,257
1	5/5/1	Kola Gaon		N.A.	69	69	457	213	244
2	5/5/2	Katang		N.A.	32	57	311	159	152
3	5/5/3	Lainwang		N.A.	42	43	262	132	130
4	5/5/4	Kaimai		N.A.	154	167	785	381	404
5	5/5/5	Laptang		N.A.	77	77	374	173	201
6	5/5/6	Borduria		N.A.	181	203	855	413	442
7	5/5/7	Paniduria		N.A.	79	79	406	202	204
8	5/5/8	Longo		N.A.	34	42	222	120	102
9	5/5/9	Chasa		N.A.	85	91	560	299	261
10	5/5/10	Bera		N.A.	48	54	236	119	117
11	5/5/11	Tupi		N.A.	92	102	487	267	220
12	5/5/12	Lapnan		N.A.	90	98	503	243	260
13	5/5/13	Noksa		N.A.	67	68	330	168	162
14	5/5/14	Luthong		N.A.	28	31	135	69	66
15	5/5/15	Khonsa		N.A.	56	61	343	165	178
16	5/5/16	Kheti		N.A.	111	111	629	307	322
17	5/5/17	Thingsa		N.A.	73	73	463	232	231
18	5/5/18	Khela		N.A.	67	68	293	151	142
19	5/5/19	Bunting		N.A.	42	42	253	147	106
20	5/5/20	Pullong		N.A.	35	35	179	85	94
21	5/5/21	Kapu		N.A.	67	74	310	172	138
22	5/5/22	Dadam		N.A.	179	179	1,129	550	579
23	5/5/23	Chinkoi		N.A.	79	79	479	255	224
24	5/5/24	Kothin		N.A.	75	81	563	261	302
25	5/5/25	Hukan		N.A.	62	62	341	157	184
26	5/5/26	Moktowa		N.A.	127	127	791	375	416
27	5/5/27	Laho		N.A.	155	169	860	443	417
28	5/5/28	Wathin		N.A.	28	29	158	81	77
29	5/5/29	Lamsa		N.A.	53	58	303	153	150
30	5/5/30	Longbow		N.A.	21	21	85	43	42
31	5/5/31	Khowathong		N.A.	14	15	86	43	43
32	5/5/32	Khonsa (H.Q.)		N.A.	485	656	2,514	1,883	631
33	5/5/33	Bagapani Check Post ..		N.A.	19	19	59	46	13
34	5/5/34	Jungli Camp		N.A.	10	10	20	17	3

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	34,493	34,352	9,351	1,588	30,999	22,054	22,837	21,638	267	108
..	..	34,493	34,352	9,351	1,588	30,999	22,054	22,837	21,638	267	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19,908	20,278	8,509	1,518	21,673	13,896	14,358	13,506	252	105
..	..	19,908	20,278	8,509	1,518	21,673	13,896	14,358	13,506	252	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6,536	6,584	1,577	300	5,220	3,966	3,416	3,935	4	3
..	..	210	244	39	..	116	138	113	138	..	..
..	..	143	145	14	2	85	93	75	93	..	..
..	..	131	130	6	..	65	68	64	68	..	..
..	..	379	404	85	5	201	260	195	260	..	..
..	..	169	199	12	1	89	122	84	122	..	..
..	..	400	436	74	15	226	281	202	275	4	1
..	..	196	201	8	2	106	120	101	120	..	..
..	..	117	102	6	..	63	63	55	63	..	..
..	..	298	261	3	..	147	123	146	123	..	..
..	..	113	117	2	..	69	70	62	70	..	..
..	..	217	218	39	1	152	105	77	105	..	..
..	..	242	256	2	3	150	150	104	147	..	..
..	..	165	162	21	2	103	106	95	104	..	..
..	..	69	66	..	..	40	43	30	43	..	..
..	..	164	177	60	11	87	98	79	97	..	..
..	..	306	322	12	..	177	198	176	197	..	1
..	..	230	231	30	..	109	140	104	140	..	..
..	..	138	134	15	2	100	83	87	83	..	..
..	..	130	106	20	1	78	52	61	52	..	..
..	..	77	91	7	2	48	50	43	48	..	..
..	..	154	137	13	1	107	92	91	92	..	..
..	..	549	579	17	1	340	349	336	349	..	..
..	..	254	224	32	..	153	151	152	150	..	1
..	..	261	302	..	..	152	142	152	142	..	..
..	..	156	184	17	..	95	144	94	144	..	..
..	..	374	416	24	..	220	280	219	280	..	..
..	..	442	417	12	..	261	251	259	251	..	..
..	..	80	77	16	..	38	41	37	41	..	..
..	..	143	144	20	2	86	87	75	86	..	..
..	..	43	42	..	..	24	28	24	28	..	..
..	..	43	43	..	..	24	24	24	24	..	..
..	..	140	17	952	249	1,451	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	13	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village		WORKERS							
				III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
								(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		TIRAP DISTRICT ..	Total	2	..	..	..	41	27	5	..
			Rural	2	..	..	..	41	27	5	..
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		KHONSA SUBDIVISION	Total	..	..	..	..	40	26	5	..
			Rural	..	..	..	..	40	26	5	..
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5/5	Total of Khonsa Circle	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
1	5/5/1	Kola Gaon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/5/2	Katang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/5/3	Lainwang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/5/4	Kaimai		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/5/5	Laptang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/5/6	Borduria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/5/7	Paniduria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/5/8	Longo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/5/9	Chasa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/5/10	Bera		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/5/11	Tupi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/5/12	Lapnan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/5/13	Noksa		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
14	5/5/14	Luthong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/5/15	Khonsa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/5/16	Kheti		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/5/17	Thingsa		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18	5/5/18	Khela		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/5/19	Bunting		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5/5/20	Pullong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5/5/21	Kapu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	5/5/22	Dadam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	5/5/23	Chinkoi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5/5/24	Kothin		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	5/5/25	Hukan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	5/5/26	Moktowa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	5/5/27	Laho		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	5/5/28	Wathin		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	5/5/29	Lamsa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5/5/30	Longbow		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	5/5/31	Khowathong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	5/5/32	Khonsa (H.Q.)		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
33	5/5/33	Bagapani Check Post ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	5/5/34	Jungli Camp		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
2	..	27	2	5	..	7,813	279	20,775	23,642
2	..	27	2	5	..	7,813	279	20,775	23,642
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	16	..	5	..	6,995	259	14,744	17,513
2	..	16	..	5	..	6,995	259	14,744	17,513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	1,794	25	3,304	3,291
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	97	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	74	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	180	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	84	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	187	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	96	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	57	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	152	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	50	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	115	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	93	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	65	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	29	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	78	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	130	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	123	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	51	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	69	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	37	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	65	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	210	230
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	102	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	160
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	62	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	155	136
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	182	166
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	67	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
..	..	..	..	5	..	1,446	13	432	617
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	5	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	3

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/6	Totol of Laju Circle Rural	N.A.	1,382	1,446	6,274	3,133	3,141
1	5/6/1	Laju	N.A.	372	387	1,438	674	764
2	5/6/2	Upper Chinhan	N.A.	17	17	78	40	38
3	5/6/3	Lower Chinhan	N.A.	102	102	458	196	26
4	5/6/4	Noglo	N.A.	119	119	524	243	281
5	5/6/5	Kothung (New)	N.A.	45	45	234	122	112
6	5/6/6	Nongna	N.A.	56	61	321	158	163
7	5/6/7	Thunjang	N.A.	22	28	128	79	49
8	5/6/8	Motongsa	N.A.	14	14	60	28	32
9	5/6/9	Kothung (Old)	N.A.	74	74	347	188	159
10	5/6/10	Changra	N.A.	27	27	131	70	61
11	5/6/11	Tutnu	N.A.	96	97	520	257	263
12	5/6/12	Kolam	N.A.	112	112	623	314	309
13	5/6/13	Sanliam	N.A.	17	17	62	27	35
14	5/6/14	Pongkong	N.A.	32	34	140	67	73
15	5/6/15	Longliam	N.A.	117	127	477	244	233
16	5/6/16	Raho	N.A.	46	52	188	98	90
17	5/6/17	Lower Sinu	N.A.	34	36	163	83	80
18	5/6/18	Upper Sinu	N.A.	10	12	37	15	22
19	5/6/19	Phusa	N.A.	36	37	173	90	83
20	5/6/20	La'u (H.Q)	N.A.	34	48	172	140	32

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	2,985	3,111	281	10	1,762	1,706	1,589	1,703	3	3
..	..	674	764	34	..	397	447	390	447	..	..
..	..	40	38	..	..	15	17	15	17	..	..
..	..	195	262	17	..	104	159	100	156	3	3
..	..	243	281	1	..	111	132	110	132	..	..
..	..	121	112	16	..	78	73	75	73	..	..
..	..	157	163	23	..	91	98	90	98	..	..
..	..	56	49	21	..	56	30	32	30	..	..
..	..	28	32	1	..	16	20	16	20	..	..
..	..	188	159	23	..	97	103	97	103	..	..
..	..	70	61	2	..	28	26	28	26	..	..
..	..	256	263	36	..	113	102	111	102	..	..
..	..	312	309	18	..	130	112	128	112	..	..
..	..	27	35	..	..	21	26	21	26	..	..
..	..	67	73	1	..	46	48	43	48	..	..
..	..	244	233	..	..	182	157	182	157	..	..
..	..	97	90	9	..	71	71	70	71	..	..
..	..	83	80	..	..	39	41	39	41	..	..
..	..	15	22	..	..	9	13	9	13	..	..
..	..	90	83	..	..	34	31	33	31	..	..
..	..	22	2	79	10	124	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		VI	
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/6	Total of Laju Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	5/6/1	Laju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/6/2	Upper-Chinhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/6/3	Lower Chinhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/6/4	Noglo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/6/5	Kothung (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/6/6	Nongna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/6/7	Thunjang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/6/8	Motongsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/6/9	Kothung (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/6/10	Changra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/6/11	Tutnu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/6/12	Kolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/6/13	Sanliam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5/6/14	Pongkong	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
15	5/6/15	Longliam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/6/16	Raho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/6/17	Lower Sinu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/6/18	Upper Sinu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/6/19	Phusa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5/6/20	Laju (H.Q)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	1,371	1,435
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	277	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	92	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	132	149
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	23	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	144	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	184	197
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	16	32

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupiedresi-dential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/9	Total of Changlang Circle Rural	N.A.	2,087	2,313	11,735	5,942	5,793
1	5/9/1	Khonka	N.A.	10	10	52	28	24
2	5/9/2	Thamyang	N.A.	37	37	160	80	80
3	5/9/3	Kuthung	N.A.	31	35	176	100	76
4	5/9/4	Longpha	N.A.	26	27	145	67	78
5	5/9/5	Hasseng	N.A.	15	15	79	44	35
6	5/9/6	Yumchum	N.A.	18	23	120	59	61
7	5/9/7	Yumchum Ponthai	N.A.	5	6	27	16	11
8	5/9/8	Phaniak	N.A.	12	18	92	45	47
9	5/9/9	Rangban	N.A.	19	19	94	45	49
10	5/9/10	Phonsak	N.A.	23	25	125	61	64
11	5/9/11	Longkom	N.A.	19	22	79	41	38
12	5/9/12	Samlam	N.A.	5	5	25	13	12
13	5/9/13	Ranglum	N.A.	31	39	187	120	67
14	5/9/14	Kangkho	N.A.	25	28	108	53	55
15	5/9/15	Longtom	N.A.	5	5	44	18	26
16	5/9/16	Rangkatu (Old)	N.A.	29	29	278	136	142
17	5/9/17	Rangkatu (New)	N.A.	36	36	312	144	168
18	5/9/18	Kantang	N.A.	13	13	75	34	41
19	5/9/19	Lunglung	N.A.	19	19	115	56	59
20	5/9/20	Changlang	N.A.	71	81	416	186	230
21	5/9/21	Saching	N..A	74	90	474	230	244
22	5/9/22	Chingsa	N.A.	49	61	310	161	149
23	5/9/23	Bubang	N.A.	35	38	214	104	110
24	5/9/24	Makantong	N.A.	66	71	369	160	209
25	5/9/25	Longkey	N.A.	74	82	441	197	244
26	5/9/26	Khimiyong	N.A.	81	84	457	221	236
27	5/9/27	Wabang	N.A.	8	8	50	24	26
28	5/9/28	Sonkhue Havi	N.A.	37	44	225	120	105
29	5/9/29	Longsang	N.A.	41	41	218	94	124
30	5/9/30	Rokang Havi	N.A.	29	29	176	71	105
31	5/9/31	Jongji Havi	N.A.	55	55	342	162	180
32	5/9/32	Panlom	N.A.	21	21	103	53	50
33	5/9/33	Ranghill	N.A.	34	44	234	125	109
34	5/9/34	Kangkhu	N.A.	39	39	241	117	124
35	5/9/35	Lungpang	N.A.	189	201	767	354	413
36	5/9/36	Penyeng	N.A.	17	19	105	47	58
37	5/9/37	Khoohep	N.A.	31	31	245	110	135
38	5/9/38	Ngarong	N.A.	4	4	26	12	14
39	5/9/39	Longlom	N.A.	19	20	117	57	60
40	5/9/40	Longram	N.A.	25	26	164	80	84
41	5/9/41	Thamlom	N.A.	55	57	299	144	155
42	5/9/42	Watton	N.A.	32	33	160	90	70

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	4,559	4,866	1,395	301	3,419	3,063	2,520	3,001	24	24
..	..	28	24	1	..	14	11	13	11	..	..
..	..	80	80	3	..	45	59	45	59	..	..
..	..	99	76	2	..	56	46	53	46	1	..
..	..	67	78	..	..	44	49	44	49	..	..
..	..	44	35	..	..	23	23	23	23	..	..
..	..	58	61	12	6	30	32	26	32	..	..
..	..	9	10	1	2	11	3	5	3	..	..
..	..	35	42	12	1	28	27	19	27	..	..
..	..	45	49	2	..	28	24	25	24	..	..
..	..	61	64	1	..	33	37	33	37	..	..
..	..	41	38	3	..	21	25	21	25	..	..
..	..	13	12	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	71	67	60	..	88	31	33	31	..	..
..	..	53	55	12	..	35	37	33	37	..	..
..	..	18	26	..	..	11	11	11	11	..	..
..	..	134	142	22	..	65	81	62	81	..	..
..	..	143	165	25	17	76	93	74	92	..	..
..	..	34	41	2	..	17	21	17	21	..	..
..	..	56	59	..	..	33	30	29	30	..	..
..	..	180	227	36	19	102	115	84	111	1	..
..	..	229	244	25	1	109	139	108	139	..	..
..	..	125	143	58	7	100	87	63	87	..	..
..	..	104	110	3	..	56	55	44	55	1	..
..	..	159	209	24	3	83	126	82	126	..	..
..	..	197	244	18	2	107	136	107	136	..	..
..	..	220	236	39	5	124	151	122	151	..	..
..	..	24	26	2	..	15	13	15	13	..	..
..	..	78	103	34	8	88	72	46	72	..	..
..	..	93	124	22	9	53	67	52	67	..	..
..	..	71	105	12	..	47	65	47	65	..	..
..	..	162	180	8	..	110	130	110	180	..	..
..	..	53	50	7	..	29	30	29	30	..	..
..	..	97	109	33	..	86	70	57	70	..	..
..	..	116	124	21	5	67	58	66	58	..	..
..	..	4	3	42	19	191	204	145	180	19	24
..	..	47	58	1	..	23	29	23	29	..	..
..	..	110	135	17	..	54	62	53	62	..	..
..	..	12	14	..	..	10	5	10	5	..	..
..	..	57	60	1	..	29	30	29	30	..	..
..	..	80	84	5	..	38	45	38	45	..	..
..	..	144	155	5	1	85	90	85	90	..	..
..	..	90	70	9	..	45	41	45	40	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43	5/9/43	Sohe	N.A.	15	16	91	35	56
44	5/9/44	Yanman	N.A.	75	84	358	174	184
45	5/9/45	Ynkhi	N.A.	14	14	103	53	50
46	5/9/46	Saban (I & II)	N.A.	95	96	636	328	308
47	5/9/47	Jongrom	N.A.	25	25	142	68	74
48	5/9/48	Yankan	N.A.	25	25	153	75	78
49	5/9/49	13th Mile T.R. Camp ..	N.A.	91	96	313	149	164
50	5/9/50	Changlang (H.Q)	N.A.	256	340	1,363	923	440
51	5/9/51	Salang	N.A.	24	24	121	53	68
52	5/9/53	Namdang Forest Camp ..	N.A.	3	3	9	5	4

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	35	56	7	2	16	33	16	33	..	..
..	..	173	184	19	..	91	109	87	109	..	..
..	..	53	50	3	..	27	25	27	25	..	..
..	..	315	298	39	4	166	164	155	164	..	..
..	..	67	74	4	..	36	40	35	40	..	..
..	..	71	77	10	3	41	38	38	38	1	..
..	..	..	..	74	38	96	98	75	98	..	..
..	..	251	122	652	148	597	53	26	21	1	..
..	..	53	68	4	..	29	34	28	34	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/9	Total of Changlang Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	..
1	5/9/1	Khonka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/9/2	Thamyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/9/3	Kuthung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/9/4	Longpha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/9/5	Hasseng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/9/6	Yumchum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	5/9/7	Yumchum Ponthai	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	5/9/8	Phaniak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/9/9	Rangban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/9/10	Phonsak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/9/11	Longkom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/9/12	Samlam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/9/13	Ranglum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	5/9/14	Kangkho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/9/15	Longtom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/9/16	Rangkatu (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/9/17	Rangkatu (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/9/18	Kantang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/9/19	Lunglung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5/9/20	Changlang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5/9/21	Saching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	5/9/22	Chingsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	5/9/23	Bubang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5/9/24	Makantong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	5/9/25	Longkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	5/9/26	Khimiyong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	5/9/27	Wabang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	5/9/28	Sonkhue Havi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	5/9/29	Longsang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5/9/30	Rokang Havi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	5/9/31	Jongji Havi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	5/9/32	Panlom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	5/9/33	Ranghill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	5/9/34	Kangkhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	5/9/35	Lungpang	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
36	5/9/36	Penyeng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	5/9/37	Khochep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	5/9/38	Ngarong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	5/9/39	Longlom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	5/9/40	Longram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	5/9/41	Thamlom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	5/9/42	Watton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	870	33	2,523	2,730
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	44	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	29	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	17	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	32	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	71	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	68	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	84	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	121	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	61	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	48	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	77	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	97	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	32	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	39	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	163	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	29

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
33	5/9/43	Sohe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	5/9/44	Yanman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	5/9/45	Yukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	5/9/46	Saban (I & II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	5/9/47	Jongrom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	5/9/48	Yankan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	5/9/49	13th Mile T. R. Camp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	5/9/50	Changlang (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
51	5/9/51	Salang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	5/9/53	Namdang Forest Camp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	83	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	162	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	.	53	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	570	27	326	387
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4

(Continued)

LB(D)8DCOShillong—10

URBAN/BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/12	Total of Nampong Circle Rural	N.A.	995	1,174	5,696	3,544	2,152
1	5/12/1	Tempam	N.A.	22	23	145	70	75
2	5/12/2	Changlai	N.A.	21	28	133	75	58
3	5/12/3	Lungpang	N.A.	30	35	203	119	84
4	5/12/4	Tikhakputak	N.A.	30	32	189	106	83
5	5/12/5	Maju & Harnputak ..	N.A.	10	10	56	31	25
6	5/12/6	Mossang Putak	N.A.	13	14	68	27	41
7	5/12/7	Motongsa	N.A.	12	12	71	31	40
8	5/12/8	Longchong	N.A.	12	12	75	38	37
9	5/12/9	Longpan	N.A.	6	6	40	24	16
10	5/12/10	Wintong	N.A.	11	11	81	45	36
11	5/12/11	Rima	N.A.	16	16	93	38	55
12	5/12/12	Nongkee	N.A.	5	5	21	13	8
13	5/12/13	Matchum	N.A.	9	9	45	24	21
14	5/12/14	Nongtha	N.A.	5	5	14	7	7
15	5/12/15	Tikhak Nampong	N.A.	3	3	9	4	5
16	5/12/16	Sangwan Khamlang ..	N.A.	28	32	178	93	85
17	5/12/17	Khamkhai	N.A.	13	13	108	56	52
18	5/12/18	Namgoi	N.A.	27	27	138	60	78
19	5/12/19	Nongthe	N.A.	5	5	16	9	7
20	5/12/20	Threnkam	N.A.	10	10	62	27	35
21	5/12/21	Longvih	N.A.	9	9	84	38	46
22	5/12/22	Tikhaktaipi	N.A.	10	10	62	28	34
23	5/12/23	Lungritaipi	N.A.	19	19	98	46	52
24	5/12/24	Typong/Kavin/Hongkap ..	N.A.	42	42	208	90	118
25	5/12/25	Namkukan	N.A.	9	11	25	12	13
26	5/12/27	Tikhak/Khamlang ..	N.A.	14	14	70	32	38
27	5/12/28	Nampong (H.Q.)	N.A.	151	151	656	446	210
28	5/12/29	Jairampur	N.A.	441	598	2,670	1,918	752
29	5/12/33	Hayakkan	N.A.	12	12	78	37	41

