

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

PART X

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
LOHIT DISTRICT

Part A : TOWN & VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Part B : URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

J. K. Barthakur,
of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service,
Director of Census Operations,
Arunachal Pradesh,
Shillong-3.
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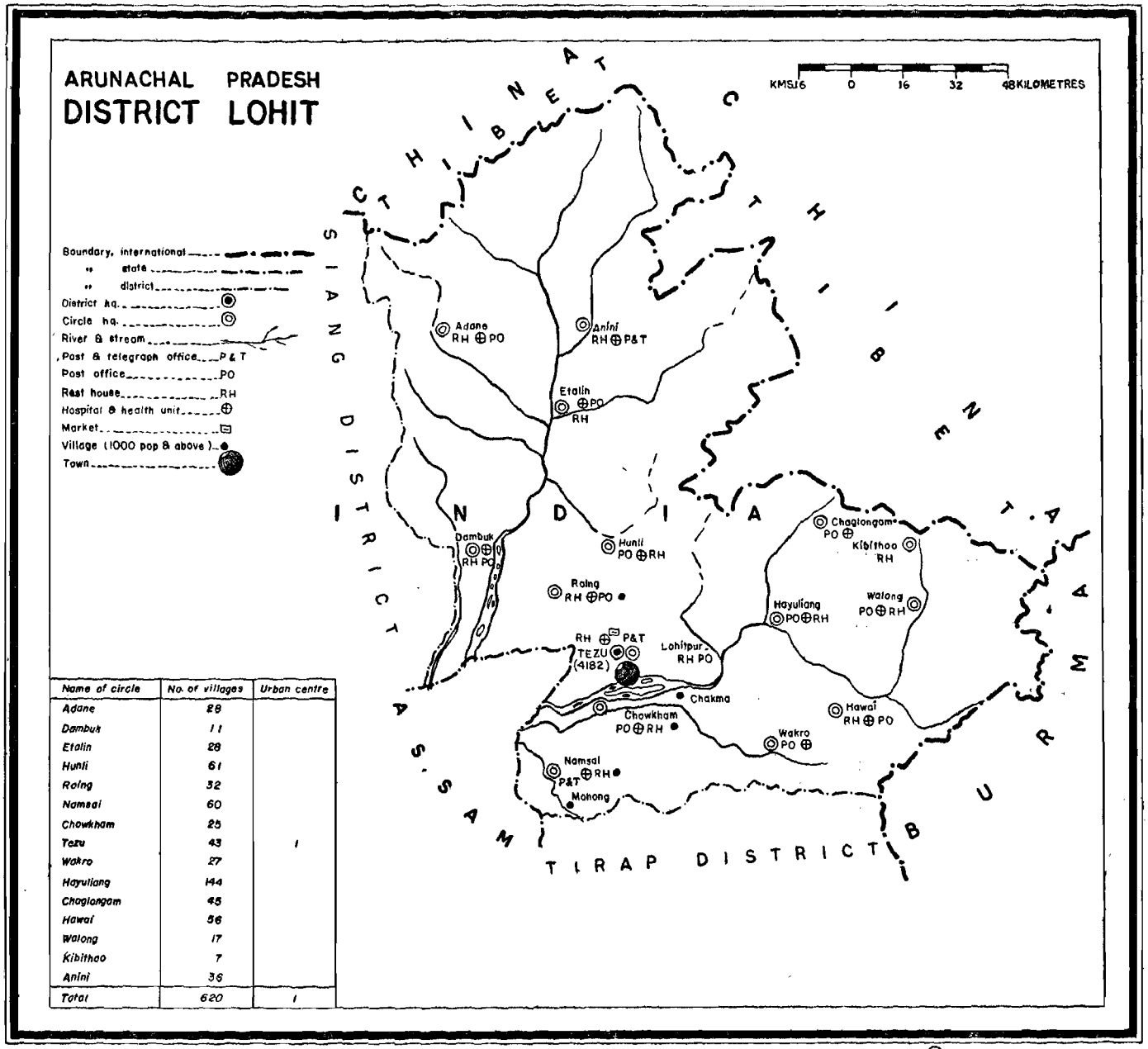
Arunachal Pradesh is a thinly populated hilly tract lying roughly between the latitudes 26° 28′ N and 29° 30′ N and the longitudes 91° 30′ E and 97° 30′ E on the North-East extremity of India, comprising roughly of 83,578 kilometre squares of area and bordering the international boundaries of Bhutan, 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 of 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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Name of circle	No. of villages	Urban centre
Adane	28	
Dambuk	11	
Etalin	28	
Hunli	61	
Roing	32	
Namsai	60	
Chowkham	25	
Tezu	43	1
Wakro	27	
Hayuliang	144	
Chaglongam	45	
Hawai	56	
Walong	17	
Kibithoo	7	
Anini	36	
Total	620	1

Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The publication of 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 Handbook 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 Handboks are divided into three parts, namely, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Part A—Town and Village Directory

The Village Directory will give 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 o fthe town, the primary census data relating to the 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 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 Handbooks pertaining to Lohit 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.