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	1,221	1,244	1,773	362	2,517	738	620	712	18	7
..	..	70	75	1	..	44	46	44	46	..	..
..	..	45	58	32	..	63	42	33	42	..	..
..	..	83	78	46	7	84	45	46	45	..	..
..	..	103	83	18	2	49	56	42	54	..	2
..	..	31	25	..	..	20	16	20	16	..	..
..	..	27	41	..	..	17	19	17	19	.	..
..	..	31	40	2	..	17	25	17	25	..	..
..	..	38	37	3	..	21	23	21	23	..	..
..	..	24	16	..	..	13	12	13	12	..	..
..	..	45	36	..	..	30	27	30	27	..	..
..	..	38	55	2	..	29	37	29	37	..	..
..	..	13	8	3	..	7	5	7	5	..	..
..	..	24	21	5	1	12	12	9	12	..	..
..	..	7	7	2	1	4	5	3	4	..	..
..	..	4	5	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	93	85	8	..	54	61	53	61	..	..
..	..	55	52	13	6	22	21	19	19	1	2
..	..	60	78	3	..	35	40	34	40	1	..
..	..	9	7	4	..	3	7	3	7	..	..
..	..	21	31	1	..	21	17	16	15	4	2
..	..	38	46	3	1	26	30	26	30	..	..
..	..	28	34	6	..	16	18	16	18	..	..
..	..	46	52	2	..	18	23	18	23	..	..
..	..	90	118	31	13	56	62	49	62	2	..
..	..	2	4	6	1	12	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	32	38	2	..	23	25	23	25	..	..
..	..	106	73	246	70	330	22	8	17	3	..
..	..	21	..	1,327	259	1,469	14	..	..	7	1
..	..	37	41	7	1	18	21	18	21	..	..

continued

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/12	Total of Nampong Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
1	5/12/1	Tempam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/12/2	Changlai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/12/3	Lungpang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/12/4	Tikhakutak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/12/5	Maju & Haruputak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/12/6	Mossang Putak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/12/7	Motongsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/12/8	Longchong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/12/9	Longpan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/12/10	Wintong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/12/11	Rima	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/12/12	Nongkee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/12/13	Matchum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5/12/14	Nongtha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/12/15	Tikhak-Nampong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/12/16	Sangwan Khamlang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/12/17	Khamkhai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/12/18	Namgoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/12/19	Nongthe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5/12/20	Therenkam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5/12/21	Longvih	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	5/12/22	Tikhaktaipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	5/12/23	Lungritaipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5/12/24	Typong/Kavin/Hongkap ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	5/12/25	Namkukan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	5/12/27	Tikhak/Khamlang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	5/12/28	Nampong (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
28	5/12/29	Jairampur	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
29	5/12/33	Hayakkan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-Workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	15	..	..	..	1,841	19	1,027	1,414
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	12	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	35	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	57	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	34	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	34	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13
..	..	15	..	..	..	302	5	116	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,441	13	449	738
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGE WISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/8	Total of Vijoynagar Circle Rural	N.A.	369	403	1,833	1,026	807
1	5/8/1	Gandhigram	N.A.	150	158	885	457	428
2	5/8/2	Doghargaon	N.A.	24	30	122	73	49
3	5/8/3	Chidudi	N.A.	20	21	81	45	36
4	5/8/4	Phaparbari	N.A.	36	36	159	83	76
5	5/8/5	Anchidudi	N.A.	13	17	55	34	21
6	5/8/6	Vijoynagar (H.Q.)	N.A.	59	63	257	179	78
7	5/8/7	Gouri Gaon	N.A.	7	7	24	18	6
8	5/8/8	Maz Gaon	N.A.	34	42	138	74	64
9	5/8/9	Topi Hill	N.A.	12	14	44	26	18
10	5/8/10	Chargaon	N.A.	14	15	68	37	31

(Continued.)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	495	443	436	156	561	282	281	281	..	..
..	..	451	428	163	87	223	211	210	211	..	..
..	..	..	..	37	12	36	..	8	..	..	—
..	..	..	..	24	6	22	15	15	15	..	—
..	..	..	..	46	15	44	..	9	..	..	—
..	...	2	..	9	3	21	8	5	8	—	—
..	...	42	15	85	19	131	1	7	..	—	—
..	...	...	..	12	1	12	—	2	—	..	—
..	...	...	..	31	5	36	26	11	26	—	—
..	...	..	..	12	..	14	8	4	8	—	—
..	...	..	..	17	8	22	13	10	13	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/8	Total of Vijoynagar Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1.	5/8/1	Gandhigram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	5/8/2	Doghargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	5/8/3	Chidud	.	.		..	..	..	..	..
	5/8/4	Phaparbari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	5/8/5	Anchidudi	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	5/8/6	Vijoynagar (H.Q.)	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	5/8/7	Gouri Gaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/8/8	Maz Gaon	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	5/8/9	Topi Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/8/10	Chargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	279	1	465	525
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	234	217
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	37	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	23	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	39	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	13	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	124	1	48	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	38	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	12	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15	18

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/14	Total of Deban Circle Rural	N.A.	710	748	3,997	2,211	1,786
1	5/14/1	Deban (H.Q.)	N.A.	54	83	203	130	73
2	5/14/2	Sundarpur	N.A.	39	39	206	105	101
3	5/14/3	Sumangal	N.A.	15	15	66	39	27
4	5/14/4	Sintola	N.A.	46	46	308	260	48
5	5/14/5	Buddhisatta	N.A.	56	56	358	239	119
6	5/14/6	Ramrajpur	N.A.	18	18	84	38	46
7	5/14/7	Jagatjyoti	N.A.	31	34	177	95	82
8	5/14/9	Devapuri	N.A.	111	111	615	316	299
9	5/14/10	Punyabhumi	N.A.	117	117	697	366	331
10	5/14/12	Udoypuri	N.A.	17	19	111	47	64
11	5/14/13	Brajapur	N.A.	66	70	349	171	178
12	5/14/14	Nandankanon	N.A.	23	23	149	66	83
13	5/14/15	Kamalapuri	N.A.	24	24	160	81	79
14	5/14/16	Anandpur	N.A.	40	40	214	110	104
15	5/14/17	Buddha Bhakti	N.A.	21	21	116	60	56
16	5/14/18	Monmohini	N.A.	32	32	184	92	92

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	27	..	430	45	1,354	534	858	507	57	16
..	..	..	..	70	9	96	1	2	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	45	29	52	1	52	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	17	1	17	1	..	..
..	..	9	..	96	3	239	12	6	2	11	10
..	..	18	..	35	..	177	43	51	43	1	..
..	..	..	..	8	1	18	3	18	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	48	3	48	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	1	174	127	173	127	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	..	196	153	196	153	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	31	31	31	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	99	97	99	97	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	38	8	25	..	13	4
..	..	..	..	17	..	46	3	26	..	20	1
..	..	..	..	14	..	49	41	49	41	..	..
..	..	..	..	25	1	31	3	22	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	23	..	43	7	43	7	..	..

(Continued.)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/14	Total of Deban Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
1	5/14/1	Deban (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/14/2	Sundarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/14/3	Sumangal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/14/4	Sintola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/14/5	Boddhisatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/14/6	Ramrajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/14/7	Joogatjyoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/14/9	Devapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/14/10	Punyabhumi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/14/12	Udoypuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/14/13	Brajapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/14/14	Nondankanon	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
13	5/14/15	Kamalapuri	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
14	5/14/16	Anandpur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/14/17	Buddha Bhakti	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
16	5/14/18	Monmohini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS								X	
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	439	3	857	1,252
..	..	..	..	..	..	91	1	34	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	222	..	21	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	62	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	47	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	142	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	85

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGE WISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
							Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/13	Total of Miao Circle	Rural	N.A.	2,368	2,531	12,010	6,851	6,059
1	5/13/1	Phup		N.A.	9	10	40	24	16
2	5/13/2	Lewang		N.A.	12	13	67	33	34
3	5/13/3	Khamuk		N.A.	4	4	24	16	8
4	5/13/4	Pisi		N.A.	12	12	58	37	21
5	5/13/5	Khagam		N.A.	15	15	95	49	46
6	5/13/6	Maithingpum		N.A.	14	18	87	42	45
7	5/13/7	Ningrang		N.A.	10	10	38	21	17
8	5/13/8	Khasang		N.A.	10	10	48	26	22
9	5/13/9	New Shampo		N.A	6	6	18	7	11
10	5/13/10	Old Shampo		N.A.	17	17	102	53	49
11	5/13/11	Namphai		N.A.	8	16	78	51	27
12	5/13/12	Nayong		N.A.	18	19	115	59	56
13	5/13/13	Sikao		N.A.	4	4	22	11	11
14	5/13/14	Miao		N.A.	6	7	43	18	25
15	5/13/15	Sompol		N.A.	37	41	282	155	127
16	5/13/16	Maitripur		N.A.	215	221	1,199	624	575
17	5/13/17	Gautampur		N.A.	168	174	914	503	411
18	5/13/18	Santipur		N.A.	159	161	879	443	436
19	5/13/19	Jyotipur		N.A.	322	322	1,842	947	895
20	5/13/20	Aboypur		N.A.	150	150	860	450	410
21	5/13/21	Dumpani		N.A.	348	348	2,026	1,032	994
22	5/13/22	Madhupur		N.A.	159	179	524	268	256
23	5/13/23	Empen		N.A.	81	103	536	300	236
24	5/13/24	Miao (H.Q.)		N.A.	144	209	699	468	231
25	5/13/25	Miao Forest Plantation	..	N.A.	29	29	158	80	78
26	5/13/26	Namphai Forest Camp	..	N.A.	32	32	155	84	71
27	5/13/27	Kharsang (Plantation)	..	N.A.	23	25	106	51	55
28	5/13/28	Namchik		N.A.	40	40	116	79	37
29	5/13/29	Songking		N.A.	18	19	129	65	64
30	5/13/31	Srirampur		N.A.	37	37	194	96	98
31	5/13/33	Maithang		N.A.	6	6	30	15	15
32	5/13/34	Longri		N.A.	4	4	17	7	10
33	5/13/35	Dep No. I, II and III	..	N.A.	172	187	912	479	433
34	5/13/37	Kutum		N.A.	22	23	141	66	75
35	5/13/38	Nongthan		N.A.	25	27	140	71	69
36	5/13/39	Khashang		N.A.	32	33	216	121	95

))) Y ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	576	556	1,217	190	3,907	1,650	3,150	1,474	70	33
..	..	20	16	..	..	14	15	10	15	4	..
..	..	31	34	1	..	19	17	14	17	3	..
..	..	10	7	..	..	9	5	7	5	2	..
..	..	13	6	1	..	28	18	20	18	7	..
..	..	14	13	..	..	31	31	30	31	..	..
..	..	37	42	4	..	28	..	25	..	..	..
..	..	20	16	2	1	11	9	10	8	1	1
..	..	26	22	8		21	..	17	..	2	..
..	..	7	11	..	..	6	1	6	1	..	..
..	..	53	49	..	..	35	31	35	31	..	..
..	..	14	21	4	..	44	..	10	..	2	..
..	..	58	56	3	2	34	31	33	31	1	..
..	..	11	11	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..
..	..	15	21	2	1	10	9	7	9	2	..
..	..	..	..	64	17	72	67	52	66	18	1
..	..	..	..	26	2	310	5	309	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	9	265	1	258	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	65	15	256	1	252	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	214	16	538	230	522	208	14	22
..	..	..	..	94	4	262	233	254	226	8	7
..	..	..	..	234	30	529	452	524	445	..	..
..	..	1	3	11	5	164	163	148	153	1	..
..	..	..	..	59	11	176	..	119	..	..	..
..	..	32	7	243	59	316	9	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	58	46	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	3	11	1	53	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30	27	30	..	..
..	..	..	..	41	5	59	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	65	64	7	3	39	37	39	37	..	..
..	..	..	..	23	3	57	49	50	41	2	2
..	..	11	14	..	..	10	6	9	6	1	..
..	..	7	10	..	..	6	2	6	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	31	..	275	..	275	..	..	..
..	..	56	61	10	1	38	44	37	44	..	..
..	..	71	69	2	1	36	36	36	36	..	
..	..	..	..	13	2	63	39	..	..	..	..

(continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry; Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/13	Total of Miao Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	11	10	..	..
1	5/13/1	Phup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/13/2	Lewang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/13/3	Khamuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/13/4	Pisi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/13/5	Khagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/13/6	Maithingpum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/13/7	Ningrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/13/8	Khasang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/13/9	New Shampo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/13/10	Old Shampo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/13/11	Namphai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/13/12	Nayong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/13/13	Sikao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5/13/14	Miao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/13/15	Sompoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/13/16	Maitripur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/13/17	Gautampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/13/18	Santipur	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
19	5/13/19	Jyotipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5/13/20	Aboypur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5/13/21	Dumpani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	5/13/22	Madhupur	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..
23	5/13/23	Empen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	5/13/24	Miao (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
25	5/13/25	Miao Forest Plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	5/13/26	Namphai Forest Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	5/13/27	Kharsang (Plantation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	5/13/28	Namchik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	5/13/29	Songking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5/13/31	Srirampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	5/13/33	Maithang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	5/13/34	Longri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	5/13/35	Dep No. I, II & III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	5/13/37	Kutum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	5/13/38	Nongtham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	5/13/39	Khashang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	676	133	2,944	4,409
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	7	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	314	570
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	238	410
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	187	435
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	409	665
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	177
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	503	542
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	104	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	124	236
..	..	..	..	..	..	307	9	152	222
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	46	22	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	53	20	31	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	23	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	59	6	20	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	39	49
..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	1	8
..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	204	433
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	63	39	58	56

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	Occupide residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
							Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/11	Total of Bordumsa Circle	Rural	N.A.	456	466	2,610	1,387	1,223
1	5/11/1	Bordumsa		N.A.	37	38	204	105	99
2	5/11/2	Giding Pathar		N.A.	42	42	262	145	117
3	511/3	Lalung		N.A.	15	15	99	53	46
4	5/11/4	Wakhetna		N.A.	17	17	122	67	55
5	5/11/5	Modoi		N.A.	11	11	36	21	15
6	5/11/6	Innao		N.A.	15	15	119	65	54
7	5/11/7	Dumba		N.A.	7	9	39	20	19
8	5/11/8	Mohong		N.A.	46	46	244	121	123
9	5/11/9	Amungaon		N.A.	8	8	76	42	34
10	5/11/10	Bordumsa (H.Q.)		N.A.	65	65	238	143	95
11	5/11/11	Wagun Pathar I		N.A.	6	6	46	26	20
12	5/11/12	Wagun Pathar II		N.A.	15	15	83	41	42
13	5/11/13	Wagun Pathar III ..		N.A.	18	18	92	42	50
14	5/11/14	Wagun Ponthai		N.A.	17	17	97	39	58
15	5/11/15	Chaimu		N.A.	10	10	53	35	18
16	5/11/16	Goju		N.A.	37	37	214	110	104
17	5/11/17	Daku Pathar		N.A.	4	4	30	18	12
18	5/11/18	Maganton		N.A.	25	25	103	62	41
19	5/11/19	Kherem Bisa		N.A.	61	68	453	232	221

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	619	618	373	9	747	594	577	576	67	16
..	..	93	88	27	..	58	57	51	57	5	..
..	..	46	45	34	..	63	56	62	56	..	..
..	..	46	43	26	7	25	26	18	24	5	2
..	..	51	45	22	..	36	36	26	30	9	6
..	..	8	15	4	..	16	6	4	6	..	..
..	..	14	9	17	..	32	31	32	31	..	..
..	..	19	19	2	..	10	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	35	..	65	58	64	58	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	..	24	15	24	15	..	..
..	..	8	2	61	..	78	3	2	..	..	1
..	..	23	20	11	..	12	11	9	11	3	..
..	..	19	24	6	..	30	28	24	26	6	2
..	..	39	46	11	..	26	20	21	20	5	..
..	..	39	58	10	2	19	31	19	31	..	..
..	..	11	9	11	..	20	12	18	12	2	..
..	..	63	78	16	..	55	57	48	57	5	..
..	..	17	12	1	..	11	6	9	6	2	..
..	..	60	41	1	..	41	26	39	26	2	..
..	..	63	64	57	..	126	105	98	100	23	5

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/11	Total of Bordumsa Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5/11/1	Bordumsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/11/2	Giding Pathar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/11/3	Lalung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/11/4	Wakhetna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/11/5	Modoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/11/6	Innao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/11/7	Dumba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/11/8	Mohong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/11/9	Amungaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/11/10	Bordumsa (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/11/11	Wagun Pathar I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/11/12	Wagun Pathar II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/11/13	Wagun Pathar III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5/11/14	Wagun Ponthai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/11/15	Chaimu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/11/16	Goju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/11/17	Daku Pathar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/11/18	Maganton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/11/19	Kherem Bisa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	103	2	640	629
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	47	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	76	2	65	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	55	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	106	116

(Continued)

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/10	Total of Manmao Circle Rural	N.A.	424	521	2,693	1,395	1,298
1	5/10/1	Pollo	N.A.	14	14	79	41	38
2	5/10/2	Kengnong	N.A.	17	17	85	47	38
3	5/10/3	Dokpey I	N.A.	7	9	33	25	8
4	5/10/4	Dokpey II	N.A.	12	12	53	29	24
5	5/10/5	Phenbiro I	N.A.	8	9	41	20	21
6	5/10/6	Phenbiro II	N.A.	18	26	168	87	81
7	5/10/7	Lyngok	N.A.	19	22	123	55	68
8	5/10/9	Lisan	N.A.	17	24	121	58	63
9	15/10/10	Jalla	N.A.	8	11	58	28	30
10	5/10/11	Borlungsang	N.A.	14	22	117	67	50
11	5/10/12	Horulungsang	N.A.	6	6	35	15	20
12	5/10/13	Kongtim	N.A.	5	5	55	20	35
13	5/10/14	Walongtai	N.A.	13	16	81	40	41
14	5/10/15	Ngasajut	N.A.	3	3	22	8	14
15	5/10/16	Rijurima	N.A.	17	19	102	47	55
16	5/10/17	Sinwang	N.A.	11	12	55	26	29
17	5/10/18	Borsatam	N.A.	19	24	138	68	70
18	5/10/19	Renuk	N.A.	25	31	204	108	96
19	5/10/20	Hetbok	N.A.	26	33	208	106	102
20	5/10/21	Wasong	N.A	5	7	72	31	41
21	5/10/22	Tikhakuk	N.A.	12	21	91	37	54
22	5/10/23	Khetua	N.A.	11	14	82	45	37
23	5/10/24	M. Bong	N.A.	14	19	63	41	22
24	5/10/25	Sasom	N.A.	11	11	57	24	33
25	5/10/26	Koira	N.A.	7	9	41	20	21
26	5/10/27	Hadab	N.A.	5	5	37	21	16
27	5/10/28	Sinnang	N.A.	2	2	9	5	4
28	5/10/29	Chindong	N.A.	12	12	61	27	34
29	5/10/30	Kamlao	N.A.	28	31	151	77	74
30	5/10/31	Manmao	N.A.	12	13	76	41	35
31	5/10/33	Manmao (H.Q.)	N.A.	46	62	175	131	44

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	1,213	1,239	434	53	809	672	621	667	7	3
..	..	41	38	11	..	23	22	23	22	..	..
..	..	47	38	15	1	28	22	26	22	1	..
..	..	14	8	7	..	21	4	10	4	..	..
..	..	23	24	2	..	19	13	13	13	..	..
..	..	20	21	..	..	11	15	11	15	..	..
..	..	86	81	22	..	39	34	38	34	..	..
..	..	55	68	13	..	37	37	35	37	2	..
..	..	58	63	11	..	32	36	31	35	1	1
..	..	27	30	2	..	18	18	18	18	..	..
..	..	67	50	32	5	35	27	31	27	2	..
..	..	15	20	1	..	8	11	7	11	..	..
..	..	20	35	2	..	11	18	11	18	..	..
..	..	40	41	18	3	21	23	21	23	..	..
..	..	8	14	3	1	6	6	6	6	..	..
..	..	44	54	33	13	16	32	14	32	..	..
..	..	26	29	3	..	14	14	13	14	1	..
..	..	68	70	21	..	37	26	37	26	..	..
..	..	107	96	35	4	56	55	55	54	..	1
..	..	105	102	40	1	49	52	47	52	..	..
..	..	31	41	3	..	18	27	18	27	..	..
..	..	37	54	3	..	24	31	24	31	..	..
..	..	44	37	10	3	20	17	18	17	..	..
..	..	7	7	29	3	34	4	3	4	..	..
..	..	24	33	1	..	12	20	12	20	..	..
..	..	20	21	..	..	11	11	11	10	..	..
..	..	21	16	4	..	13	9	13	9	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..
..	..	27	34	2	..	17	21	17	20	..	1
..	..	68	72	15	7	51	44	43	44	..	..
..	..	41	35	11	4	17	18	10	18	..	..
..	..	17	3	85	8	106	2	..	1	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE OF

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/7	Total of Namsang Circle Rural	N.A.	983	1,054	4,297	2,404	1,893
1	5/7/1	Namsang	N.A.	51	51	268	137	131
2	5/7/2	Longkhong	N.A.	19	19	84	45	39
3	5/7/3	Lamloo	N.A.	18	18	108	55	53
4	5/7/4	Doidam	N.A.	94	94	479	250	229
5	5/7/5	Dongrong	N.A.	37	37	169	84	85
6	5/7/6	Kenon	N.A.	32	32	162	74	88
7	5/7/7	Mapoya	N.A.	45	53	198	113	85
8	5/7/8	Turet	N.A.	82	88	412	210	202
9	5/7/9	Phintong	N.A.	42	42	214	87	127
10	5/7/10	Makat	N.A.	9	9	53	32	21
11	5/7/11	Natunkheti	N.A.	39	39	195	93	102
12	5/7/12	Subang	N.A.	43	43	219	106	113
13	5/7/13	Soha	N.A.	146	151	725	380	345
14	5/7/14	Deomali	N.A.	256	297	764	570	194
15	5/7/15	Namsang (H.Q.)	N.A.	30	40	92	56	36
16	5/7/16	Namsangmukh	N.A.	28	28	81	50	31
17	5/7/17	Dirokmokh	N.A.	2	2	6	4	2
18	5/7/18	Deomali Range	N.A.	1	1	4	4	..
19	5/7/19	Borduria Range	N.A.	9	10	64	54	10

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	1,677	1,617	593	92	1,377	691	726	650	2	..
..	..	137	131	32	12	43	9	35	8	..	..
..	..	45	39	..	..	18	2	18	2	..	..
..	..	55	53	20	1	19	1	19	1	..	..
..	..	245	225	43	15	103	106	100	106	..	..
..	..	83	85	19	2	46	58	44	58	..	..
..	..	74	88	4	..	47	57	47	57	..	..
..	..	112	85	10	..	59	41	58	41	..	..
..	..	210	202	46	2	112	113	109	113	1	..
..	..	86	127	24	3	43	86	42	86	..	..
..	..	32	21	1	..	8	1	8	1	..	..
..	..	92	102	17	1	43	3	42	2	..	..
..	..	104	113	10	2	48	2	45	2	..	..
..	..	350	332	63	15	187	176	159	173	..	..
..	..	15	6	247	25	460	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	3	17	9	48	5	..	..	1	..
..	..	3	2	18	3	37	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	30	3	16	3	52	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/7	Total of Namsang Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	5/7/1	Namsang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/7/2	Longkhong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/7/3	Lamloo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/7/4	Doidam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/7/5	Dongrong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/7/6	Kenon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/7/7	Mapoya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/7/8	Turet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/7/9	Phintong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/7/10	Makat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/7/11	Natunkheti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/7/12	Subang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/7/13	Soha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	5/7/14	Deomali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	5/7/15	Namsang (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
16	5/7/16	Namsangmukh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	5/7/17	Dirokmokh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	5/7/18	Deomali Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	5/7/19	Borduria Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
2	..	1	..	..	..	644	41	1,027	1,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	94	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	147	123
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	98	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	50	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	193	169
1	..	1	..	..	..	458	26	110	168
..	..	..	..	..	..	47	5	8	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	5	13	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	2	10

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
							Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
		NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	Total	N.A.	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287
			Rural	N.A.	4,510	4,891	29,644	15,357	14,287
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5/3	Total of Kanubari Circle	Rural	N.A.	951	980	6,027	3,030	2,997
1	5/3/1	Wanu		N.A.	122	122	888	438	450
2	5/3/2	Banfera		N.A.	138	138	758	393	365
3	5/3/3	Chanu		N.A.	127	127	824	422	402
	5/3/4	Longsom		N.A.	75	75	564	295	269
5	5/3/5	Chopnu		N.A.	87	87	564	275	289
6	5/3/6	Longhua		N.A.	65	67	443	213	230
7	5/3/7	Chattong		N.A.	29	29	159	86	73
8	5/3/8	Ozakho		N.A.	38	38	239	127	112
9	5/3/9	Chopsa		N.A.	35	35	248	120	128
10	5/3/10	Rusa		N.A.	126	126	792	393	399
11	5/3/11	Nokfan & Nokfan Beat ..		N.A.	84	89	480	222	258
12	5/3/12	Kanubari (H.Q.)		N.A.	25	47	68	46	22

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	14,585	14,074	842	70	9,326	8,158	8,479	8,132	15	3
..	..	14,585	14,074	842	70	9,326	8,158	8,479	8,132	15	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2,966	2,968	178	12	1,720	1,650	1,640	1,650	1	..
..	..	437	450	6	..	253	264	247	264	..	..
..	..	386	365	23	2	197	177	182	177	..	..
..	..	422	402	9	..	255	240	253	240	..	..
..	..	294	269	8	..	198	167	197	167	..	..
..	..	274	289	14	..	157	180	153	180	..	..
..	..	211	230	15	..	127	160	124	160	..	..
..	..	85	73	5	..	55	49	54	49	..	..
..	..	125	112	24	..	66	63	64	63	..	..
..	..	119	128	11	..	57	..	56	..	..	..
..	..	389	392	15	3	196	191	191	191	..	..
..	..	218	258	29	1	125	159	119	159	..	..
..	..	6	..	19	6	34	..	..	..	1	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	..	Total	2	—	..	..	1	1	..	..
				Rural	2	—	..	..	1	1	..	..
				Urban	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5/3	Total of Kanubari Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5/3/1	Wanu	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/3/2	Banfera	—	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/3/3	Chanu	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/3/4	Longsom	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/3/5	Chopnu	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/3/6	Longhua	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/3/7	Chattong	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/3/8	Ozakho	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/3/9	Chopsa	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/3/10	Rusa	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/3/11	Nokfan & Nokfan Best		—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/3/12	Kanubari (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	11	2	..	..	818	20	6,031	6,129
..	..	11	2	..	..	818	20	6,031	6,129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	77	..	1,310	1,347
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	185	186
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	196	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	167	162
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	97	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	118	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	86	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	61	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	63	128
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	197	208
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	97	99
..	..	2	..	..	..	31	..	12	22

(Continued)

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/2	Total of Niausa Circle Rural	N.A.	1,401	1,634	9,103	4,844	4,259
1	5/2/1	Longphong	N.A.	88	98	823	415	408
2	5/2/2	Mintong	N.A.	139	175	1,045	494	551
3	5/2/3	Niausa	N.A.	131	183	954	512	442
4	5/2/4	Nianu	N.A.	183	198	1,182	605	577
5	5/2/5	Zedua	N.A.	54	54	397	208	189
6	5/2/6	Senua	N.A.	172	172	1,097	549	548
7	5/2/7	Longkhaw	N.A.	235	275	953	496	457
8	5/2/8	Pomao	N.A.	132	140	1,075	547	528
9	5/2/9	Chatting	N.A.	73	75	659	350	309
10	5/2/10	Maihua	N.A.	35	73	227	122	105
11	5/2/11	Longding (H. Q.)	N.A.	113	137	529	415	114
12	5/2/12	Senua	N.A.	22	25	62	44	18
13	5/2/13	Tissa	N.A.	24	29	100	87	13

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	4,353	4,097	447	50	3,081	2,364	2,562	2,346	..	..
..	..	410	404	11	4	277	277	272	273	..	..
..	..	492	550	18	1	351	344	348	343	..	..
..	..	421	419	74	5	378	197	293	197	..	..
..	..	599	577	10	..	406	414	397	414	..	..
..	..	207	185	8	3	110	97	105	89	..	..
..	..	548	548	34	..	342	311	340	311	..	..
..	..	495	457	3	..	257	256	254	256	..	..
..	..	546	528	6	..	294	259	293	259	..	..
..	..	349	309	7	..	188	165	187	150	..	..
..	..	122	105	..	..	73	54	73	54	..	..
..	..	133	8	212	35	305	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	24	6	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	1	54	2	80	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III		IV		V			
					Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/2	Total of Niausa Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	5/2/1	Longphong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	5/2/2	Mintong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/2/3	Niausa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/2/4	Nianu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/2/5	Zedua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/2/6	Senua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/2/7	Longkhaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/2/8	Pomao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/2/9	Chatting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/2/10	Maihua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/2/11	Longding (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	5/2/12	Senua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	5/2/13	Tissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	7	2	..	..	512	15	1,763	1,895
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	138	131
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	143	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	134	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	199	163
..	..	..	2	..	..	5	6	98	92
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	207	237
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	239	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	253	269
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	162	159
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	51
..	..	7	..	..	..	298	5	110	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	24	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	7	13

(Continued)

M/B(D) 8 DCO Shillong—12(a)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/1	Total of Pongchou Circle Rural	N.A.	1,143	1,181	8,114	4,192	3,922
1	5/1/1	Pongchou	N.A.	175	182	1,511	773	738
2	5/1/2	Bonia	N.A.	56	57	496	251	245
3	5/1/3	Kannu	N.A.	167	168	1,106	553	553
4	5/1/4	Konsa	N.A.	92	94	652	331	321
5	5/1/5	Kamhuwa Noknu	N.A.	193	195	1,347	692	655
6	5/1/6	Kamhuwa Noksa	N.A.	106	107	729	367	362
7	5/1/7	Khasha	N.A.	148	149	1,011	509	502
8	5/1/8	Jagan	N.A.	86	86	458	244	214
9	5/1/9	Votnu	N.A.	85	91	596	317	279
10	5/1/10	Kampong	N.A.	10	10	64	36	28
11	5/1/11	Pongchou (H.Q.)	N.A.	25	42	144	119	25

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	4,057	3,901	144	7	2,385	2,230	2,225	2,223	12	3
..	..	773	738	31	..	374	365	369	365	3	..
..	..	250	245	2	..	115	121	114	121	..	..
..	..	551	553	9	..	293	300	286	299	5	1
..	..	331	321	..	..	175	155	175	155	..	..
..	..	692	655	2	..	452	418	447	417	3	1
..	..	366	360	1	2	241	243	240	241	..	..
..	..	507	502	12	..	296	304	293	304	..	..
..	..	244	214	..	..	129	133	129	133	..	..
..	..	289	279	15	..	180	168	152	168	..	..
..	..	36	28	..	..	20	20	20	19	..	1
..	..	18	6	72	5	110	3	..	1	1	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/1	Total of Pongchou Circle Rural	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	5/1/1	Pongchou	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/1/2	Bonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5/1/3	Kannu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/1/4	Konsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/1/5	Kamhuwa Noknu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/1/6	Kamhuwa Noksa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/1/7	Khasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/1/8	Jagan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/1/9	Votnu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/1/10	Kampong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5/1/11	Pongchou (H.Q.)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	M es	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	2	..	..	..	144	4	1,807	1,692
-	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	399	373
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	136	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	260	253
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	166
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	240	237
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	126	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	213	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	137	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8
..	..	2	..	..	..	105	2	9	22

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village			Area of village from in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
								Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8
	5/4	Total of Wakka Circle		Rural	N.A.	1,015	1,096	6,400	3,291	3,109
1	5/4/1	Wakka	..	..	N.A.	150	150	1,116	561	555
2	5/4/2	Chongkhow	..	..	N.A.	53	53	369	183	186
3	5/4/3	Khanu	..	..	N.A.	191	205	1,191	646	545
4	5/4/4	Chop	..	..	N.A.	33	33	183	84	99
5	5/4/5	Nginu	..	..	N.A.	266	293	1,584	773	811
6	5/4/6	Ngisa	..	..	N.A.	66	71	395	195	200
7	5/4/7	Kaimoi	..	..	N.A.	84	92	532	283	249
8	5/4/8	Khogla	..	..	N.A.	66	71	427	229	198
9	5/4/9	Longkhai	..	..	N.A.	93	101	517	253	264
10	5/4/10	Wakka (H.Q.)	..	..	N.A.	13	27	86	84	2

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	3,209	3,108	73	1	2,140	1,914	2,052	1,913	2	..
..	..	561	555	..	..	296	284	291	284	..	..
..	..	183	186	..	..	112	114	111	114	..	..
..	..	646	545	..	..	467	356	466	356	1	..
..	..	84	99	..	..	55	55	55	55	..	..
..	..	773	811	1	..	508	487	507	487	..	..
..	..	195	200	..	..	140	134	140	134	..	..
..	..	283	249	..	..	188	169	188	169	..	..
..	..	229	198	..	..	153	138	153	138	..	..
..	..	252	264	20	..	142	176	141	176	..	..
..	..	3	1	52	1	79	1	..	..	1	..

(Continued.)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Sl. No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	5/4	Total of Wakka Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	5/4/1	Wakka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5/4/2	Chongkhow	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	5/4/3	Khanu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5/4/4	Chop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5/4/5	Nginu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	5/4/6	Ngisa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5/4/7	Kaimoi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5/4/8	Khogla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	5/4/9	Longkhai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5/4/10	Wakka (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	—	—	..	85	1	1,151	1,195
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	265	271
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	265	324
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	111	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1	5	1

(Concluded

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APPENDIX I
STATEMENT REGARDING MISSING LOCATION CODES IN THE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT WITH RESPECT TO TIRAP DISTRICT

L/B(D)8DCOShillong—13

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX I

The Appendix I is the statement regarding missing location codes in the Primary Census Abstract with respect to Tirap District. The reader will find that in the Primary Census Abstract for the district, certain location codes are missing. The location codes were allotted to each village figuring in the village list prepared during 1968. After that period, some village merged with other villages, splitted or changed their names and in certain cases were finally enumerated in a circle other than where it was originally listed. In some cases, the villages actually disappeared by abolition and the inhabitants dispersed to one or more than one village.

Each of such cases were investigated to be satisfied that the census coverage was complete. Appendix I puts record the findings of these investigations.

L/B(D)8DCOShillong—13(a)

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT REGARDING MISSING LOCATION CODES IN THE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT WITH RESPECT TO TIRAP DISTRICT

Sl. No.	District	Subdivision	Circle	Name of the villages found to have abolished/merged or shifted in 1971	Reason
0	1	2	3	4	5
	TIRAP	KHONSA	Changlang	1. Tirap Forest 5/9/52	Found to be outside 'Inner line', Enumerated by Assam State
			Manmao	1. Khocep 5/10/8	Shifted to Changlang Circle 5/9/37
			Miao	1. Namphai Camp .. 5/13/30	Included in Namphai Forest Camp 5/13/26
				2. Mosang 5/13/32	Enumerated under Old Camp 5/13/10.
				3. Dayum Camp 5/13/36	Added to Modhupur village 5/13/22.
			Deban	1. Budha Ranjan Block .. 5/14/11	Added to Buddhabhakti 5/14/17
				2. Deban (South) .. 5/14/8	Included in Deban (H.Q.) 5/14/1

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES OF TIRAP DISTRICT

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX II

Appendix II is the statement of comparative lists of 1961 and 1971 villages of Tirap District. As the villages of Arunachal Pradesh shift, split, merge or change their names often, all the villages listed in 1961 Census could not be traced during 1971 Census.

The column (2) of the statement gives the names of the villages that were found commonly between the 1961 and 1971 censuses. When a particular village was found to have merely changed its name or found to have its name spelt differently during the 1961 Census, it was treated as common villages inspite of the difference in name or spelling. The 1961 Census names and spellings of this type of villages appear in brackets after the 1971 Census names of the villages.

In column (3), the names of the villages that appeared in 1961 Census but not in 1971 Census are listed. No such village appears for Tirap District. The names of 13 villages that were found in 1961 Census not in 1971 Census, were eventually found to be synonymous with 13 villages already enumerated in 1971 Census. The names of 19 villages that contained variation in spelling with the 1961 Census list were eventually found to be wrongly spelt in 1971 Census list and, therefore, the 1961 Census spellings were finally adopted.

Under column (4), the names of the villages that appeared in the 1971 Census lists, are listed. The village list under this column relates to new villages that had come up since 1961 Census by splitting of the old villages or due to migrations. In certain cases, some of the hamlets of 1961 Census villages attained the status of separate villages when 1971 Census was taken.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, TIRAP DISTRICT

Name of circle	Villages found in 1961 Census as well as in 1971 Census (Names in brackets show the 1961 spelling)	Villages found in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages found in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Pongchou (5/1)	1. Pongchou 2. Bonia 3. Konnu 4. Konsa 5. Kamhua Noknu 6. Kamhua Noksa 7. Khasa 8. Votnu	Nil	1. Jagan 2. Kampong 3. Pongchou (H.Q.)	Pongchou Circle was carved out of Niausa Circle after 1961 Census
Niausa (5/2) (Longding)	1. Longphong 2. Mintong 3. Niausa 4. Naiaunu 5. Zedua 6. Senua 7. Longkan 8. Pomao 9. Chating 10. Maihua 11. Longding (H.Q.)	1. Nisa 2. Nokphar 3. Longsom	1. Senua 2. Tissa	
Kamnyu (5/3) (Kanubari)	1. Wanu 2. Banfera 3. Chanu 4. Chopnu 5. Longhua 6. Chattong 7. Ozakho 8. Chopsa 9. Rusa 10. Nokfan	Nil	1. Bongsom 2. Kanubari (H.Q.)	Kamnyu Circle was carved out of Niausa Circle after 1961 Census
Wakka (5/4)	1. Wakka 2. Changkhau 3. Khanu 4. Nginu 5. Ngisa 6. Kaimoi 7. Khogla 8. Longkai 9. Wakka (H.Q.)	Nil	1 Chop	
Khonsa (5/5)	1. Kolagaon 2. Katang 3. Lainwang 4. Kaimai 5. Laptang 6. Borduria 7. Paniduria 8. Longo 9. Chasa 10. Bera 11. Tupi 12. Lapnan 13. Noksa 14. Luthong 15. Khonsa 16. Kheti 17. Thinsa 18. Kela 19. Bunting 20. Pullong 21. Kapu 22. Dadam 23. Chinkoi 24. Kothin 25. Hukan 26. Moktowa 27. Laho 28. Wathin 29. Lamsa 30. Khowathong 31. Khonsa (H.Q.)	Nil	1. Longbo 2. Bogapani Check Post 3. Jungli Camp	

(Continued)

APPENDIX II—contd.

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, TIRAP DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5
Laju (5/6)	1. Laju 2. Upper Chinhang 3. Lower Chinhang 4. Noglo 5. Kothung (New) 6. Nogna 7. Kothung (Old) 8. Tutnu 9. Kolam 10. Sanliam 11. Pongkong 12. Longliang 13. Raho 14. Lower Sinu 15. Upper Sinu 16. Thunjang 17. Phusa (Phungha) 18. Changra (Thangra)	Nil	1. Motong 2. Laju (H.Q.)	Laju Circle was formed with some villages of Wakka and Khonsa circles after 1961 Census
Namsang (5/7)	1. Namsang 2. Longkhong 3. Doidam 4. Dongrong 5. Kenon 6. Mapoya 7. Turet 8. Phintong 9. Natukheti 10. Sugang 11. Soha 12. Namsang (H.Q.)	1. Lamlo 2. Yongohadong	1. Domlom 2. Makat 3. Deomali 4. Namsangmukh 5. Dirakmokh 6. Deomali Range 7. Borduria Range	
Vijoynagar (5/8)	Nil	Nil	1. Gandhigram 2. Dughargaon 3. Chidudi (Shidu) 4. Phapar (Gidu) 5. Achiduri (Ya Budi) 6. Vijoynagar (H.Q.) 7. Guri Gaon 8. Maz Gaon 9. Topi Hill 10. Chargaon	
Changlang (5/9)	1. Thamyang 2. Kongsa 3. Longpha 4. Hasseng 5. Yumchum 6. Yumchum Ponthai 7. Phaniak 8. Rongrang 9. Phonsok 10. Longkong 11. Samlom 12. Ranglum 13. Kanghku 14. Longtom 15. Rangkatu (Old) 16. Rangkatu (New) 17. Kantang 18. Longlung (Lunglong) 19. Changlang 20. Saching 21. Chinsa 22. Bubbang 23. Makanting 24. Longkey 25. Khimiyong 26. Waphong 27. Sonkhu Havi 28. Longsang 29. Jongji Havi 30. Panlom 31. Kengkhu 32. Piniyang 33. Khochep 34. Ngarong	1. Wachok 2. Bassang 3. Lunglep 4. Yukhi 5. Jungsik 6. Lingok 7. Songkho 8. Phunga (Old) 9. Phunga (New) 10. Thangra 11. Lainvang	1. Khonsa 2. Hasseng 3. Rakang 4. Longpang (17 & 18 miles) 5. 13th Mile T.R. Camp 6. Namsang Forest Camp.	