LOHIT DISTRICT:

Physical description

In the north-eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh, Lohit District covers an area of 24.427 kilometre squares roughly between 95°15′ to 97°30′E longitudes and 27°33′ to 29°30′N latitudes. It is bounded by Siang District to the West, Tibet and China to the North, China and Burma to the East and Tirap District and Assam State to the South.

Shri P. V. Rao, Director, Publication Division, Geological Survey of India, has given an account of the general Geology of Lohit District as follows: (The note was written in 1970 and, therefore Arunachal Pradesh will be referred to as North East Frontier Agency).

"The largest among the districts of NEFA, the erstwhile Sadiya Frontier Division, now called Lohit District, is comparatively less known in the geological literature probably because of the difficult terrain conditions and limited accessibility. Nevertheless, geological observations in this district date as back as 1825. The modern geological interest was, however, initiated about four decades ago, particularly originating in connection with eastern syntaxial bend, the geotechnical projects and earthquakes. Recent work has been directed towards the interesting stratigraphic and tectonic problems and investigation of limestone deposit. The ultrabasic rocks within the lower Himalayan region of the district also present a unique geological feature.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

(i) The Lohit plain forming the eastern contiphysiographic units.

(i) The Lohit plain -forming the eastern conti nuity of the upper Assam plains which is drained and often inundated or marooned by the powerful westerly flowing Dibang, Lohit, Kamlang and partly Noadihing rivers. These rivers contribute a large volume of water to the Brahmaputra.

(ii) The lesser Himalayan region, just abruptly rising from the Lohit plain and comprising a rugged mountainous and forested terrain with conspicuous NW-SE ridges with altitudes above 3,000 mts. in its middle reaches.

(iii) The Higher Himalayan region which is usually snow clad and rises to altitudes upto around 5,500 m. The comparatively low ranges of lesser Himalaya gradually rise into snow covered high altitude areas, particularly in the watershed of the Tellu river (Lohit river).

The Lohit and the Debang rivers and their important tributaries emerge from the higher Himalayan zone. The southernly located Kamlang and Noa-Dihing rivers emerge from the Daphabum range of the lesser Himalaya. The Dibang Valley is probably the most awe inspiring, whereas the Tellu (or the Lohit) river is the longest antecedent system emerging on the northern side of our frontier.

Lakes:

In the lesser Himalayan zone the 'Glo Howel' lake is prominent at about 1,400 mts on the upper reaches of one of the tributaries of the Kamlang river. The most spectacular distribution of lakes as indicated on the Survey of India maps is seen on the higher parts of the watershed of the Tellu valley, on the East as well as on the West of the Walong area. Most of these lakes are located above 3,000 mts. altitude and appear to be connected with snow and glacial action. Large and small, these are about one hundred in number, distributed within an area of about 1,200 sq. km.

GEOLOGY:

The general physical succession of rocks as seen from the Lohit plains to parts of Higher Himalaya in the NE-SW direction may be represented as given below:

NE

Diorite-granodiorite complex

Lohit Thrust

Schistose metasediments (Chlorite-quartz & mica schists, carbonate rocks: emplacements of basic and ultrabasics.

Thrust (?)

Tidding limestone, quartzites, quartz-sericite schists

.....(Fault and/or unconformity?).....

Parametamorphites (high grade schists and paragneisses)

.....

micaceous quartzites, arenaceous schist, marbles etc.

Mishmi Thrust

Upper Tertiaries and/or Quaternary

.....

Lohit alluvial plain

SW

Diorite-granodiorite complex: Exposed at about 8 kms away from the Tidding river the diorite gneisses are thrust (Lohit thrust) against the quartz mica schists. The foliated and amphibole bearing diorite gneisses are further northeastward, associated with non-foliated granodionite, foliated biotite gneiss, leucocratic granite, metanorites, pegmatites, marbles, hornblende schists etc. as seen along the Tellu valley up to Walong area. In its northwestern strike continuity this zone is identifiable in the Dibang valley near Endolin. Southeast of the Tellu valley these rocks have been encountered up in the Kamlang valley in the region of Chulam Pass on the Dephabum range. Further southeastward these rocks are bound to continue within the zone of the Burmese Axials.