APPENDIX II—contd.

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, TIRAP DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5
Changlang (5/9)—*contd.*				
	35. Longlom 36. Longram 37. Thumlom 38. Watlom 39. Sohe 40. Tanman 41. Sabban I & II 42. Jongrom 43. Vangkang (Longsom) 44. Changlang (H.Q.) 45. Salang 46. Yuki (Lunglep)			
Manmao (5/10)	1. Pollo 2. Dokey I 3. Dokey II 4. Lisan 5. Jalla 6. Borlongchang 7. Horulongchang 8. Walongtoi 9. Ngaeajut 10. Rijurima 11. Sinwang 12. Barsatam 13. Renok (Rinuk) 14. Hetbok 15. Wasong (Bassang) 16. Tikhakuk 17. Khetua 18. M-Bong 19. Sasom 20. Koira		1. Kengnong 2. Phenbiro I 3. Phenbiro II 4. Kongtim 5. Hadab 6. Manmao (H.Q.)	
Bordumsa (5/11)	1. Bordumsa (Gilongia) 2. Lalung 3. Wakhetna 4. Modoi 5. Innao 6. Dumba 7. Mohong (Mura) 8. Bordumsa (H.Q.) 9. Goju 10. Kherem Bisa 11. Dakhupathar (Kusum Pathar)	1. Khasang 2. Namphai 3. Khamukh 4. Gilongja 5. Imbu 6. Kusum Pathar	1. Giding Pathar 2. Amungaon 3. Wagun Pathar I 4. Wagun Pathar II 5. Wagun Pathar III 6. Wagun Pathar IV 7. Chaimu 8. Maganton	
Nampong (5/12)	1. Tanpam 2. Changlai 3. Lungpang 4. Tikhakputak 5. Mosangputak 6. Motongsa 7. Longchong 8. Wintong 9. Rima 10. Mongkee (Longka) 11. Matchum 12. Nongthe II 13. T/Nonpong (I & II) 14. S/Khamlang 15. Khamkhai 16. Namgoi 17. Nongthe I 18. Longvih 19. Tikhaktaipi 20. Lungritaipi 21. Typong/Kavin/Nongkap 22. Tikhak/Khamlang 23. Nampong (H.O.)	1. Pallo 2. Nampong II 3. Honkap 4. Kampong 5. Yudang 6. Longka 7. Pubhung 8. Gidu 9. Yabudi 10. Shidi	1. Maju & Haruputak 2. Longpan 3. Theremkhan 4. Nakukan 5. Hayakhan 6. Jairampur	
Miao (5/13)	1. Phup 2. Lewang 3. Khamuk 4. Pisi 5. Khagam 6. Ningrang 7. Khasang 8. New shampo 9. Old shampo	Nil	1. Mithing 2. Nayang 3. Sampoi 4. Block I & II (Maitripur) 5. Gautampur 6. Santipur 7. Jyotipur 8. Abaipur 9. Dumpani	

(Continued)

APPENDIX II—contd.

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, TIRAP DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5
Miao (5/12)—*contd.*	10. Namphai 11. Sikao 12. Miao 13. Nongthim		10. Madhupur 11. Empen 12. Miao (H.Q.) 13. Miao Forest (Plantation) 14. Namphai Forest Camp 15. Kharsang Forest Camp 16. Namchik Forest Camp 17. Songking 18. Srirampur 19. Maithong 20. Longri 21. Deep No. I, II, & III 22. Kutum 23. Khassang Forest Camp	
Deban (5/14)			1. Deban (H.Q.) 2. Sun-Darpur 3. Sumangal 4, Budhiatta 5. Ramrajpur 6. Sintola 7. Jagatjyoti 8. Devapuri 9. Punyabhumi 10. Udaypuri 11. Brajapur 12. Nondakanon 13. Kamalapuri 14. Anandapur 15. Buddha-Bhakti 16. Monmohini	

(Concluded)

APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

APPENDIX IV

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE OF 1931

APPENDIX V

CROP CALENDER OF TIRAP DISTRICT

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 6

APPENDIX VII

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 8

APPENDIX VIII

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 15

APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Serial No.	Date	Epicentre/Location	Magnitude	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1	1869, January 10	North East of Shillong plateau	7·5	The shock was felt over an area of 250·000 sq. miles. The district of North Cachar and the hills between that and Assam Valley were the worst hit areas. Manipur was also badly shaken. At Silchar considerable damage was done to property. The bank of the Barak sank about 15 feet causing damage to nearly all buildings on it. Earth fissures and sand craters were also very abundant.
2	1897, June 12	Shillong plateau	at least 8·5	Probably one of the greatest earthquakes that has occurred anywhere during historic times. Felt over an area of 1,750·000 sq. miles. Destruction of stone buildings almost universal in an area of 30,000 sq. miles including Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet, Calcutta also seriously affected. About 1,600 lives lost. Land slips and earth fissures very abundant over the whole of epicentral area. Estimated maximum horizontal acceleration per sec.^{2} reached at Silchar .. .. .. 1,200 mm. Dhubri .. .. .. 2,700 mm Cherrapunji .. .. .. 3,000 mm. Gauhati .. .. .. 2,600 mm. Shillong & Sylhet .. .. 4,200 mm. It has been reported that the vertical acceleration at places along the epice entral tract exceeded that of gravity.
3	1906, Aug 31	27°N, 97°E	7·0	Depth-100 Km.
4	1908, Dec 12	26½N, 91E	7·5	
5	1918, July 8	24½N, 91 E	7·6	Many tea estates were ruined. Epicentre south of Srimangal on an alluvial tract. Felt over an area of 8,00,000 sq. miles. Destruction of brick and stone buildings was practically universal over an area of nearly 3,000 sq. miles. Area over which damage to brick and stone buildings was universl-89,000 sq. miles
6	1923, Sept 9	25½N, 91 E in South East Assam	7·1	Some damage to structures near epicentral region over Assam and northern part of East Bengal. Felt over Assam, Bengal, East Bihar and East Chota-Nagpur.
7	1930, July 3	25·8N, 90·2E near Dhubri (Assam North West foot of Garo Hills)	7·1	The estimated area over which the damage masonry or brick building; was universal, often serious amounting in some cases to destruction was 600 sq. miles. The estimated area over which the shock was fesu was 322, 000 sq. miles. Estimated horizontal acceleration niear toh vicinity of the epicentre was 2,200 mm. per sec. ^{2}. A large number railway culverts and bridges were cracked. Some displacement an slight subsidence of the piers and abutments also took place in a fewp cases.
8	1931, Jan 27	25·6N, 96·8E	7·6	The main shock was followed by after shocks.
9	1932, Aug 14	26N, 95½ North West Burma	7·0	Focal depth 120mm. Semi destructive near epicentral region and some damage over eastern part of North-East Assam. Felt over Assam Bengal and North Burma.
10	1934, 2nd June	24½N, 95E	6½	Focal Depth 130 Kms.
11	1938, Aug 16	23½N, 94½E	7·2	The shock was felt at Silchar (R.F.VI).
12	1939, May 27	24½N, 94 E ..	6¼	Focal depth 75 Km.
13	1941, Jan 21	27½N, 92½E North Assam		Felt over Assam, North and East Bengal Presumably some damage near epicentre.
14	1943, October 23	26N, 93 E ..	7·2	Destructive over North East Assam and minor damage over northern part of Assam. Felt over Bengal and major parts of Bihar and North-East Orissa.
15	1946, September, 12	23½ N, 96 E	7½	North East Burma, Felt at Narayanganj, Noakhali, Silchar. At Noakha'; all water tanks and ponds were found to poll up in high waves overflowing banks for about 10 minutes.
16	1947 July 29	28·8N, 93·5E in Tibet about 100 miles NW of Dibrugarh	7¾	Water overflowed river banks at Jorhat and near Dibrugarh. Crack in wall at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur. Failure of electric Supply at Gauhati. Felt all over Assam, in Bengal upto Calcutta and in Bihar upto Purnea.

L/B(D)8DCO Shillong—14

Serial No.	Date	Epicentre/Location	Magnitude	Description
17	1950 August 15	28·5N, 96·7E ..	8·6	The areas worst hit by the eq. were the Abor and Mishmi Hills distts. and northern portions of Upper Assam. Severe damage was reported from Lakhimpur District and northern portion of Sibsagar District. Chasm, gapping fissures, and subsidence of ground was a common feature over the Central Brahmaputra valley. Due to land slides in the hilly areas, destruction of 70 villages and death of 156 people was reported in the Abor Hills. Land slides were responsilbe for formation of natural dams in the upper reaches of the rivers and almost every one of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra was thus affected. The dam across Subansiri burst after 4 days of the eq. and a wave 20 ft. high swept away villages and caused 532 deaths. Estimated area of NE Assam over which extensive and heavy amages occurred was 1,800 Sq. miles. Estimated area in Assam which sufferred minor damage was 30,000 Sq. miles. Estimated area in India, Burma and East Pakistan over which shock was felt was 650,000 sq. miles. The shock was followed by a train of after shocks some of which reached destructive magnitude near epicentre.
Important after shocks				
	(*i*) 1950, August 16	28°6. N, 95·7°E ..	7·0	
	(*ii*) 1950, August 26	26°·8N, 95°·1E ..	7·0	
	(*iii*) 1950, September 13	27°·8N, 95°·5E ..	7·0	
18	1954 March 21	24·4°N, 94°E ..	Manipur Burma Border. 7 to 7¾	The shock was felt over the whole of Assam, Bengal and parts of Bihar and Orissa. Minor damage was reported from parts of Assam. Depth of focus about 180 Kms.
19	1956 July 12 ..	22°·6N, 94°·0 ..	6·3	
20	1957 July 01 ..	24°·4N, 93°·8E ..	7¼	
21	1958 March 22 ..	23°·5N, 93°·8 E ..	6½	
22	1960 July 29 ..	26°·9 N 90°·3E ..	6·5	
23	1961 Nov. 06 ..	26°·7 91°·9E ..	6·7	
24	1963 June 19 ..	24°·9N, 90°·5 E ..	6·2	
25	1963 June 21 ..	24°·8N, 90°·9E ..	6·2	
26	1964 July 12 ..	24°·9N, 93°·3E ..	6·7	
27	1964 Sept 26 ..	30°·1N, 80°·7E ..	6·2	
28	1965 February 18 ..	25°N, 94°E ..	6·2	Felt in large parts of Assam, Manipur etc.
29	1965 December 15..	22°·0N, 93°·0 ..	6·1	
30	1966 March 06 ..	31°·6N, 80°·3E ..	6·1	

APPENDIX IV

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE OF 1931

Scale	Specifications
I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favourable circumstances.
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
III	Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognise it as an earthquake standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations like passing of lorry. Duration estimated.
IV	During the day felt indoors by many outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy lorry striking building. Standing motor-cars rocked noticeably.
V	Felt by in early everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows. etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Duisturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Felt by all; many frightened and run out-doors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
VII	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons diriving motor-cars.
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed sturctures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Disturbs persons driving motor-cars.
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Under-ground pipes broken.
X	Some well built wooden structures destroyed; masonary and frame structures and their foundations destroyed; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed over banks of rivers etc.
XI	Few, if any, masonry structures remain standing, bridges destroyed. Board fissures in ground. Underground pipe lines completely out of service. Earth slumps and landslip in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.
XII	Damage total. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of slight and level distorted. Objects thrown upward in the air.

APPENDIX V

CROP CALENDER OF TIRAP DISTRICT

Discription of crops	Period of field preparation	Seed showing Period	Harvesting period
Paddy	January and February	May	September and October
Millet (Foxtail variety)	December and January	February & March	June, July
Millet (Figure millet)	January and February	May	November, December
Maize	—	February, March	June, July
Arum	Planted along with millet, in the border of the field	February, March	October, December

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS CIRCULAR No. 6

(Copy of letter No. Cen-1971/8/69/2203-2212 dated 30-7-70 From Shri J.K. Barthakur, Director of Census Operations and Ex-officio Supdt. of Census Operations, NEFA, Shillong addressed to all Deputy Commissioners and Addl. Deputy Commissioners, NEFA and copy endorsed to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong, all Secretaries and Heads of Deptts., NEFA etc. etc).

Subject—1971 CENSUS—CENSUS VILLAGE

I have the honour to say that for the purpose of census a village in NEFA is defined as below :—

"A village is a collection of houses with a more or less defined boundary, which is recognised as a village according to customs or traditions. The hamlets of a village are included in the main village. Village having one or more groups of habitations is treated as an inhabited village and a village with no habitation is treated as an uninhabited village".

2. The definition of census village aims at covering all the villages of NEFA irrespective of such local variations in customs and traditions as may exist. In some other parts of the country, a census village is defined basically as a 'tract of land'. This approach is not insisted upon in NEFA, as a 'tract of land' which is an administrative rather than a demographic entity, is not well defined in the Agency in absence of cadastral survey records. But, however, the aggregate of the census villages defined on the basis of customary and traditional boundaries is required to cover the entire Agency. It may be appreciated that by not relating the definition to a 'tract of land', a greater responsibility of guarding against the possible omissions that may take place while enumerating the population, has been accepted, because some isolated habitations may not be included in the custom and tradition bound villages of NEFA. There may be some such habitations, as for example, in the areas since notified as 'forests'. If such habitations form a well defined forest village, no difficulty is anticipated as you must be already having a list of such habitations with you. But if small and scattered habitations exist in the forest areas which are yet to be accepted as forest villages, then there may be some danger of omitting the habitations from the coverage of census. To obviate such omissions, the area falling within the jurisdiction of a Forest Ranger may be treated as a 'census village' and the Forest Ranger concerned may be appointed as an enumerator to cover the range. If the range is uninhabited, then the census returns will be 'NIL' and the corresponding census village will be treated as uninhabited. In all other cases, the population of the range should be shown as the population to the corresponding census village, however small it may be. In short it is necessary to guard against any possibility of omission from the coverage of census resulting from existence of any peculiar local conditions.

3. We shall be sending you shortly a compilation of the location codes up to the village level basing our information upon the list of the villages already obtained from you. Therefore, if you like to suggest any addition to the existing list, the same may please be done immediately.

4. Another question of importance relates to the treatment of the hamlets of a village. Here the test should generally be how the local administration has accepted the existence of a hamlet in a village. If a hamlet of a custom and tradition bound village has been accepted by the local administration as a separate hamlet for day to day administration, then the same should be treated hamlet of the census village, also. As for example when a hamlet is situated at a distance from the main village for which an independent 'Gaon Bura' has been appointed or treated otherwise as an independent hamlet by the local administration, the same may be treated as a hamlet of the corresponding 'census village' also. Similarly, in big villages, of NEFA where it is customary to appoint more than one person as Gaon Bura, it may necessarily follow that the localities where different Gaon Buras live, must be treated as separate hamlets of the village. Here again, the test to be applied should relate to how the customary and traditional usages are practised by the people and accepted by the local administration.

5. Again, in some parts of NEFA the people have migratory habits. In many cases, the villages migrate from one place to another bearing the same name. In all such cases it must be ascertained if anybody had been left behind in the old village site or anybody else had migrated thereto from any other place. If anybody is found to be still inhabiting the old village site, and both old and new villages are found to be known by the same name, the corresponding villages may be called "Old (name of the village)" and "New (name of the village)" and a suitable note should be prepared for use in this and your offices.

6. There may be many local variations in the traditions and customs relating to formation of villages in different parts of NEFA. We shall be thankful to receive a note on this aspect so that the same may be included in our reports. Such notes will also help us in interpreting and classifying the data collected.

L/B(D)8DCOShillong—15

APPENDIX VII

Census Circular No. 8

(Copy of letter No. Cen-197I/8/69/3673-3822 dt. 5-2-70 from Shri J.K. Barthakur, Director of Census Operations and Ex-officio Supdt. of Census Operations, NEFA, Shillong, addressed to all Deputy Commissioners and Addl. Deputy Commissioners, NEFA and copy endorsed to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong, all Secretaries and Heads of Deptt. NEFA etc. etc.)

Subject :—1971 Census—Definitions of Enumerator's Block, Building, House and Household

I have the honour to say that in the census circular No. 6 we defined a 'census village' and described some of the related aspects. Vide our letter No. Cen-1971/1/66/222-262 dated 18th June, 1968, we had indicated the procedure to be followed while preparing the Village Layout Plans. A census village is required to be well-defined with a natural boundaries or other permanent objects so that the limits of the village are clearly understood.

2. In our circular No. 7 the areas to be treated as urban in NEFA have been communicated. The preparation of maps for the urban areas will be identical with preparation of village maps. There should be no confusion regarding the extent of the urban areas with respect to be surrounding rural areas. In the Circle Maps the urban areas should be shown shaded.

3. The next phase of defining and demarcating the 'census village' and 'urban areas', is dividing them into 'Enumerator's Blocks'. A census enumerator is expected to cover about 150 households or 750 persons in the rural areas. If a village has a population of more than 750 persons, it will be necessary to split the same into more than one Enumerator's Block. In no case an Enumerator's Block should cover more than one village. As for example, a village with say, a population of 1,000 may be split into two Blocks each Block having a population of 500 persons. But none of these Block should be tagged along with a nearby village with a population of, say,200 persons to make a total population of 700 in one of the Blocks. The second village will be treated as a separate Enumerator's Block having a population of only 200 persons. If a village is small, then the work of enumeration of the village may be entrusted to the neighbouring Block enumerator but in no case the separate identity of the village should be compromised. There can be two or more Blocks in a village but in no case parts of two villages should constitute a Block. As stated above, two Blocks can be entrusted to an enumerator to make the work load per enumerator equitable, if the distances permit.

4. The division of village into Enumerator's Blocks should be done with natural features such as a road, a river, a tank, an institution etc., so that no confusion arises at the time of actual enumeration in identifying the Blocks with the help of Location Codes.

5. In the urban areas, an Enumerator's Block will usually consist of 120 households or a population of 600 persons. The limits of the urban Enumerator's Blocks should be well-defined so that there can be no confusion about the extent of their limits. If a town has already been divided into wards, the limits of the Enumerator's Block should be made as identical with the limits of the wards as practicable. If a ward is found to be having more than 600 persons, the same may be split into more than one Enumerator's Block. But an Enumerator's Block should not consist of parts of two different wards.

6. The criterion of population stated above for the Enumerator's Block both in the urban and rural areas, need not be very strictly adhered to. As for example, in a village with a population of, say, 850 persons in the interior, it will be more convenient to take the whole village as one enumerator's Block instead of splitting it further into Blocks. Same comments are applicable for splitting up of urban wards into Enumerator's Blocks.

7. We define the 'census Buildings', 'census House' and 'census household' at this stage, so that a comprehensive idea may be obtained about the frame-work upon which the operations of houselisting, house-numbering and enumeration will have to be carried out.

8. *Census Building* : "Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, godowns, cattlesheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence.

9. Some times a series of different buildings may be 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 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 should be treated as a separate building.

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

10. If there are more than one structure within an enclosure or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g. the main house, the servants quarters, the garage, the granaries, the cow-sheds etc., the whole group may be treated as one building and each of the constituent separate structures may be treated as 'census house', which will be defined hereafter, provided that all the structures together will be treated as one'census house' only if the separated structures form an integral part of a housing unit used by one 'census household'.

11. In NEFA, sometimes it is found that some structures are constructed in the fields where the people from the nearby village go and stay for work. If in such structures the people stay for a long period synchronising with the visit of the enumerator and do not come back to the village during the period, and the structures are made to last for more than one agricultural season, then they should be treated as separate buildings. However, in such cases every efforts should be made to ensure that the persons found residing in such structures at the time of enumeration are not doubly counted, once in their village and again in the farm house.

12. On the other hand, it is sometimes found that in many villages the granaries are constructed a little away from the village to avoid the fire hazards and sometimes grains are also kept in the field temporarily in temporary storage structures. These granaries or temporary storage structures should not be treated as separate buildings. Similarly, temporary structures made in the jhum fields for the purpose of taking rest or shelter by the field labourers, or the temporary structures put up to shelter the bird-scarers etc. should not be treated as separate buildings.