The most characteristic rock type is the foliated grey to greenish coloured diorite gneiss. Bands of amphibole and chlorite schists and marbles have been noted in Minutang valley and between Minzong and Walong. Masses of non-foliated hornblende granodiorite are seen almost concordantly emplaced in the diorite gneiss. A light coloured somewhat foliated granodioritic rock (leucocratic granodiorite) is also been emplaced within this complex in the Minutang valley. Metanoritic bodies are seen in Hayuliang-Tawliang region and upstream of the Tellu valley. Most of the gneisses and emplaced rocks show characterised epidotisation. Some lamprophyric bands have also been described within the dioritic gneiss. It is surmised that granitic bodies akin to the granitic bodies of the Putao of Burma may also be occurring further northeast in the higher Himalayan regions.

Although the general foliation is NW-SE, some regional changes within this complex indicate fdlding and strong dislocation movements. The widespread epidotisation observed in the area may be related to the regional shearing movements suffered by these rocks, probably during the Tertiary times. It has been suggested that the appearance of epidote in Tipam sandstone (Miocene) for the first time in the Assam Tertiary sediments may have some relation with the epidotisation in the Lohit Himalaya.

Some workers feel the whole complex may be of Pre-cambrian age while others surmise the possibility that this complex might have been affected by successive tectonic and intrusive phases from pre-Early Palaeozoic to Tertiary times.

Schistose metasediments: A characteristic group of rocks, comprising chloritic schists with arenaceous hands, shows extremely fine banding sometimes accompanied by graded beding. Upwards in the succession carbonaceous and calcareous bands start appearing while towards the top the schists are mostly arenaceous with chloritic and sercitic constituents. In Tidding river section, the basal rocks are intimately associated with serpentinites **(ultrabasics)** showing conspicuous sheared bands. The serpentinites have been recorded as far southeast as middle reaches of the Kamlang river in the strike continuity. Northwestwards the serpentinites have not been reported beyond the Tidding valley but the schistose belt is prominent with amphibolitic and occasional carbonate bands in the Dibang valley as then South of Endolin. This schistose belt shows regional NW-SE trend with moderately high northeasterly foliation/bedding dips. Some workers assign it to Pre-cambrian (Daling) age; and group them with the Tidding limestone, parametamorphites etc. of the frontal range. Other workers feel that it could be a flysch facies, probably of the Pre-hercynian geosynclinal belt which has now been overthrust against the southwestern platform rocks represented by the Tidding limestone, in the Tidding valley. The latter workers also feel that part of these schists might have been granitised into diorite gneisses of the diorite-granodiorite complex.

Tidding limestone, quartzites, quartz schists etc:

Grey crystalline limestone of Tidding valley has been traced between the Tidding and Lang rivers, on both sides of the Tellu valley. From the regional picture it appears that these limestones overlie quartizitic rocks which appear to widen up southeastwards. Some ill preserved fossil like casts have tempted a few workers to assign the limestone to early palaeozoic age. This limestone has not so

far been recorded in the Dibang valley. The limestone is tightly folded and faulted in the Tidding valley. As the chloritic schists are tentatively considered to be overthrust unit sitting on it, it is possible that this platform facies is tectonically cut off strike-wise.

Parametamorphites: A folded sequence of high grade schists comprising quartz, mica, garrits, graphite, sillimanite schists and para-gneisses (biotite gneiss-augen to banded type), etc. occur on the outermost southwestward ride of the Lohit Himalaya. These rocks underlie the Tidding limestone, and towards the western base of the ridge finely laminated micaceous quartzites quartz schists and some marble bands underlie the high grade parametamorphites.

The parametamorphites are found extending as far southeastwards as Kamlang valley East of Wakhro. The micaceous quartzites and quartz schists of Demene-Deningam area physically underlying the high-grade metamorphites extend further northwestwards where these are intimately associated with gneissose rocks in the outermost range in Dibang valley. Northwest of the Dibang valley as far as seen this unit is represented by fine grained flaggy to schistose quartzites overlying the Mishmi thrust against the narrow zone of upper Tertiary rocks.

It has been suggested that the parametamorphites represent a folded recumbent fold on the Sewak ridge. If so, it is possible that the micaceous quartzites, marbles etc. along the Mishmi thrust are the inverted parts of fold and possibly these may be smaller thrust slices within this highly tectonised zone. The Mishmi thrust on which the parametamorphites rest has undergone movements at least as late as Pliocene as it overrides the rocks of probably that age, if not, the younger ones. In fact the southeastern part of the Mishmi thrust shows movements later than the Naga thrust which affect the Dihing beds of Manabum area.

Tertiaries etc:

A narrow zone of sands, minor clays and some pebble beds showing northeasterly trend is seen northwest of Dibang valley. In the Nizam Ghat area similar Plio-pleistocene rocks are seen with northwesterly trend. These upper Tertiary Quarternary rocks thus from a knee bend which has been taken as one of the evidences for the syntaxis in this part of the Himalaya. Southeastwards definite Tertiary rocks have not yet been reported to occur underlying the Mishmi thrust. But there can be no doubt that the Tertiary-Quarternary rocks immediately underlie the alluvium of the Lohit plain, as evident from the aeromagnetic surveys indicating nearly 5,000 metres of sediments above the basement.

The eastern syntaxis in Lohit Himalaya is still a problem which requires careful study. It is not certain whether the zone of Mishmi thrust (NW-SE) in Lohit District really turns and joins its counter parts with NE-SW trend in Siang District. Moreovr Gondwanas an Mdiri quartzites etc. of Siang District are cut off and do not seem to extend in the Lohit Himalaya. An orographic bend may not necessarily mean similar bend in the constituent formations.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES:

Asbestos:

Localised occurrences of fibrous amphiboleasbestos are observed at about 1 km upstream of the confluence of Lohit (Tellu) and Tidding rivers in Tidding valley. This mineral is usually found to be associated with talctremolite schist in intimate association with the serpentinites.

Clay:

In Dibang valley clay occurs along the Mishmi thrust in the foot hills from Chidu (28°12′:95°47′) to Karonu (28°03′:95°57′). The white brownish clay which is often mixed with crushed quartz occurs in the form of very thin lenses in crushed felspathic quartzite. These occurrences are pockety in nature and too small to be considered for economic exploitation.

Copper ore:

Minor stringers of copper ore in the form of chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite, azurite etc. and in association with quartz veins have been noticed in hornblende granite boulders in and around Tellua river, a tributary of Tellu river.

Graphite:

A deposit of low grade graphitic schist occurs at Lalpani. The deposit comprises bands of garnetiferous graphite schist in which graphite occurs in the form of fine to medium sized flakes and inclusions. The associated rocks are garnetiferous quartz-mica schist, garnetiferous gneisses, staurolite-kyanite schist white crystalline limestone and garnetiferous amphibalite. The main graphitic schist body extends for about 1.10 kms on surface with an average width of about 300 m. The total reserves estimated up to a down deep depth of 100 metres are of the order of 71 million tonnes with an average of 5.86 per cent graphitic carbon content.

Limestone:

A deposit of good quality (Cement grade) crystalline limestone is located at Tidding (27°58′: 96°24′) near the confluence of Tidding river with Tellu river. The deposit can be approached from Tezu and is situated at about 65 kms from Tezu. Internally folded band of finely bedded, crystalline sometimes massive limestone has been observed to continue for more than 20 kms strikewise. Based on preliminary investigation carried out by the Geological Survey of India, the estimated reserves of the limestone for a length of 1.70 kms with an average thickness of 240 m. are of the order of 25 million tonnes down to a vertical depth of 50 m.

A detailed surface investigaton of this deposit has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India, recently.

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Marble:

(a) *Tezu area*: Near Tezu (27°54′: 96°09′), there are two occurrences of marble within the metamorphites rising from the Tezu plain. The marble is, in general, white, medium grained and jointed.

(i) *Tezu river deposit*: A lenticulour deposit of crystalline limestone/marble occurring among schists, granulites etc, is located at about 13 kms. northwest of Tezu. The band has a surface extension of about 1,230 m. with an average thickness of 92 m. Chemically the marble has shown CaO 24.35 to 31.29 per cent Mg0.66 to 12.10 per cent. R_2O_3 0.33 to 1.60 per cent and insolubles—19.64 to 47.4 per cent. About 30.3 m. tonnes of marble have been estimated to be the total reserves in this area upto a depth of 50 mts.

(ii) *Dora river deposit*: This deposit occurs at about 10 kms from Tezu towards east along Dora river bed. There are two lendes of this calcareous rock within quartz-felspar-sericite schist. The lenses vary from 45 m. to 186 m. in thickness and from 160 m. to 875 m. in length. The analytical results show that the marble contains Ca0-20.08 to 26.07 per cent; MgO—3.51 to 16.95 per cent R_2O_3 0.43 to 1.60 per cent and Insolubles—28.60 to 48.36 per cent. The probable reserve of this carbonate rock is about 43.3 m. tonnes down to a depth of 50 m.