13. *"CENSUS HOUSE"* : A 'census house' is a building or a part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

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

15. As for example, a 'Gompa' may be a single building with many census houses used for different purposes such as shrine, dormitory, guest house, school etc. The part of the Gompa used for such different purposes will be treated as separate census houses. On the other hand, a hostel building where the door of each room in which an inmate lives, opens to a common verandah or stair-case, should be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country, the pattern of habitation is such that single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation when an exceptional case is confronted with. A stock-taking may be done about the probable peculiar situations that may have to be reckoned with at the time of visit of the enumerator, at this stage, and referred to this office.

16. A census building or house should ordinarily have four walls and a roof. But in some areas, it may not be possible to insist upon these criteria. It may so happen that a conical roof touches the ground and an entrance is provided without a separate wall. Such structures should be treated as buildings or houses.

17. *"CENSUS HOUSEHOLD"* A household is a group of person who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there, is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where, a number of unrelated persons live together, is an institutional household. So is a jail, a hospital, a hostel a rest house etc.

18. The definition of 'household' as given above has been universally accepted and serves the purpose of determining the size of the smallest economic as well as demographic units of the population. But it is of common experience that in NEFA, in the areas where the menfolk marry more than one wife by custom, all living together in the same house, sometimes the wives are allotted with separate patches of land for cultivation and the agricultural produces are stored in separate granaries. The wives also cook separately in different hearths to feed the children born to them and the visiting or dependent members of their parental clans. In such, cases a strict application of the above definition will result in showing as if there are as many

(Continued)

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

households as there are number of wives living in the house. Though such a picture will not vitiate the concept of grouping the population in smallest economic units, the concept of grouping the population in smallest demographic units will be adversely affected. Therefore, in this case, inspite of the partaking meals cooked separately in separate hearths, the entire family should be treated as one household of whom the husband should be shown as the head of the household.

19. However, when two or more persons each having one or more wives live in one house and take their meals separately cooked in one or more hearths belonging to the individuals wives, the groups of wives married by a person should be treated as members of separate house holds of which the person should be shown separately as head of households. The young and unmarried children should be shown as members of their respective fathers' households even if they partake their meals by crossing the usuals barriers of hearths. It must not be foregotten that when a widow or a woman whose husband is away, lives in the house by her own right and cooks her meals separately for herself, her children and other persons attached to her she will be deemed to be a head of a separate household.

20. The above examples are not exhaustive, they are mentioned as illustrations only so as to provide a guideline that may be followed to bring the widely varying customs relating to the composition of the families, in the line with the definition of the census household. If it is felt that any exceptional treatment is necessary to translate this definition to suit any of the prevailing local conditions, the same may please be referred to this office immediately.

21. We shall be grateful if you kindly prepare a note on the subject of living condition and the family composition of different tribes inhabiting your area indicating the manner in which the general definitions of 'building', 'house' and 'household' are being applied to and send the same to this office at a very early date. These notes will find a place in our reports under the names of the tribes and help us in interpreting the information collected.

[(Concluded)

APPENDIX VIII

CENSUS CIRCULAR No. 15

(Copy of letter No. Cen. 1971/1/67 dt. 4-7-70 from Shri J. K. Barthakur, Director of Census Operations and Ex-officio Supdt. of Census Operations NEFA, Shillong addressed to all Deputy Commissioners and Addl. Deputy Commissioners, and copy endorsed to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam Shillong, all Secretaries and Heads of Deptts. NEFA etc.)

Subject:—**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in North East Frontier Agency.**

I have the honour to inform you that constitutionally North East Frontier Agency is a part of the State of Assam. The Agency is directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam, who acts as his agent.

Scheduled Castes of NEFA.

The castes which are Scheduled in Assam under "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956" (Part II of Schedule I), are to be treated as Scheduled Castes in NEFA. The following are the Scheduled Castes in Assam which are to be treated as Scheduled Castes in NEFA also.

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

Scheduled Tribes in NEFA.

2. In the Presidential Order of 1956 mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, it is said that in NEFA all the tribes of the Agency are to be treated as Scheduled Tribes. At paragraph 2 of Part II of Schedule III of the Order, an illustrative list of the tribes of the North East Frontier Agency is provided. The relevant portion of the Order at Schedule III—Assam, reads as below.

"2 In the tribal other than the Autonomous districts :—

All tribes of North East Frontier Agency including—

(1) Abor
(2) Aka
(3) Apatani
(4) Dafla
(5) Galong
(6) Kampti
(7) Khowa
(8) Mishmi
(9) Momba
(10) Any Naga Tribes
(11) Sherdukpen
(12) Singpho"

3. No tribes other than the tribes of the North-East Frontier Agency are to be treated as Scheduled Tribes in the North East Frontier Agency. It may be particularly noted that tribes scheduled in the Autonomous Districts of Assam (including present Nagaland) and in the State of Assam excluding the Tribal area other than the Autonomous Districts of Assam; are not be treated as Scheduled Tribes in the North East Frontier Agency. As for example, a persion belonging to the Khasi and Jaintia tribe or Mizo tribe or Garo tribe etc. which are treated as scheduled tribes in the Autonomous districts of Assam, or to the Boro tribe or Kachari tribe or Rabha tribe etc, which are treated as scheduled tribes in the State of Assam excluding the tribal areas, will not be treated as a member of scheduled tribe in NEFA.

4. It has been mentioned that the Presidential Order is illustrative and not exhaustive with respect of the tribes of the North East Frontier Agency. During the last census, the names, of as many as 80 tribes and sub-tribes were returned in NEFA. The tribe names as returned in 1961 are given below:—

(1) Aka or Hrusso
(2) Apatani
(3) Ashing
(4) Bangni
(5) Bangro
(6) Bhutia

(Continued)

APPENDIX VIII—*contd.*

(7) Bogum
(8) Bokar
(9) Bori
(10) Bugun or Khowa
(11) But Monpa
(12) Dafla
(13) Dirang Monpa
(14) Gaji
(15) Galong
(16) Havi
(17) Hill Miri
(18) Idu Mishmi
(19) Karka
(20) Kemsing
(21) Khamba
(22) Khamiyang
(23) Khampti
(24) Khrodeng Bangni
(25) Komkar
(26) Kongbo
(27) Lish Monpa
(28) Lodung
(29) Longchang
(30) Longphi
(31) Longri
(32) Longsang
(33) Maimong
(34) Momba
(35) Miji or Dammai
(36) Miju or Kaman Mishmi
(37) Mikir
(38) Milang
(39) Minyong
(40) Miri
(41) Moglum
(42) Monpa
(43) Morang
(44) Mosang
(45) Nishang
(46) Nissi
(47) Nocte
(48) Noknan
(49) Padam
(50) Pailibo
(51) Pangi
(52) Pasi
(53) Ramo
(54) Rongrang
(55) Sherdukpen
(56) Shimong
(57) Simsa
(58) Singpho
(59) Southern Monpa
(60) Sulung
(61) Tagin
(62) Tagin Bangni
(63) Takam
(64) Tangam
(65) Tangsa
(66) Tangsa/Changwan
(67) Tangsa/Sanke
(68) Taraon or Digaru Mishmi
(69) Tawang or Brahmi Monpa
(70) Tibetan
(71) Teikam
(72) Tikhak
(73) Tonglum
(74) Tongsing
(75) Wancho
(76) Yankan
(77) Yanoo
(78) Yobin
(79) Yongkuk
(80) Yougli

5. It may be noted that the above list is far from exhaustive. It might have so happend that the names of the tribes were wrongly recorded by the enumerators, or the respondent gave a mistaken identity of his tribe. Therefore whereas the above list will provide a guidance to the enumerators to be engaged in the ensuring census, they may be specially warned not to leave out any of the genuine tribes of NEFA from being recorded with their correct tribe names even if the name of the tribe does not appear in the above list. It is possible that some of the tribes have since adopted new names and prefer to return themselves not under these new names. Some tribes like those of Bomi. Bong, Panibotia, Moya etc. which did not find a mention during the last census as they preferred to remain under the fold of one or the other major tribes, may now seek a separate identity. Some tribes that were shown as sub-tribes might not have a real linkage with the main tribe as the linkage of communities as tribes and sub-tribes in NEFA does not always follow a stable pattern. The pattern often consists of notional categories and the notions may vary from person to person. It will, therefore, be fair that the individuals are enumerated under whatever tribal names they return themselves without any attempt to group them.

6. I am taking steps to print this circular so that sufficient copies are made available to you for distribution to the enumerators and the supervisors for their guidance.

(Concluded)

APPENDIX IX

HOUSELIST

APPENDIX X

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

APPENDIX XI

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF

HOUSE

Name of District ..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island ..... Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used *e.g. residence* shop, *shop-cum-*residence business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum-*residence, school, bank commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, *etc.* or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that *entry here*
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....

ENGLISH

IX

INDIA 1971

LIST

Name of Village or Town ..... Code No. .....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block ..... Code No. .....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
Household No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T., write name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (i) Owned (O) (ii) Rented (R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Does the household cultivate land ? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Total					

Note:—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 & 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

Signature of Supervisor ..... *Dated* .....

APPENDIX X

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District..... Code No..... Name of Village or Town..... Code No....

Name of Taluk Tehsil, Thana Anchal, Island..... Code No..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor	Is the establishment (*a*) Govt./ Quasi Govt. (*b*) Private (*c*) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers	If any manufacturing, processing or servicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.*, Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop etc.
					Is it (*a*) Household Industry (*b*) Registered Factory (*c*) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/ sold	Whether (*a*) Wholesale or (*b*) Retail	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NOTE—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

Signature of Enumerator ..... Date ..... Signature of Supervisor ..... Date .....

APPENDIX XI

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

Houselist

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the house-numbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas*: The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the Survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important so that any to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of a particular block is covered by a specific block without giving scope for any doubt. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the lay out. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachcha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for a *Kachcha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows:

□ *Pucca* residential house; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachcha* residential house; for *Kachcha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms 'Pucca' and 'Kachcha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the house as *Pucca* or *Kachcha* for the purppose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate indentification. Also, as *Kachcha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:

Wall material: Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material: Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc. may be treated as *Kachcha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the house numbers should run *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house-numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on

*NOTE—G.C.I.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, R.B.C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R.C.C.—Reinforced Cement Concrete.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *Mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the Forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the cluster in forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas*: The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would probably have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the sub-units into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to a assign nambers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Building and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas:

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building*: A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle-sheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence. etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be 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 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 should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows:

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals *e.g.* (1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachcha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.* 10/1.....

NOTE: These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

18. *Census House*: A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household*: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional house-numbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at the end of this book.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist:

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla*, Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combinaton of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

NOTE: Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1: Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e.g.*, 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. .....

Col. 2: Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same member to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay-out sketch and marked them on the building iteslf.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3: Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.*, in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE: You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Columns 4-5: Predominant construction material of census house.

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4: Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5: Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.*, tiles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6: Purpose for which Census Houses is used, e.g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as: (these are purely illustrative)

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *biri* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop:

(3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold or cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharamshala,* tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship *e.g.,* temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others *e.g.,* cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc. the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE: The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated' 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recorded in the "Remarks" column.

Definition of an Establishment

Col. 7: Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption of where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair-workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples:

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *i.e.* where some kind of production, processing repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e.g.,* when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8: Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related person. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three household, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in Cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Col. 9: Name of the head of household

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household is its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10: If S.C. or S.T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X".

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST write 'X' in this column.

In the case of all 'Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

Col. 11: No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a door way 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An encolsed 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 handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, their 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., may in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12: Does the household live in owned or rented house:

(i) Owned (O), (ii) Rented (R)

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15: No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13 + Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16: Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Encroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it cannot be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

not be reckoned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17: Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant" you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filling up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist from itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given at the end of this book).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

63. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc., correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups:

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc.—establishments;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other Establishment" which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1: Sl. No.

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *i.e.*, *1, 2, 3* etc.

Col. 2: Census House No.

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

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68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3: Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4: Is the Establishment—(a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector *i.e.*, Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector"

(2) Private

or

(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zila Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc. completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

(Continued)

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Col. 5: Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Columns 6, 7 and 8:—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done".

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6: Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop

78. *Household Industry: Definition*

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry:—

(i) nature of activity

(ii) participation

(iii) location

(iv) size

80. (i) *Nature of activity*:—A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such professions trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) *Participation*:—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers, besides "actual work", participation also includes 'supervision and direction".

82. (iii) *Location*:—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) *Size*:—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be a household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as 'Household Industry' must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) *Registered Factory*:—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop*:—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

Col. 7: Description of the products, processing or servicing done

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.*, handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani* etc., manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8: Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc., Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani*. Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc. that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. *Columns* 9 *and* 10 *are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.*

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i.e.*, transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9: Description of goods bought/sold

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10: Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i.e.*, wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.*, wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.*, bank etc. please do not write any of the two categories *i.e.*, 'wholesale' or retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11: If used as any other establishment, describe e.g., Govt. office, school, Hospital, Railway Station Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in column 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.*, Govt. Office, school, hospital, Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema, theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General:

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, *bidi* rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a flour mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

(Concluded)

APPENDIX XII

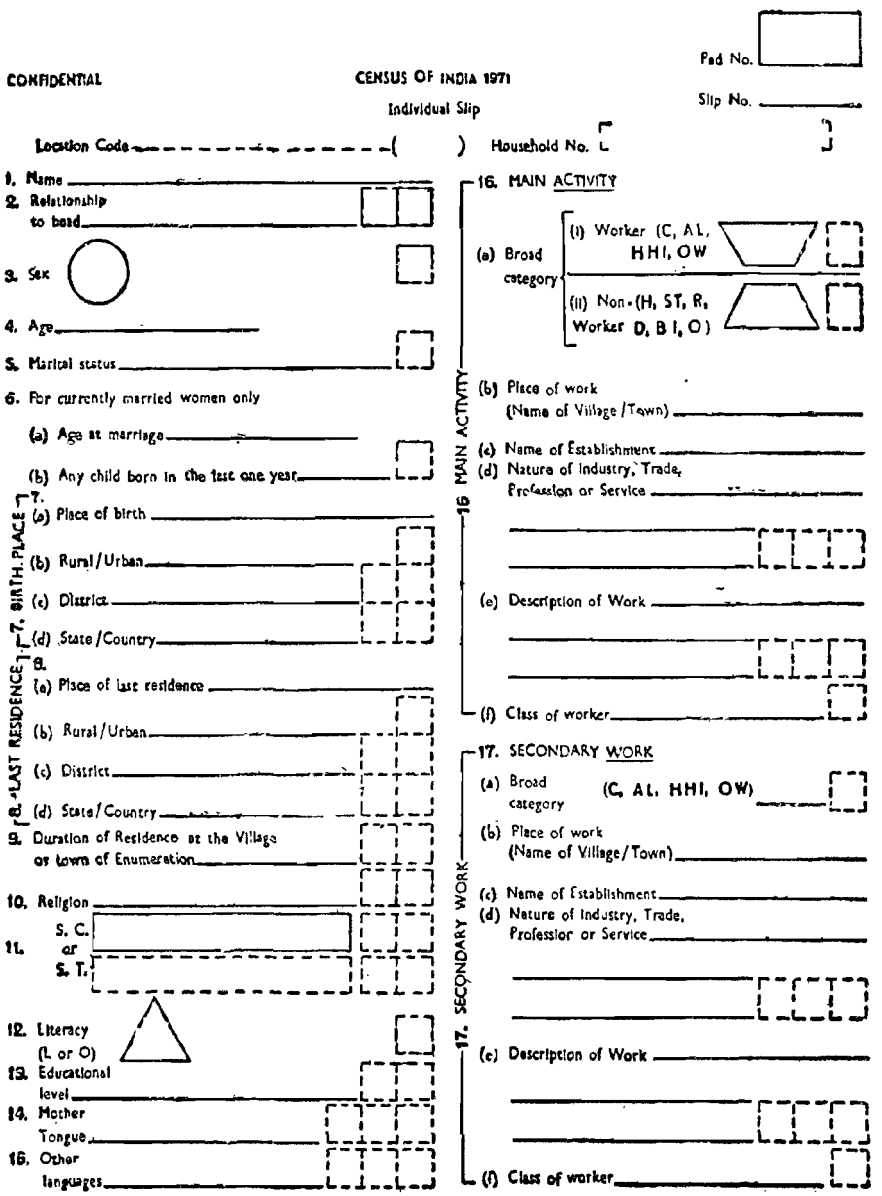
INDIVIDUAL SLIP

APPENDIX XIII

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

APPENDIX XII

INDIVIDUAL SLIP



APPENDIX XIII

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

GENERAL

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected as the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

REFERENCE DATE AND ENUMERATION PERIOD

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st March 1971 i.e., the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of **1st March 1971.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971 i.e., the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971, and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

PAD NO. AND SLIP NO.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

LOCATION CODE AND YOUR JURISDICTION

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left had top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

PERSONS TO BE ENUMERATED

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A **household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household i.e., a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household i.e, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period i.e., from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons:

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th February to 28th February; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10—28 Feb.) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March 1971; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on opposite page.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions:

Pad No. and Slip No.

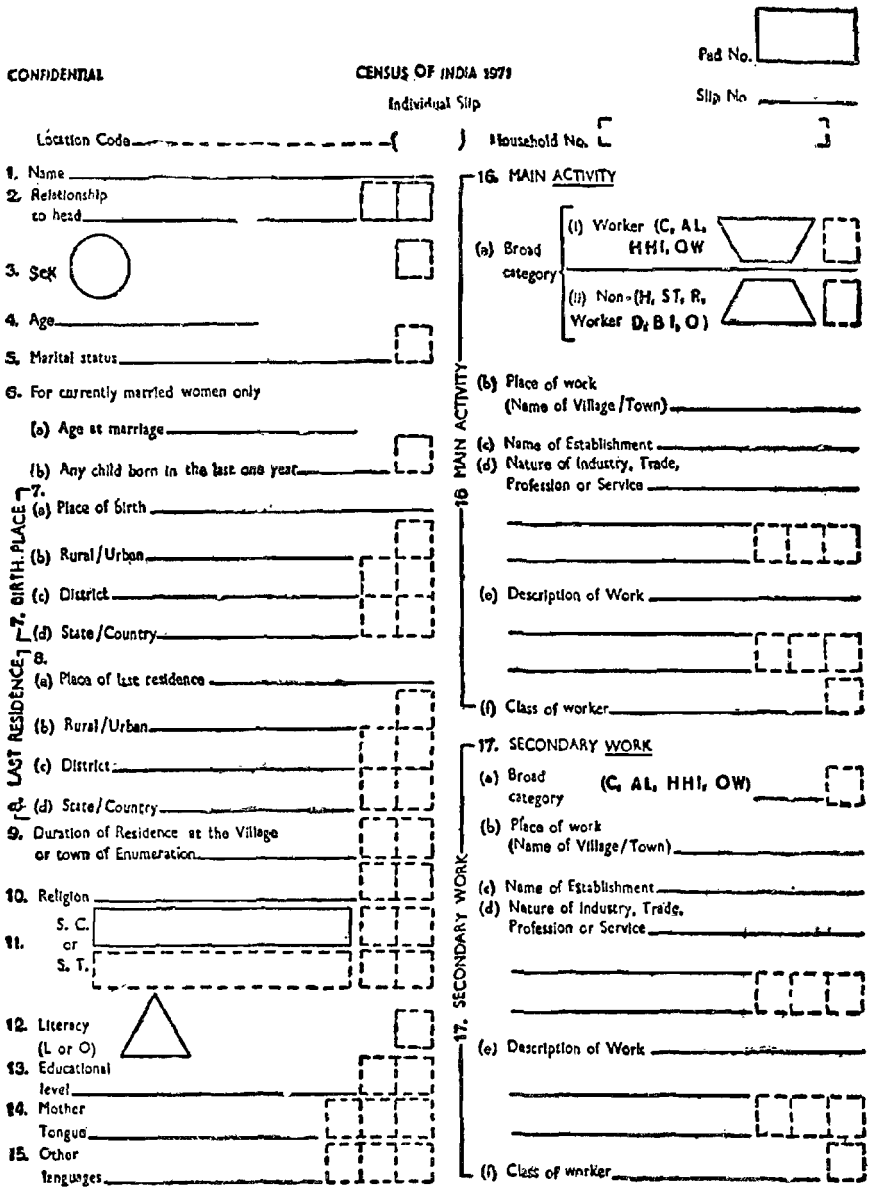
20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip Nos. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*



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At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46(60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town etc.).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent house-numbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left with the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your juristdiction (Please see Appendix II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Appendix II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Appendix II.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same household, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional Households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who had administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter for (nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd March 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips

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will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, or course, be cancelled.