The physical and chemical properties of the marble occurrences described above indicate that the deposits in general, may be suitable for lime burning and in somewhat selective manner the material could be found suitable as building stone and marble chips for mosaic flooring.

(b) *Tellu valley deposit*: A 200 metres thick marble band with an intercalating band of hornblende schist (4m.) is located West of Bambi 27°58′ : 96°58′) village in Tellu valley. The marble contains 53.62 per cent CaO 1.14 per cent Mg0: 0.43 per cent other oxides and 2.53 per cent insolubles.

A number of marble bands are seen between Tezu and Hayuliang. These are generally coarse grained and siliceous in nature. However, the banded character and compact nature of these bands may render them useful for lime processes and building purposes.

Dibang valley: Two bands of impure marble of about 40 to 150 m width occur along Tangan river in the Dibang valley. Another band of about 200 m. thickness occurs at about 3 kms North of Granli 28° 40′:95°56′) village. A few chemical analyses have indicated presence of high grade calcic bands within the marble. A thin impure marble band is seen on the bank of Inchinala, near Endolin (28°30′:95° 51′)".

SEISMICITY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

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

"Arunachal Pradesh is located in a highly seismic zone of India. Several earthquakes of moderate tc 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) demonstrates the seismic status of Arunachal Pradesh and the adjoining areas.."

"Earthquake in Assam as well as Arunachal Pradesh area are due to its tectonic setting. The area is bounded in 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 in 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 advanced (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 earhquake occurred or at least definite displacement was noted by Oldham..".

"In the eastern end of Arunachal Pradesh along with Himalayas there is a hair pin bend from easternly to south–westernly 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 explanaton of the high seismicity of the region..".

"..In the earthquake zoning man of India prepared under the auspices of 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 Lohit District.

"This district lies in the catchment areas of the two rivers Sikang (Debang) and Lohit. The southwestern part of the district which opens out into the Assam valley is a plain country at 200 metres or so above mean sea level. The northernmost regions attain elevations of the order of 4-5 kms, while in the southeast they rise upto 3-4 kms. The extensive valleys formed by the two river systems across the mountainous terrain are deep and narrow. The nature of the terrain has profound influence on the climate of the region. The complexity of hilly terrain gives rise to variations of climate from place to place.

Data of meteorological elements for sufficiently long periods are not available for any station in the district. The following description brings out general and broad features of climate.

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

During the period November to March, western disturbances periodically affect the weather over the district, when precipitation, mostly in the form of snowfall, occurs over the northern parts. In the wake of these disturbances, cold air may cause considerable drip in temperatures everywhere. During the monsoon months, heavy rain may occur particularly under the influence of storms/depressions from the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall:

Rainfall over the region, North of Lohit, is more than that over the southern parts. Over the plains and valleys below the elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 metres, the annual rainfall, in the North exceeds 400 cms and in the South it is over 250 cms. Higher up, there is progressive decrease in precipitation. The period March to September receives more than 85 per cent of the annual total. In the northern regions, rainfall during the monsoon months is 50 to 55 per cent that during the pre-monsoon period being 30 to 40 per cent of the annual. Over the southern parts, the monsoon rainfall amounts to about 50 per cent and the pre-monsoon rain amounts to 40 per cent or so. In the northernmost parts of the district rainfall, mostly as snowfall, occurs during the winter months of Jaunary and February and may amount to 5 to 10 per cent of the annual. Variability of annual and monsoon rainfall being small, the variations in rainfall from year to year are not significant. Pre-monsoon precipitation is considerably variable.

Temperature:

Temperature depend on elevation and exposure to the sun. They, therefore, vary considerably from place to place over the mountainous regions. Diurnal variation is also large specially in the valleys during winter.

January is usually the coldest month. Mean daily temperature over the plains is of the order of 15°C. mean minimum being about 5° to 10°C. At 3 kms, mean daily temperature over the terrain, North of the Lohit river, is below the freezing point of water while that over the South of the river is slightly higher. During cold waves, temperature may fall by over 6°C below the mean minimum. Temperature begins to rise after January, rapidly at first and steadily later, till July which is generally the warmest. In this month, the mean maximum at low elevations is about 30°C while the mean daily temperature is about 25°C, falling to 10°C to 15°C at 3 kms. In the plains, maximum temperature may occasionally reach 38°C when the weather becomes oppressive in the absence of wind. From October temperature begins to fall.

Humidity:

Humidity is high practically throughout the year. with a slight decrease in the winter months.

Cloudiness:

Clear or lightly clouded skies are common in the post monsoon season. During the winter season, sky become obscured in the morning owing to lifted fog, clearing with the advance of the day, afternoon being clear or lightly clouded. In the period, March to May, clouding increases in the afternoon. In the southwest monsoon season, sky is heavily clouded to overcast.

Winds:

Wind is generally light, with a slight increase in the monsoon months. In association with thunderstorms, during the period March to May, strong wind may blow for short periods. Strong Katabatic wind down the valley are experience as local effect produced by the nature of terrain.

Special weather phenomena:

Thunderstorms occur frequently in the period February to June and in the early postmonsoon period. Such thunderstorms particularly those in the period March to May, are similar to the norwesters and are often violent. Fog occurs frequently in the post monsoon and winter months specially in the valleys. Hill fog is common during the monsoon".

VEGETATION:

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

"The hills of Lohit District are covered with very interesting vegetation luxurious in its density and varied its rich species content. At lower eleva-

tion up to 1,000 m. the vegetation is tropical and is composed of mainly deciduous forests with patches of evergreen forests in certain localities. At altitudes between 1,000 and 2,000 m, the vegetation conforms to the subtropical evergreen forests. Beyond 2,000 m and up to 3,500 m, the vegetation is of temperate type and then from 3,500 m upwards the alpine type of vegetation occurs.

The dominant specias of the tropical forests are *Dipterocarpus marcrocarpus, Terminalia myriocarpa, Artocarpus fraximifolius and chickrassia talularis* with trees of lesser height like *Mesua ferrea, Lagerstroemia parviflora, Pterosperum aceriforlium, Bichofia javanica etc.* There are also scattered trees of *Adina cordifolia, Schima wallichii, Gmelina arborea, Talauma hodzsonii* and *Dillenilldic.* These trees are intertwined and enmeshed in a variety of woody climbers or lianes, chiefly belonging to the families Vitaceae, Menispermaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Acanthaceae, caesalpiniacall and Mimosacese. A particularly nasty climber is the cane palm or Calamus which has sharply reflexed prickles all over the plant. Epiphytic plants are abundant, including chiefly ferns, fernallies, orchids and members of Zingiberaceae. The various genera of orchids present in these forests are *Dendrobium, Cymbidium, Bulbophyllum, Coelogyne, Eria, Oberonia* and *Pholidota.* Ground orchids like *Godyera, Liparis, Habenaria, Malaxis* and *Phaius* are also present, particularly in shady moist humus-covered areas in forests. These forests contain several kinds of bamboo, *Bambusa and Dendrocalamus,* that grow in thick clumbs. Also of scattered occurrence are various plams like *Caryota urens* (Talipot plam), *Livistonia jenkinsiana, Didymosperma nana* and *Zalacca secunda.*

Subtropical and evergreen forests are composed of dominant trees like *Cinnamomum, Lindera, Magnolia, Quercus* (oak), *Castanopsis, Pyrus, Callicorpa* etc. The undergrowth in these forests is composed of *Melostama, Polygonum, Fagopyrum, Osbeckia, Clerodendrum* and occasionally orchids like *Phaius* and *Calanthe.* In many areas, there are gregarious growths of *Hedychium, Alpinia, Amomum* and *Forrestia.*

Beyond 2,000 m the woody vegetation tends to be sparse with large areas of grassy land. The dominant woody plants are *Rhododendron, Eurva, Photinia, Pyrus and Quercus.* Often scattered clumps of *Vaccinium, Gaultheria* and *Berberis* can also be seen. Numerous herbs of the families Asteraceae, Acanthaceae, Fabaceae, Laminaceae and Ranunculaceae, also occur.

Beyond 4,000 m, the mountain face is almost bare-looking in large areas. The woody vegetation in scattered clumps consist of a characteristic coniferous kind including *Pinus Wallichiana, Abies densa* and *Taxus.* There are also shrubby Rhododendrons in scattered populations. The mountain tops support the typical alpine vegetation composed of tussocks of dwarf grass *Festuca* with scattered herbaceus specied of *Rheum, Arenaria, Saussurea and sedum* omidst extremely stunted dwarf miniature bushes of *Rhododendron anthopogon* and R. *nivale*".