Question 3: Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4: Age

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of the years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say, whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5: Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

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

Question 6: For currently married women only

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.,* all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6(a) Age at marriage

44. **Age at marriage:** You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b) Any child born in the last one year

45. **Any child born in the last one year:** You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e. a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows:

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

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47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or no' if she had not, In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note:—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd March, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7 : Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place or birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban e.g. existence of a local administrative body, Industrial township declared as town etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (i) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumerated, by the nature of his work or for studies etc. he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence i.e., if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) Rural/Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

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Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7(b) in para 50.

8 (c) District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below:—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Urban Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime i.e., in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit of tour etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence i.e. 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Budhism
J : Jainism

For other record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *Definition of a literate* : A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.*, who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.* who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All

(Continued)

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children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as (B.Sc.) (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany) B.Sc. B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick √ after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (×).

You will have to ensure that the card issue to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

74. *Definition.* Mother-tongue is 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 shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s). Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined*: A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods*: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed, but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in

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some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by *him in the course* of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's *main* activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should **not** be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16(a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16(a)(ii).

16(a)(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW).

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C: CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator*: For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL: AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

'91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer*: A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I.: HOSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry*

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members, of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, **dhobi**, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working it any other Household Industry as an employee and record a per instructions given above.

OW: OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely

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noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc., etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H: HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST: STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker, in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: BEGGARS ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent woman without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I: INSTITUTIONS

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16(a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

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109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b): Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour i.e. question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a bedlar or a rick-shaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (c) : Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16 (d): Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Suply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appenidx IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represen. the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt, etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens (Appendix VI) at the end of this book, the Industrial and Occupational lists in Appendices IV & V and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

Q. 16 (f) : Class of Worker

118. For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write ... ... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write ... .. EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write ... ... SW

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(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write ... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

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

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

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

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired workerts) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a single worker'.

Some illustration for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Appendix VI.

Q. 17: Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against quesiton 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a) (ii) and cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16 (a) (i) or 16 (a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will e netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16 (a (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16 (a) (i) and filling in the details under 16 (b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17 (a) to (f), except that while question 16 (a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128. A few slips showing specimen entries appear as Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Q. 16 are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

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POPULATION RECORD

129. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix X. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No . on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the Enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S C./S.T., write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(a)(i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(a)(i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16(e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16 (a) (ii).

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION

130. You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households in your jurisdiction between 10th February and 28th February, 1971. During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps and the like. On the night of 28th February, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless population and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single handed in one night you should report to your supervisor so that one or more extra enumerators may be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of villages. These people will have to be covered on the 28 February. You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere. As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

REVISIONAL ROUND

131. In the next three days *i.e.* from 1st March, 1971 to 3rd March, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period i.e. from 10th February to 1st March 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before. In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct their entry in question 6(b). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the households between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st March, 1971, and cross out the individual slip of the dead persons writing boldy across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Household' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly, you will have to put 'Head' in Q. 2 in the individual slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' and correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective individual slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the Population Record shall also have to be made by you. If you have exhausted the entire population record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code etc., are noted on the second form properly. The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the household should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to that household.

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

132. Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arreas. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day. You will have to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statements should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day. This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors in posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be

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struck after the entries are brought up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round. You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the items against which geometrical designs are found in the Individual Slip such as the one relating to Q. 3 Sex, Q. 11 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. Q. 12 Literacy, Q. 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) Worker or Non-worker. It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care.

133. First of all you should enter Location Code, Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No. (No. allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the Posting Statements. Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for 'males' in Males Posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F).

134. You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No. used by you starting with Slip No. 1 in each Pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries. Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for Males and the other for Females. You should not fill up Col. 1 (Final Serial No.) at the first instance. This col. will be filled after the revisional round i.e. after you have brought the count up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st March 1971 (see para 131) and also after you have struck the grand total of cols. 4 to 13. In cols. 2, 3 and 4 you have to copy Pad No., Slip No. and sex as recorded by you in the slips. Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statements for males and females, yet you are required to copy the sex in col. 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting. In the remaining columns a tick (√) may be put against the appropriate columns, whatever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

135. Cols. 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col. 5 and a dash in Col. 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in col. 6 and dash in col. 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

136. Cols. 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual Slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols. 9—13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) should be put under col. 9 and dash (—) under cols. 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) may be put under col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining cols. from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VIII. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column(s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up col. 1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in col. 1, you should ignore scored-out lines. Thus the grand total of col. 4 will be the last serial number in col. 1.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

138. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix IX (Form T). Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census. In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

APPENDIX I

PROVISION OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(*See para* 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such scheduled has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties

11. (1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purpose of a census return, ...

(c) Any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer.

* * * * *

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(*See para* 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF; BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building:

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence or workshop-*cum*-residence etc.

2. Sometime a series of different buildings may be 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 likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g. the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows:

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered. It should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1 .....

Note: These should not be numbered as 10 (1) or 10 (2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House No.

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No.

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., affixed to the census house number. For example if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSRTY BASIS

(*See paras* 92—95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacturing of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbets, etc. processing of coffee etc.

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc., from coconut fibres. coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc. baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products,

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products and other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacturing of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobile, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn; goods.

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation of fishing etc. but indicate the appropriate details as given here).

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc. are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agriculture service, e.g., pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing, pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones; mica, gypsum, etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat, diary products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable; fish, grain mill products; backery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries; country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi, cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuffs, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills, printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and prowerlooms; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mill and other than in mills; dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles; etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta: dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats, made up textiles goods (except garments), oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc. are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crafts, drums, barrels, etc. beams, posts, doors and windows; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; etc.; cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc.; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Fur Products

Tanning, currying, etc. of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc. of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tubes industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, oxygen, etc.; fertilisers and pesticides; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware; cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and Steel Industries; casting foundries; ferro-alloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

Metal Porducts and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc.; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery; cranes; road rollers, boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers; insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc., X-ray apparatus; electric computors, etc.

Transport equipments and parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc.; rail road equipment; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand carts, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly whot is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, **e.g.,** manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, *i.e. collection,* purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc.; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textile and textile products; *e.g.* garments, shirtings, etc.; beverages, intoxicants, like wines, opium ganja, tobacco etc.; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals; fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery, *e.g.* harvestors, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products; building materials; clocks, etc.; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also include bullock carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc.; money lenders, financiers, etc.; provident services; insurance carriers life-fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services *e.g.*, purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing; engineering; advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

APPENDIX V

Classified List of Occupations in Describes of Work

[*Q.* 16 (*e*) *and* 17 (*e*) *see Paras* 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc., physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists, such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Saleman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commerical, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird tappers, etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc. printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VI

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below :

Q. 16 (a) (i) Broad Category	Q. 16(a) (ii) Non-worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16(f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry—manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11. HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di-Hattti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting iron hoop on cart wheels	EE
16. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	X	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24. OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25. OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EE
26. OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	EB
27. OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EB
28. OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EB
29 OW	X	Rampur village	C.P.W.D.	Road Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EB

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-Station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	FW
34. OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	FW
35. OW	X	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of ready-made garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36. OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	X	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of Iron and Steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
38. OW	X	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	X	PL	Medical College Calcutta, Radiology Deptt.	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	X	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant-Nutritionist	EE
43. OW	X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	X	PL	L.I.C., Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	
46. OW	X	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	X	PL	ditto	ditto	U.D.C.	EE
48. OW	X	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Jwellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	X	PL	Asoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE
51. OW	X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Retail Trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
55. OW	X	PL	ABC Film Studios	Production of feature films	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	X	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE
57. OW	X	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of Bills of business firms	Managing Director	ER
60. OW	X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering Works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE

(Continued)

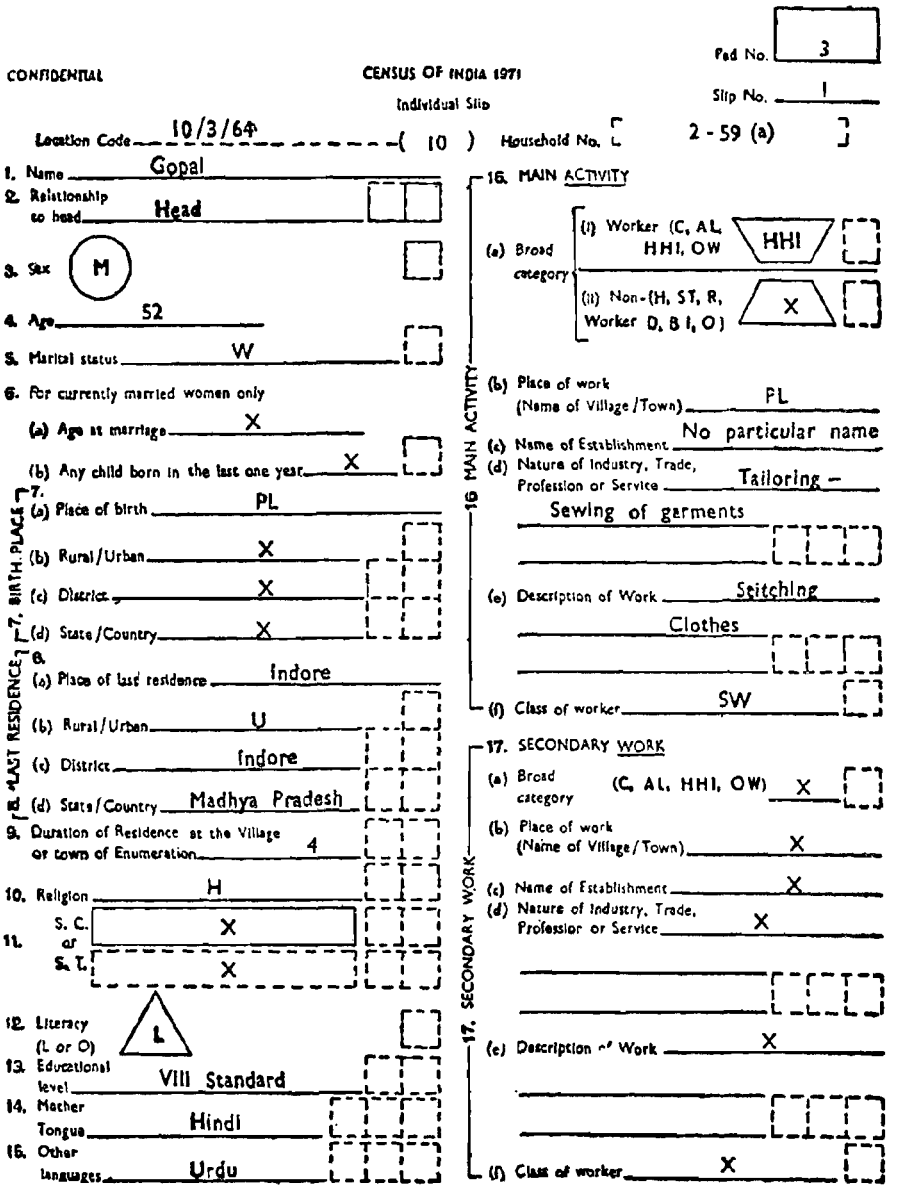
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VI—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62. OW	X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
63 OW	X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gate keeper	EE
66. OW	X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	X	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69. OW	X	Shahdra	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Castor	EE
70. OW	X	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnanceman Boiler shop	EE
71. OW	X	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	X	PL	ABC Small Tools Company	Small Tools Productions	Brass Turner	EE
73. OW	X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	X	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of party's Political Work	Political Worker	SW

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII



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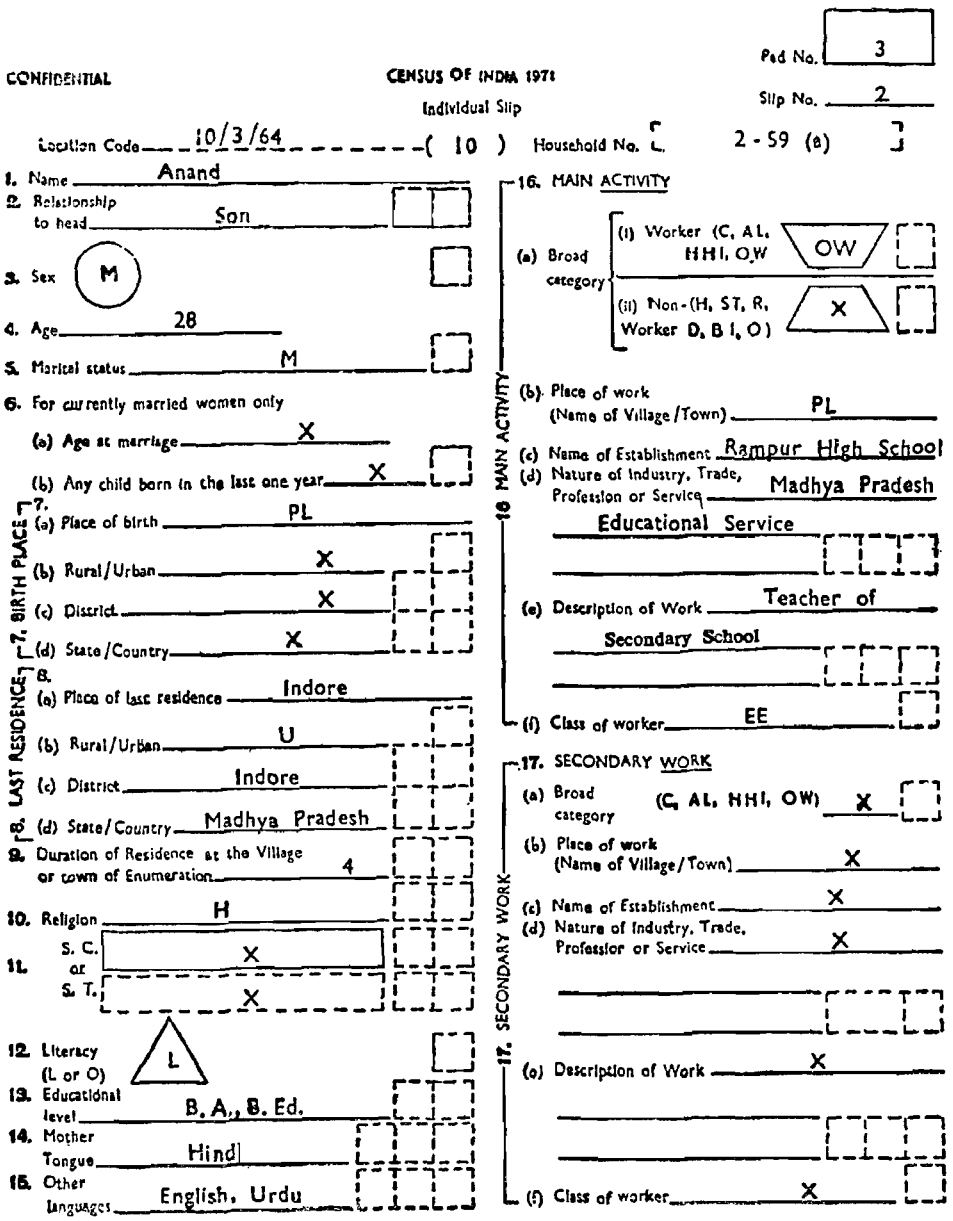
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*Contd.*



CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Ped No. 3

Slip No. 2

Location Code 10/3/64 (10) Household No. 2 - 59 (a)

1. Name Anand
2. Relationship to head Son
3. Sex M
4. Age 28
5. Marital status M
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year X
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth PL
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country X
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Indore
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Indore
   (d) State/Country Madhya Pradesh
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 4
10. Religion H
11. S. C. or S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level B. A., B. Ed.
14. Mother Tongue Hindi
15. Other languages English, Urdu

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category
      (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) OW
      (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment Rampur High School
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Madhya Pradesh Educational Service
   (e) Description of Work Teacher of Secondary School
   (f) Class of worker EE

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X
   (c) Name of Establishment X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X
   (e) Description of Work X
   (f) Class of worker X

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

CONFIDENTIAL — CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 — Individual Slip

Ped No. 3 — Slip No. 13

Location Code 1/2/3 (10) Household No. 3-96/2

1. Name: Ram Raj
2. Relationship to head: Brother
3. Sex: M
4. Age: 29
5. Marital status: M
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage: X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year: X
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth: Jehanabad
   (b) Rural/Urban: U
   (c) District: Gaya
   (d) State/Country: Bihar
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence: Patna
   (b) Rural/Urban: U
   (c) District: Patna
   (d) State/Country: Bihar
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration: 7
10. Religion: H
11. S. C. or S. T.: X
12. Literacy (L or O): O
13. Educational level: X
14. Mother Tongue: Maghi
15. Other languages: Hindi

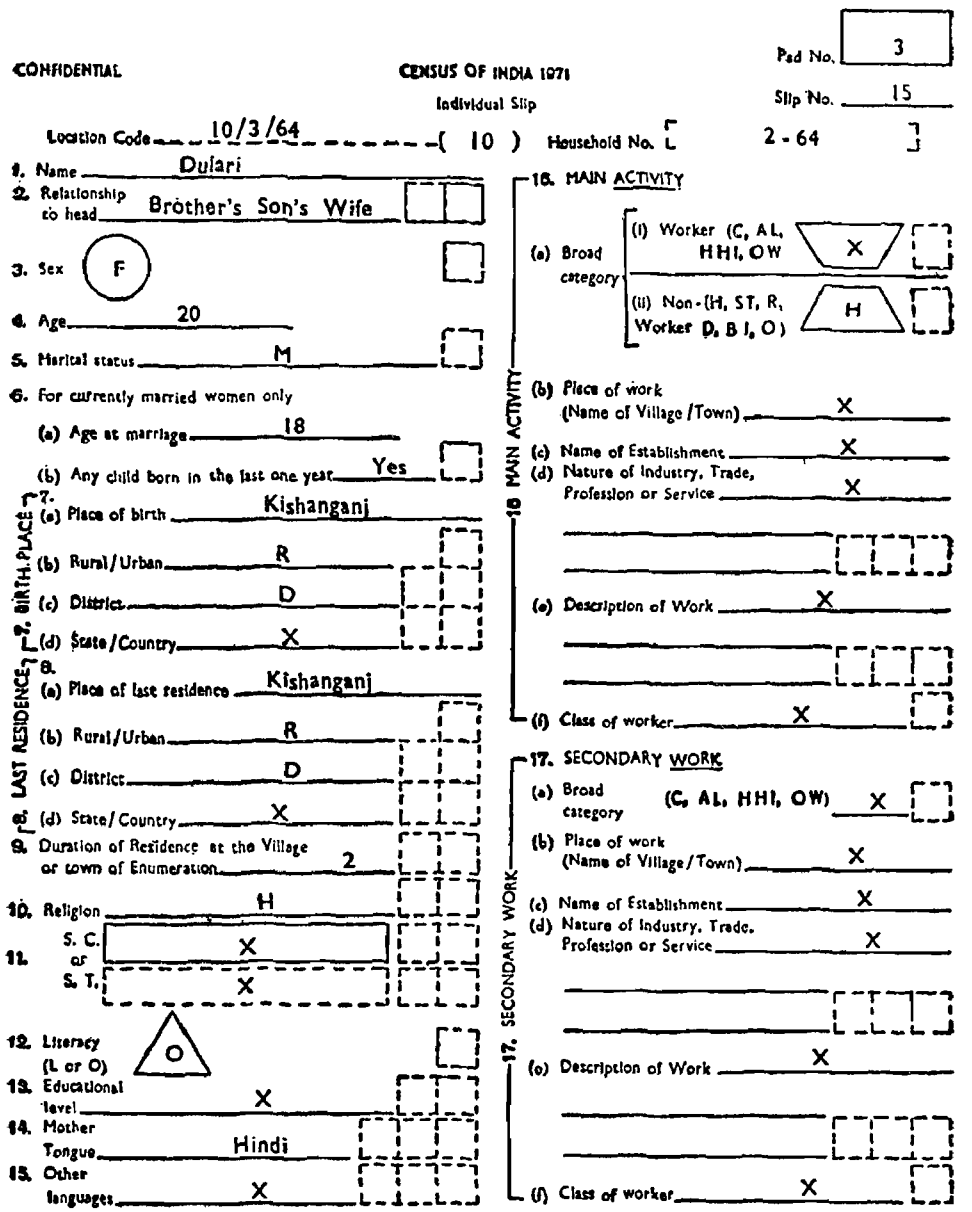
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category: (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW): AL; (ii) Non-(H, ST, R, Worker D, B I, O): X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town): X
   (c) Name of Establishment: X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service: X
   (e) Description of Work: X
   (f) Class of worker: X

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW): X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town): X
   (c) Name of Establishment: X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service:
   (e) Description of Work: X
   (f) Class of worker: X

(Continued)

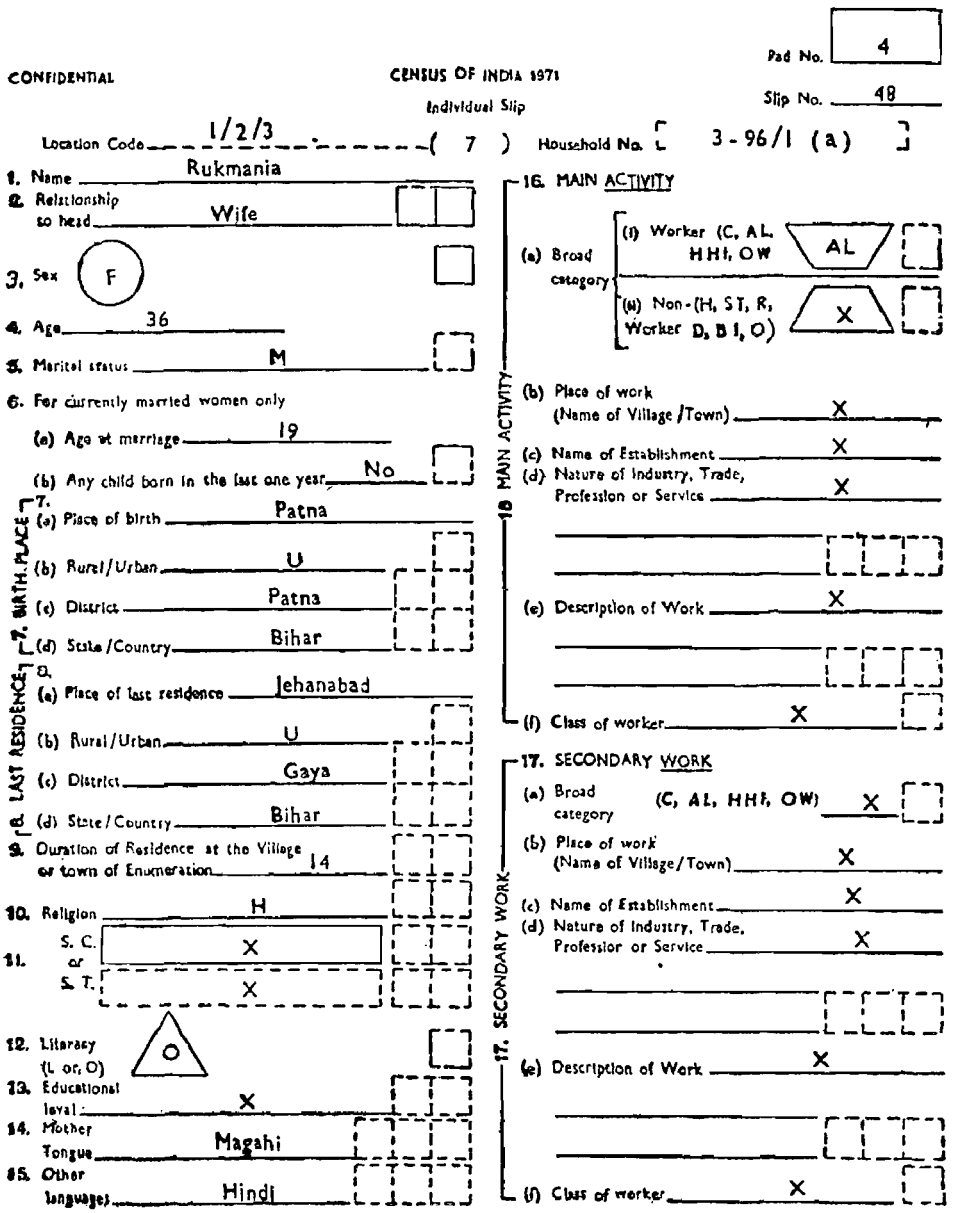
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



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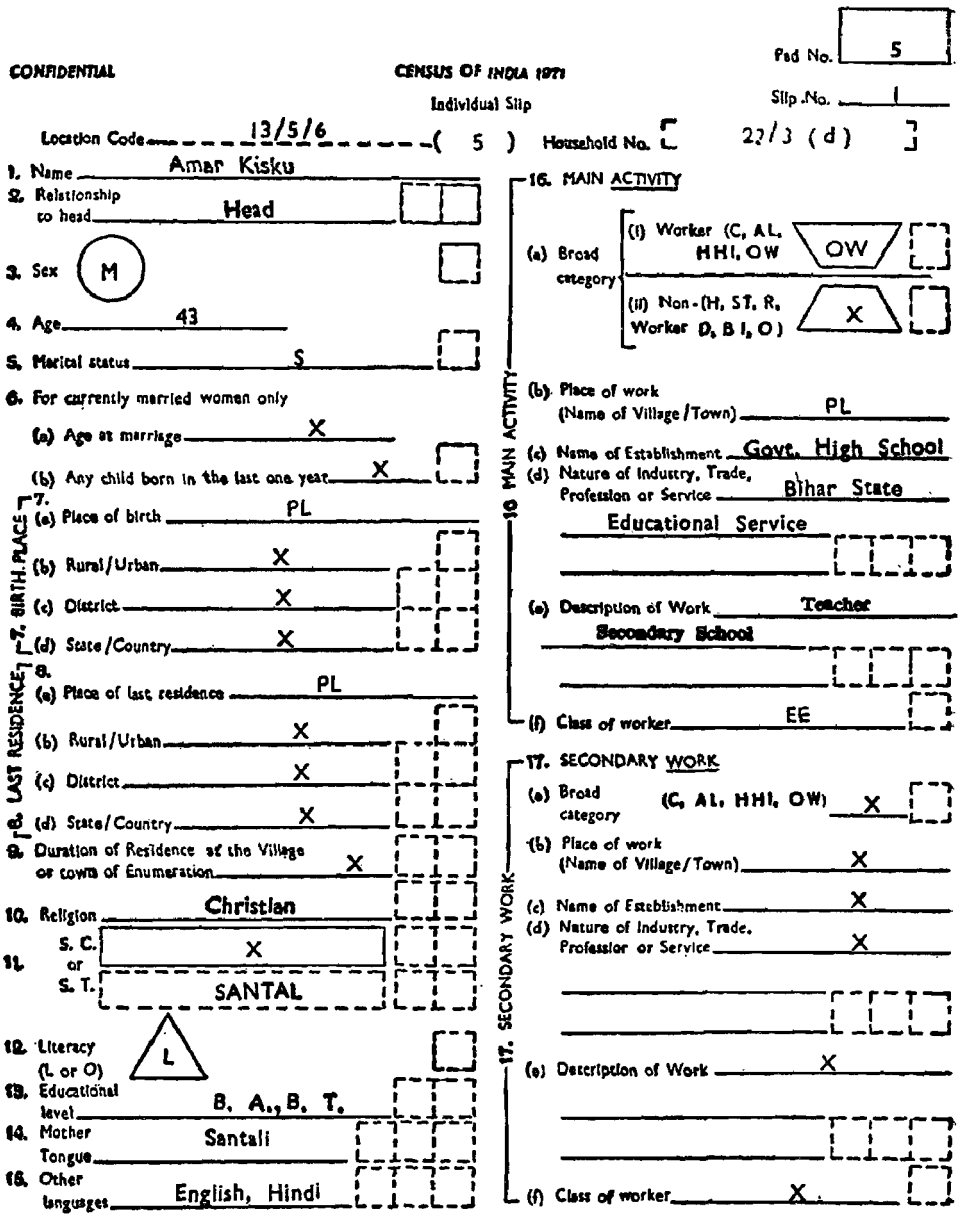
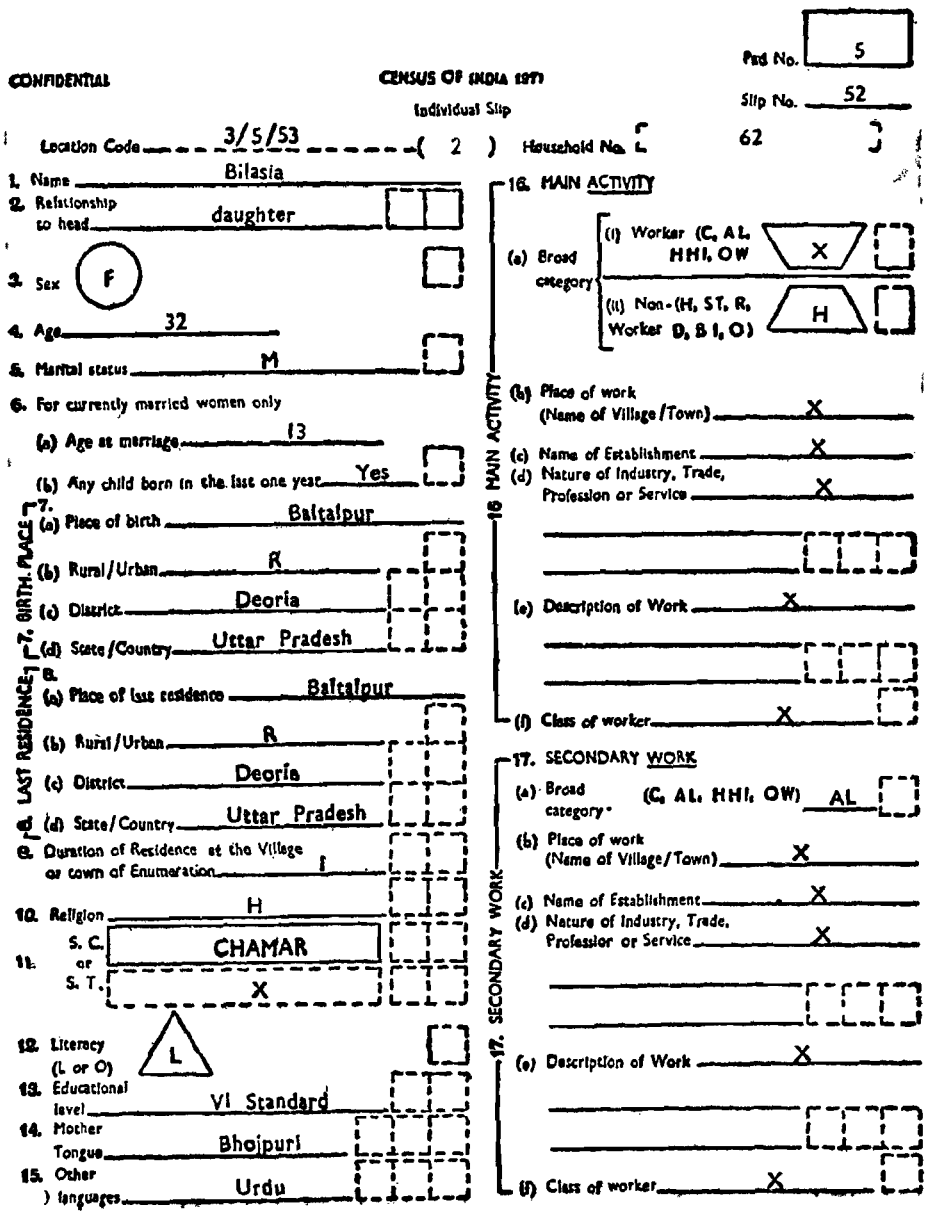
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



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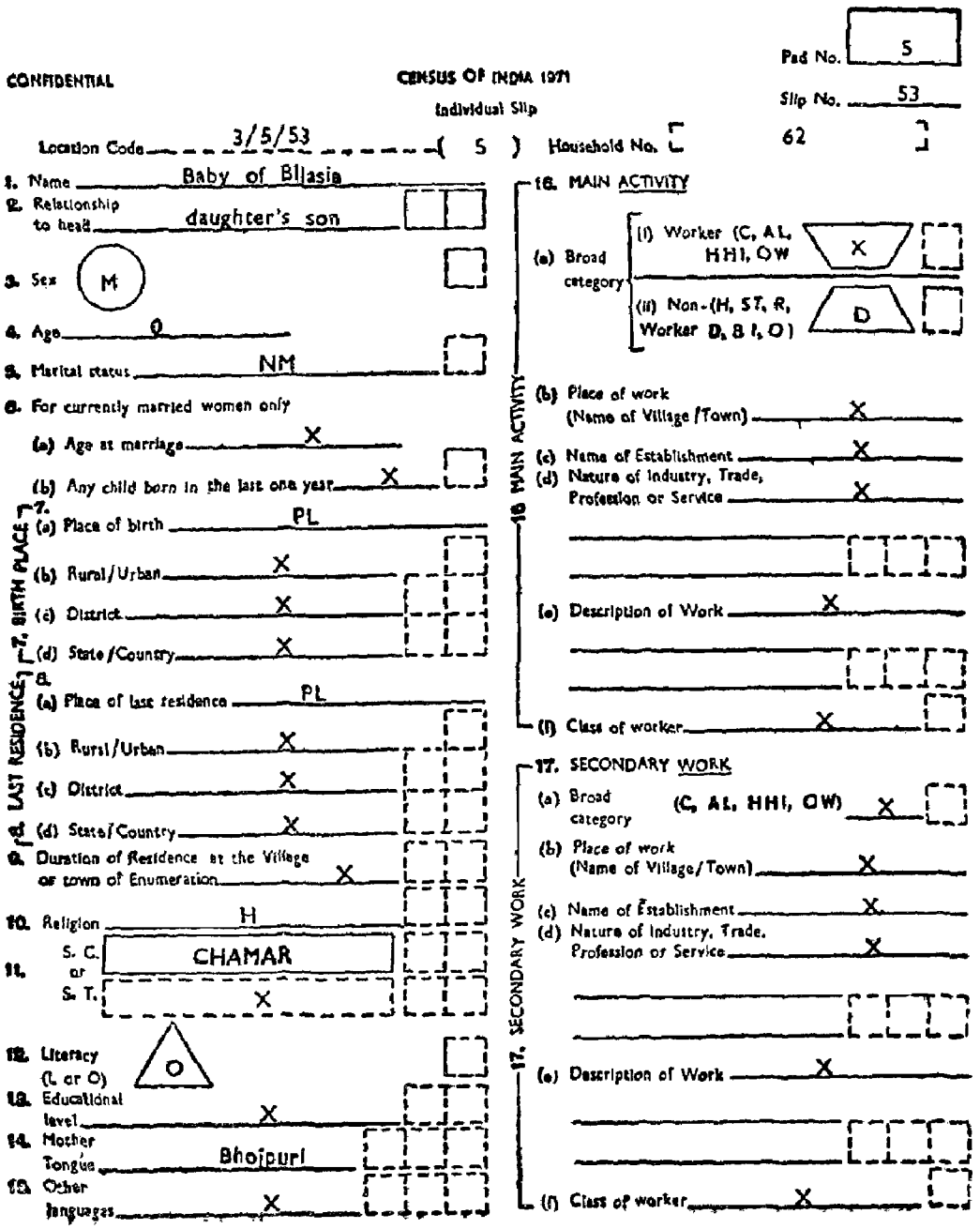
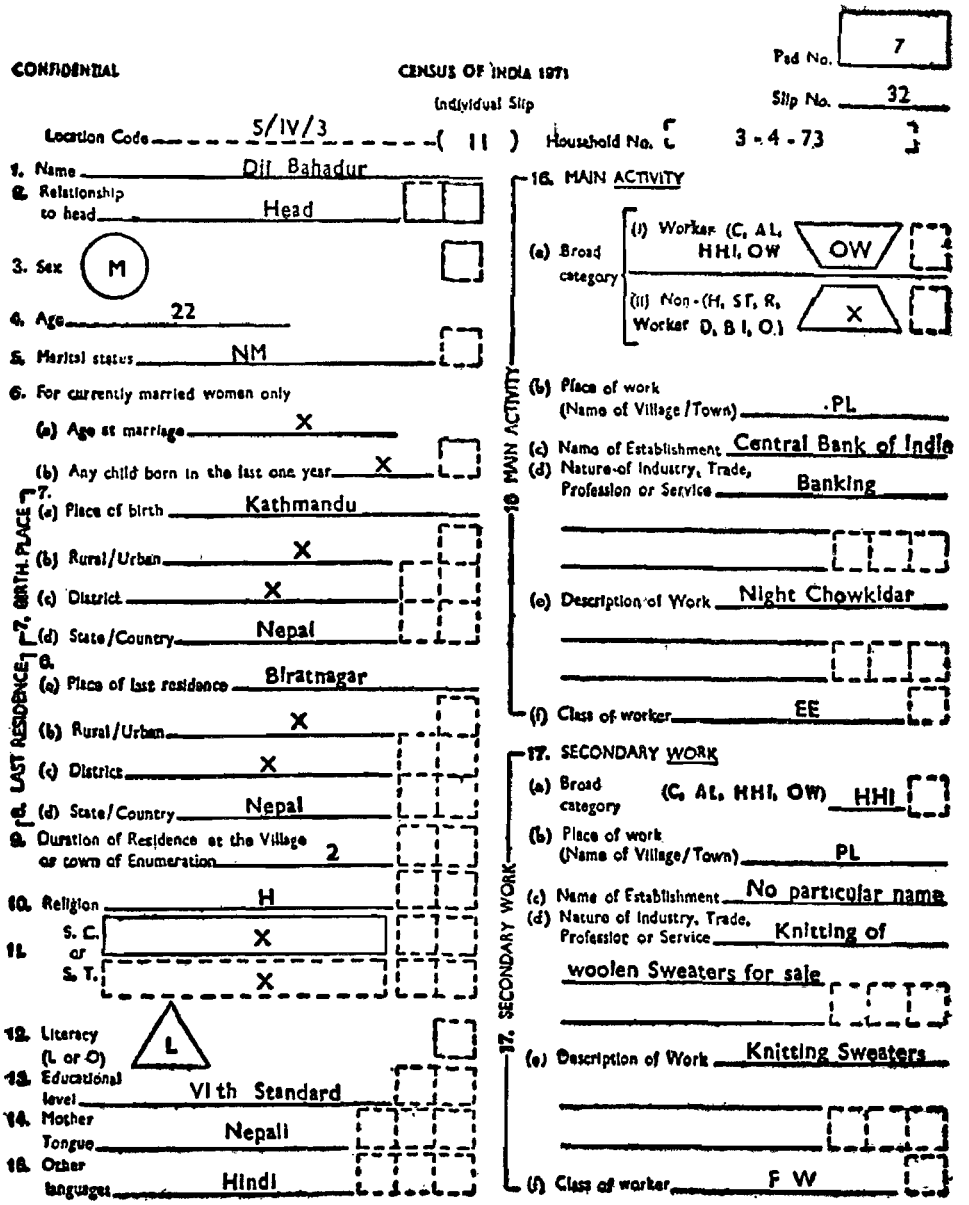
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd*



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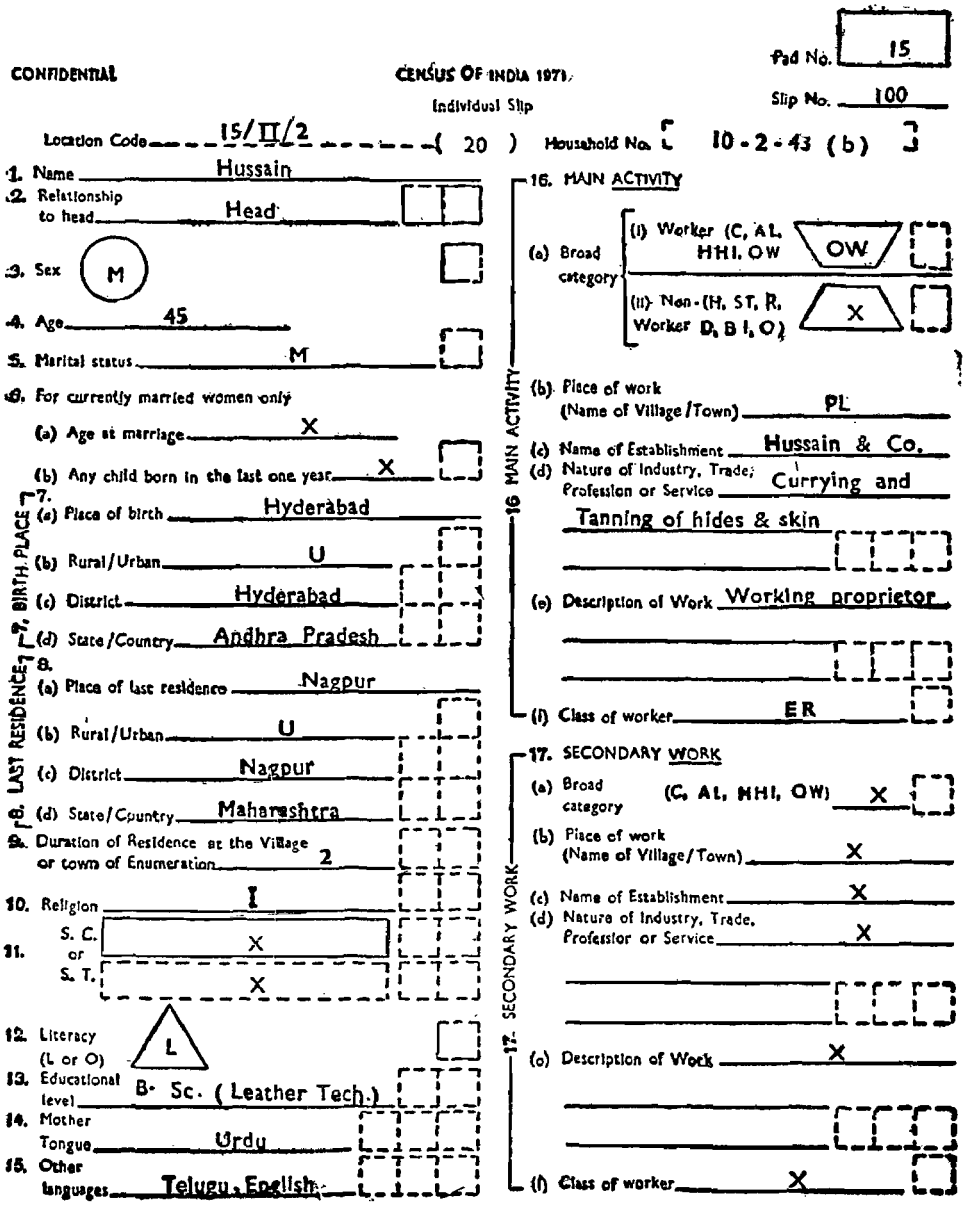
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VIII

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/4/64 — Enumerator's Block No. 6

Name of Village Dandori — Name of Enumerator ..... Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-Worker
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHJ	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	1	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
5	16	7	M	√	—	√	√	√	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	√	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Signature of Enumerator ————————

Date ————————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor————————

Date ————————

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

Females

(Form F)

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q.12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q. 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	2	F	—	—	—	√	—	√	—	—	—
2	15	23	F	√	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	39	F	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	56	F	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
5	16	62	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
6	16	14	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
7	16	16	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
			7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

Signature of Enumerator ————————

Date ————————

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor————————

Date ————————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX IX

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT (Form T)

Location Codo 10/3/64(10) Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village Pandori Name of Enumerator....Prithipal

No. of occupied residential houses 130

Total No. of Households 140 No. of Institutional Households 1 No. of Houseless households 1

						MAIN ACTIVITY						
	Population	S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers	Houseless population	Institutional population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M	381	52	25	173	208	139	20	10	77	135	3	24
F	369	50	21	75	294	42	12	4	69	242	2	1
Total	750	102	46	248	502	181	32	14	146	377	5	25

Signature of the Enumerator ———— Signature of the Supervisor————

Date ———— Date ————

Note :—The Information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. See paras 24-29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip.