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, leopard (*anthera pardus* (*Linnaeus*) is frequently met with. It prefers the rocky terrain. These are nocturnal in habit. The jungle Cat (*Felis chaus* Culdenstaedt) inhabits the drier and more open parts of the country keeping more to grass lands and hunts during, usually in the morning and evening. The Golden Cat (*Felis temmiocki* Vigors & Horsfield) lives among rock. The larger Indian Civet (*Viyerrazibetha* Linnaeus is a solitary creature sheltering in bushes or scrub jungle while the common palm Civet *Faradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Hodgson) is more abundant in warmer forests. It is diurnal and feeds on birds & smaller mammals. The Himalayan Black bear *Selenarctosthibetanus* (G. cuvier) is occasionally met. It is an undesirable neighbour as it destroys larger quantities of crop and at times kills cattle.

Different kinds of deers of which the principal varieties are the Sambar (*Cervus unicorpis* Kerr), the flog Deer, Axis procinus (Zimmermann) and the Barking Deer *Muntiacus muntjak* (Zimmermann), live in the thickly wooded hills. The Sambar feeds mainly at night and retires into heavy cover at day break and does not usually come out till dusk. The Hog Deer favours grass jungles by the bank of rivers. It comes out to feed early in the morning and the evening and shelters in the long grasses during the hot hours of the day. The Barking Deer is diurnal in habit. Its food consists of leaves and wild fruits. The serow *Capricornis sumatrensis* (Bechstein) favours the elevation betwen 2,000—3,000 metres and are solitary creature. Herds of wild Buffaloes *Bubalus bubalis* (Linnaeus) are found in the North of Brahmaputra. The wild Boar (*Sus sorofa* Linaeus lives in the grassy and bushy jungles of this region.

The Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus* Linnaevs) is fairly common, especially near the hills having bamboo and sal trees.

Among the other common mammals the Assamese Macaque (*Macaca assamensis McClellond*) is abundant in forests of Mishmi between 600—2,000 metres in altitude while the langur [*Presbytis pileatus* (Blyth) inhabits the Southern portion of Lohit. Both of them are found in small or large troupes and sometimes cause heavy damage to the crops.

The Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla* Linnaeus) is an interesting mammal. It has protecting scales on the upper parts of the head on the back, on the whole tail and the outer side of the limbs. It lives in burrow made by itself and sleeps with its head between the forelegs and its tail firmly folded over it. It feeds on termites and ants.

Among smaller mammals the insectivores and the rodents are very common. Rats are responsible for the great damage to cultivation and several kinds of human diseases such as Plague, Rat bite fever etc. The common varieties are long tailed tree mouse (*Vandelsuria oleracea* Bennett), the common house rat (*Rattus rattus* Linnaeus) the White Bellied rat (Rattus *niveventer* Hodgson), the Fawn coloured Mouse (*Mus cervicolor Hodgson*) and the Bamboo rat [*Canomys badius* (Hodgson)]. Various types of squirrels viz. Palla's squirrel (*Callosciurus erythraeus* Pallas), the Irrawaddy Squirrel [*Callosciurus pygerythrus* Geoffroy)], the Giant flying squirrel [*Petaurista petaurista* (Pallas)] and the Malayan Giant Squirrel (*Rattus bicolor* Sbarmann) are found at different heights. These feed on fruits, leaves buds etc. The flying squirrel has parachute like membranes on both sides of the body between the fore and the hindlimbs and glides through the air smoothly and swiftly downwards.

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 (*Tupais* klis Diard) th Eastern mole (*Talpa micrura* Hodgson) the Long-tailed shrew [*Soriculus leucops* (Horsfield)], the House shrew [*Suncus murinus* (Linnseus)] and the Burrowing shrew (*Anourosorex squamipes* Milne-Edwards) are of common occurrence.

Lagomorph like Mouse Hare [*Ochotona pusilla* (Pallas)] is also found.

Many kinds of insectivourous bats are found in old premises, caves and forests. The most commonly occurring species are the Himalayan Horse shoe Pat [*Rhinolophus perniger* (Hodgson)], the Indian Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus coromandra* Gray) the Indian Figmy Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus mimus* Wroughton- and the Mustachioed bat [*Myotis muricola* (Hodgson)]. Another variety occasionally occurring is the Indian False Vampire, (*Megaderma lyra* Geoffroy, which is a blood sucking bat, feeding upon the blood of small pipistreles etc.