The number of households can be same as/or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for columns 12 & 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted 'O') and institutional households (household number with 'INST' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

POPULATION RECORD

CONFIDENTIAL

(To be compiled from Individual Slip)

APPENDIX X
CENSUS 1971

Location Code .....

Household No. .....

Name of village or town .....

If the head belongs to S.C. or S.T.? .....

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Signature of Enumerator ——————

Signature of Supervisor ——————

Date .....

Date .....

(Concluded)

APPENDIX XIV

LIST OF VILLAGES OF TIRAP DISTRICT WITH POPULATION CATEGORISED BY BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS

L/B(D)8DCOShillong—20-6-

APPENDIX XIV

LIST OF VILLAGES OF TIRAP DISTRICT WITH POPULATION CALEGORISED BY BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS

District/Subdivision/Circle Village	POPULATION					
	Total			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES						
TIRAP DISTRICT	19,743	9,819	9,924	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
KHONSA SUBDIVISION	11,271	5,440	5,831			
Khonsa Circle	869	416	453			
Luthong	135	69	66			
Kothin	563	261	302			
Longbow	85	43	42			
Khowathong	86	43	43			
Laju Circle	3,630	1,769	1,861			
Laju	1,438	674	764			
Upper chinhan	78	40	38			
Nog'o	524	243	281			
Motongsa	60	28	32			
Kothung (old)	347	188	159			
Changsa	131	70	61			
Sanliam	62	27	35			
Pangkong	140	67	73			
Lower sinu	163	83	80			
Upper Sinu	37	15	22			
Phusa	173	90	83			
Longliam	477	244	233			
Changlang Circle	3,647	1,726	1,921			
Khonka	52	28	24			
Thamyang	160	80	80			
Longpha	145	67	78			
Hassang	79	44	35			
Ranban	94	45	49			
Phonsak	125	61	64			
Longkom	79	41	38			
Samlam	25	13	12			
Longtom	44	18	26			
Kantang	75	34	41			
Lungdung	115	56	59			
Bubang	214	104	110			
Longkay	441	197	244			
Wabang	50	24	26			
Rakong Havi	176	71	105			
Jongji Havi	342	162	180			
Penyong	105	47	58			
Khochep	245	110	135			
Nargang	26	12	14			
Longram	164	80	84			
Longlom	117	57	60			
Thamlom	299	144	155			
Wattong	160	90	70			
Sohe	91	35	56			
Yukhi	103	53	50			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*			
Changlang Circle—*contd.*						
Salong	121	53	68	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Nampong Circle	1,512	725	787			
Teamlam	145	70	75			
Haru & Majuputak	56	31	25			
Mossang Putak	68	27	41			
Motongsa	71	31	40			
Longchong	75	38	37			
Wingtong	81	45	36			
Rima	93	38	55			
Nongkee	21	13	8			
Marchum	45	24	21			
Nongthe II	14	7	7			
Nampong Tikhak	9	4	5			
Sangwan Khamlang	178	93	85			
Nongthe I	16	9	7			
Longvih	84	38	46			
Tikhak Taipi	62	28	34			
Longri Taipi	98	46	52			
Taypong/Kavin/Hongkap	208	90	118			
Hayakkan	78	37	41			
Tikhak Khamlang	70	32	38			
Longpan	40	24	16			
Miao Circle	105	51	54			
Khasang	48	26	22			
New Shampo	18	7	11			
Sikao	22	11	11			
Longri	17	7	10			
Manmao Circle	833	410	423			
Pollo	79	41	38			
Kengnong	85	47	38			
Lisan	121	58	63			
Bor Lungsang	117	67	50			
Kongtim	55	20	35			
Singwang	55	26	29			
Bor satam	138	68	70			
Wasong	72	31	41			
Koira	41	20	21			
Sinnang	9	5	4			
Chindong	61	27	34			
Namsang Circle	675	343	332			
Namsans	268	137	131			
Longkhong	84	45	39			
Lomloo	108	55	53			
Kenon	162	74	88			
Makat	53	32	21			
NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	8,472	4,379	4,093			
Pongchou Circle	4,032	2,076	1,956			
Pongchou	1,511	773	738			
Konsa	652	331	321			

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pongchou Circle—*contd.*			MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*			
Kamhua Noknu	1,347	692	655	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Jagan	458	244	214			
Kampong	64	36	28			
Niausa Circle	227	122	105			
Maihua	227	122	105			
Wakka Circle	4,213	2,181	2,032			
Wakka village	1,116	561	555			
Chongkhow	369	183	186			
Khanu	1,191	646	545			
Chop	183	84	99			
Ngisa	395	195	200			
Kaimoi	532	283	249			
Khogla	427	229	198			
		MULTI-TRIBE VILLAGES				
TIRAP DISTRICT	4,200	2,060	2,140			
KHONSA SUBDIVISION	1,792	865	927			
Changlang Circle	211	106	105			
Pamiom	103	53	50			
Kangkho	108	53	55			
Nampong Circle	138	60	78			
Namgoi	138	60	78			
Miao Circle	371	189	182			
Songking	129	65	64			
Old Champhoo	102	53	49			
Nongthan	140	71	69			
Namsang Circle	412	210	202			
Turet	412	210	202			
Bordumsa Circle	97	39	58			
Wagun Ponthai	97	39	58			
Manmao Circle	563	261	302			
Phenbiro I	41	20	21			
Lyngok	123	55	68			
Harulungsang	35	15	20			
Walongtai	81	40	41			
Ngasajni	22	8	14			
Tihakuk	91	37	54			
Sasom	57	24	33			
Habab	37	21	16			
Manmao	76	41	35			
NIAUSA SUBDIVISION	2,408	1,195	1,213			
Kanubari Circle	824	422	402			
Chanu	824	422	402			
Wakka Circle	1,584	773	811			
Nginu	1,584	773	811			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES			
TIRAP DISTRICT	58,648	32,125	26,523	44,902	22,614	22,288
KHONSA SUBDIVISION .	39,884	22,342	17,542	27,123 ..	13,603 .	13,520
Khonsa Circle .. .	14,892	8,091	6,801	12,251	6,120	6,131
Lainwang	262	132	130	261	131	130
Kolagaon	457	213	244	454	210	244
Katang	311	159	152	288	143	145
Kaimai	785	381	404	783	379	404
Laptang	374	173	201	368	169	199
Borduria	855	413	442	836	400	436
Paniduria	406	202	204	397	196	201
Longo	222	120	102	219	117	102
Chasa	560	299	261	559	298	261
Bera	236	119	117	230	113	117
Tupi	487	267	220	435	217	218
Lapnan	503	243	260	498	242	256
Noksa	330	168	162	327	165	162
Khonsa	343	165	178	341	164	177
Kheti	629	307	322	628	306	322
Thinsa	463	232	231	461	230	231
Khela	293	151	142	272	138	134
Bunting	253	147	106	236	130	106
Pullong	179	85	94	168	77	91
Kapu	310	172	138	291	154	137
Dadam	1,129	550	579	1,128	549	579
Chinkoi	479	255	224	478	254	224
Hukan	341	157	184	340	156	184
Moktowa	791	375	416	790	374	416
Laho	860	443	417	859	442	417
Wathin	158	81	77	157	80	77
Lamsa	303	153	150	287	143	144
Khonsa (H.Q.)	2,514	1,883	631	157	140	17
Bagapani	59	46	13	3	3	..
Laju Circle	2,644	1,364	1,280	2,466	1,216	1,250
Lower Chinhang	458	196	262	457	195	262
Kothung (New)	234	122	112	233	121	112
Nongna	321	158	163	320	157	163
Thunjang	128	79	49	105	56	49
Tutnu	520	257	263	519	256	263
Kolam	623	314	309	621	312	309
Raho	188	98	90	187	97	90
Lalu (H.Q.)	172	140	32	24	22	2
Changlang Circle	7,555	3,956	3,599	5,567	2,727	2,840
Kuthung	176	100	76	175	99	76
Yumchum	120	59	61	119	58	61
Yumchum Ponthai	27	16	11	19	9	10
Phaniak	92	45	47	77	35	42

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Changlang Circle—*contd.*	MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Rangjum	187	120	67	138	71	67
Rangkatu	278	136	142	276	134	142
Rangkatu (New)	312	144	168	308	143	165
Changlang	416	186	230	407	180	227
Saching	474	230	244	473	229	244
Chingsa	310	161	149	268	125	143
Makantonga	369	160	209	368	159	209
Khimiyong	457	221	236	456	220	236
Sonkhu Hávi	225	120	105	181	78	103
Longsang	218	94	124	217	93	124
Ranghill	234	125	109	206	97	109
Kangkhu	241	117	124	240	116	124
Lungpang	767	354	413	7	4	3
Yanman	358	174	184	357	173	184
Saban	636	328	308	613	315	298
Jongrom	142	68	74	141	67	74
Yankan	153	75	78	148	71	77
Changlang (H.Q.)	1,363	923	440	373	251	122
Nampong Circle ..	4,046	2,759	1,287	815	436	379
Changlai	133	75	58	103	45	58
Lungpang	203	119	84	161	83	78
Tikhak Putak	189	106	83	186	103	83
Khamkhai	108	56	52	107	55	52
Threnkam	62	27	35	52	21	
Namkukan	25	12	13	6	2	4
Nampong (H.Q.)	656	446	210	179	106	73
Jairampur	2,670	1,918	752	21	21	..
Vijoynagar Circle ..	1,197	670	527	938	495	443
Bandhigram	885	457	428	879	451	428
Anchidudi	55	34	21	2	2	..
Vijoynagar (Hq)	257	179	78	57	42	15
Deban Circle	666	499	167	27	27	..
Sintola	308	260	48	9	9	..
Buddhisatta	358	239	119	18	18	..
Miao Circle	2,194	1,251	943	656	336	320
Phup	40	24	16	36	20	16
Lewang	67	33	34	65	31	34
Khamuk	24	16	8	17	10	7
Pisi	58	37	21	19	13	6
Khagam	95	49	46	27	14	13
Maithingpum	87	42	45	79	37	42
Ningang	38	21	17	36	20	16
Namphai	78	51	27	35	14	21
Nayeng	115	59	56	114	58	56
Miao	43	18	25	36	15	21
Madhupur	524	268	256	4	1	3
Namphai (F/C)	155	84	71	7	4	3
Miao (H.Q.)	699	468	231	39	32	7
Katum	141	66	75	117	56	61
Maithang	30	15	15	25	11	14

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*						
Bordumsa Circle ..	2,193	1,185	1,008	1,140	580	560
Bordumsa	204	105	99	181	93	88
Gidking Pathar	262	145	117	91	46	45
Lalung	99	53	46	89	46	43
Wakhetna	122	67	55	96	51	45
Modoi	36	21	15	23	8	15
Innao	119	65	54	23	14	9
Dumpa	39	20	19	38	19	19
Bordumsa (H.Q.)	238	143	95	10	8	2
Wagun Pathar I	46	26	20	43	23	20
Wagun Pather II	83	41	42	43	19	24
Wagun Pather III	92	42	50	85	39	46
Chaimum	53	35	18	20	11	9
Dakupather	30	18	12	29	17	12
Maganton	103	62	41	101	60	41
Goju	214	110	104	141	63	78
Khorembisa	453	232	221	127	63	64
Manmao Circle ..	1,297	724	573	1,056	542	514
Dokpey I	33	25	8	22	14	8
Dokpey II ..	53	29	24	47	23	24
Phenbiro II	168	87	81	167	86	81
Jalla	58	28	30	57	27	30
Rijurima	102	47	55	98	44	54
Renuk	204	108	96	203	107	96
Hetbok	208	106	102	207	105	102
Khetua	82	45	37	81	44	37
M. Bong	63	41	22	14	7	7
Kamlao	151	77	74	140	68	72
Manmao (H.Q.)	175	131	44	20	17	3
Namsang Circle ..	3,200	1,843	1,357	2,207	1,124	1,083
Doidam	479	250	229	470	245	225
Dongrong	169	84	85	168	83	85
Phintong	214	87	127	213	86	127
Natunkheti	195	93	92	194	92	102
Subang	219	106	113	217	104	113
Soha	725	380	345	682	350	332
Deomali	764	570	194	21	15	6
Namsang (H.Q.)	92	56	36	7	4	3
Namsangmukli	81	50	31	5	3	2
Borduria Range	64	54	10	33	30	3
Mapoya	198	113	85	197	112	85
Nitusa Subdivision ..	18,764	9,783	8,981	17,779	9,011	8,768
Kanubani Circle ..	5,203	2,608	2,595	5,110	2,544	2,566
Wannu	888	438	450	887	437	450
Banfera	758	393	365	751	386	365
Longsom	564	295	269	563	294	269
Chopnu	564	275	289	563	274	289
Longhua	443	213	230	441	211	230
Chattong	159	86	73	158	85	73
Ozakho	239	127	112	237	125	112
Chopsa	248	120	128	247	119	128
Rusa	792	393	399	781	389	392
Nokfan & Nokfan Beat ..	480	222	258	476	218	258
Kanubari (H.Q.)	68	46	22	6	6	..

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*						
Niausa Circle ..	8,876	4,722	4,154	8,223	4,231	3,992
Longphong	823	415	408	814	410	404
Mintong	1,045	494	551	1,042	492	550
Niausa	954	512	442	840	421	419
Niapu	1,182	605	577	1,176	599	577
Zedua	397	208	189	392	207	185
Senua	1,097	549	548	1,096	548	548
Longkhaw	953	496	457	952	495	457
Pomao	1,075	547	528	1,074	546	528
Chatting	659	350	309	658	349	309
Longding	529	415	114	141	133	8
Tissa	100	87	13	8	7	1
Senua	62	44	18	30	24	6
Pongchou Circle ..	4,082	2,116	1,966	3,926	1,981	1,945
Bonia	496	251	245	495	250	245
Kannu	1,106	553	553	1,104	551	553
Kamhua-Noksa	729	367	362	726	366	360
Khasa	1,011	509	502	1,009	507	502
Votnu	596	317	279	568	289	279
Pongchau (H.Q.)	144	119	25	24	18	6
Wakka Circle ..	603	337	266	520	255	265
Longkhai	517	253	264	516	252	264
Wakka (H.Q.)	86	84	2	4	3	
OTHERS ONLY VILLAGES						
TIRAP DISTRICT						
KHONSA SUBDIVSION ..	14,879	7,770	7,109		Nil	
Khonsa Circle ..	90	17	3			
Jungli Camp	20	17	3			
Changlang Circle ..	322	154	168			
13th Mile T.R. Camp ..	313	149	164			
Namdang Forest	9	5	4			
Vijoynagar Circle ..	636	356	280			
Doghar Gaon	122	73	49			
Chidudi	81	45	36			
Phaparbari	159	83	76			
Gauri Gaon	24	18	6			
Maz Gaon	138	74	64			
Chargaon	68	37	31			
Topi Hill	44	26	18			
Deban Circle ..	3,331	1,712	1,619			
Debang (H.Q.)	203	130	73			
Sundarpur	206	105	101			
Sumangal	66	39	27			
Ramrajpur	84	38	46			
Jagatjyoti	177	95	82			
Devapuri	615	316	299			
Punyabhumi	697	366	331			
Udoypuri	111	47	64			
Brajpur	349	171	178			
Nandankanan	149	66	83			
Kamalapuri ..	160	81	79			
Anandpur	214	110	104			
Buddhabhakti	116	56	60			
Monmohini	184	92	92			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV -*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OTHERS ONLY VILLAGES						
Miao Circle	10,240	5,360	4,880		Nil	
Sompai	282	155	127			
Matripur	1,199	624	575			
Gautampur	914	503	411			
Santipur	879	443	436			
Jyotipur	1,842	947	895			
Abhoypur	860	450	410			
Dumpani	2,026	1,032	994			
Empur	536	300	236			
Miao F/Plantation	158	80	78			
Khansay Plantation ..	106	51	55			
Minekik	116	79	37			
Sirampur	194	96	98			
Deop	912	479	433			
Khansay F/Camp	216	121	95			
Bordumsa Circle ..	320	163	157			
Mohang	244	121	123			
Amungaon	76	42	34			
Namsang Circle ..	10	8	2			
Dirakmukh	6	4	2			
Deomali	4	4	..			

(Concluded)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. and the subject covered
Part I Census General Report	Part I-A First part of the General Report discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother-tongue distribution. It will cover distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differential, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories etc.
	Part I-B The second part covering the detailed any analysis of the demographic, social cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme.
	Part I-C Subsidiary Tables.
Part II Census Tables on population	Part II-A Union/State/Union Territory-General Population Tables ('A' Series).
	Part II-B Economic Tables ('B' Series).
	Part II-C(*i*) Social and Cultural Tables (Distribution of Population, and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)
	Part II-C(*ii*) Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables—Tables on Household Composition, single year age, marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., Bilingualism.
	Part II-D : Migration Tables.
	Port II (Spl.) All India Census Tables on 1% Sample Basis (Technical Note on Sampling will be incorporated).
Part III Establishments Reports and Tables	Report and Tables of the 'E' Series.
Part IV Housing Report & Tables	Part IV A Housing Report and Housing Subsidiary Tables.
	Part IV-B Housing Tables.
Part V Spl. Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled-Castes & Scheduled Tribes.	
Part VI Town Directory, Survey Reports on Town & Villages.	Part VI-A—Town Directory.
	Part VI-B Special Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part VI-C Survey Reports of selected villages.
Part VII Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel.	
Part VIII Administration Report (for official use only) ..	Part VIII-A Administration report—Enumeration.
	Part VIII-B Administration report Tabulation.
Part IX Census Atlas	Union and State/U.T. Atlases.
Part X District Census Handbook	Part A Town and Village Directory.
	Part B Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract.
	Part C Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.

Preparation of some special monographs will be entrusted to interested scholars. The programme of these monographs is yet to be finalised.

L/B(D)8DCOShillong—500—8-12-75—GIPS