2. *Bird*:

"Birds (*Aves*).—In the lowland alluvial grassy and marshy areas several species of babblers, warblers, and chats such as the spotted babbler (*Pellorneum palustre*), the Assam babbler (*Pellorneum alwiventre*), the red capped babbler (*Timalia pileata*), the marsh warbler (*Megalurus palustris*), the bush chat (*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 descriptions are met with such as coots, jacanas, teals and goose, sanpipers etc. The low-land and midmontane jungles, which have a dense mixed flora attracts babblers, bulbuls, warblers fly-catchers etc. Some game such as the jungle fowl (Gallus gallus), the black-breasted kaleege (*Lophura leucomelana*) the peacock pheasant (*Poiyplectron bicalcaratum*), *the hornbill* (*Anthracoceros malathracoceros malabariens, Barenicornis comatus*), the gree pigons (*Treron* sp.) an dthe Imperia pigeons (*Ducula aenea, D. babia*) are commonly observed on fuiting groves. The much sought rare white-winged wood-duck (*Cairina scutulata*) are sometimes accidentally met with an 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*), Selter's monal pheasant (*Lophophorus scalateri*), the nefous-throuated hill partridge (*Arborophila rufogularis*) the Himalayan barbet (*Megalaima virens*). The high altitudinal smaller birds that are worth mentioning are the babblers *Alcippe cinera, siva* sp. *Yujina* sp.), the chestnut-headed wren (*Tesia castaneocoronata*), the white tailed and beautiful nut-hatches (*Sitta himalayensis* & *S. formosa*), etc.

(b) *Avifavna*:

Lohit District lies in the Indo-Chinese Subregion of the Oriental Zoogeographical Region, but some elements of the Indian Subregion and of the Palaeaarctic Region are also represented in this area. The geological complex of the region has helped to develop speciation trends in its a vifaun. Out of 33 endomic forms of birds known upto date from this area as many as 20 are derived from the Indian Subregion, 9 from the Indo-Chinese Subregion and the rest are intermediate forms.

Lohit District may be divided into four ecological zones, *viz.* (a) Lowland alluvial zone (b) Lowland jungle (c) Mid-montane jungle (d) Montane jungle, Birds peculiar to such ecological zones are given below:

(a) *Lowland, alluvial zone*:

The alluvial plains are to be found around Sadiya and Tezu. It is an open country with agricultural land. The area has been influenced by human activities of deforestation and settlement, which has resulted to Savannah with scattered deciduous and thorny stunted trees, shrubs and big patches of tall grass (*ekra*). Such an area is preferred by several species of babblers, chats, warblers (Miscicapidae) bulbuls (Pycnontidae), mynahs (Sturnidae) Kingcrows (Dicruridae) and Quails (Phasianidae), specially the little Bustard Quil [*Turnix sylvatica* ((Deafontaines)] is quite common among scrubs grasses and in the neighbourhood of cultivation. In the lowland boggy and marshy areas, along the rivers course, pools and tanks, some gamebirds such as the Swamp Patridge [*Frncolinus gularis* (Temmick)] the Cotton Teal [*Nettapus coromandelianus* (Gmelin)]. The whistling Teal [*Dendrocygna jaramica* (Horsfied)] [*D. bicolor* (*Viclillot*)] the Spotted Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha* J.R. Forster), the Comta-Duck *Sarkidoornis melanotos* (Pennant), are found throughout the year. With the advant of the fall, population of waterfowls goes on increasing, visitors pouring in from the North. Not ony the ducks, gease, teals and pochards, but the waders too are found in streams, rivers, stagnant pools, etc.

(b) *Lowland jungle*:

The flat land at the foot of the hills have dense vegetation with large concentration of canes, tall grasses and climbbers. The lower slopes of hills are

occupied by large blocks of virgin tropical evergreen forests with dense undergrowth. In the cane blocks babblers, warblers (Muscicapidae), enjoy unimpaired life. The lowland jungle on the slopes is the home of the Kaleej Pheasant [(*Lophura leucomelana* Latham)] and the Red Jungle Fowl [*Gallus gallus spadiceus* (Bonnaterre)].

(c) *Mid-montane jungle*:

It is the transitional forest between lowland and montane jungle types. The steep precipitious hill slopes bear lofty dense evergreen jungles of enormous forest trees covered with creepers an mosses. Rattan brakes, wild bananas, tree ferns and bamboo clusters are predominant and goat-weed and spiny creeper-loops grow at the forest edge. Here one meets the Peacock-Pheasan [*Polyplectron bbcalcaratum* (*Linnaeus*)] the Little Bush-Quail [*Turnix sylvatica* (Desfontains)] the Scimitar Babbler, *Pomatorhinus schisticeps* Hodgson, Wren-Babblers, such as *Napothera pnocepyga spelaeornis* the Slaty-bellied Ground Warbler, [*Tesia olivea* (McClelland)] a great variety of fiycatchers (Musciapidae) etc. The high trees in the forest edges and the trees in cleamed space in dense forests serve as perch and nesting places of hornbills. Those that commonly occur are the Rufousnecked Hornbill. [*Aceros nipalensis* (*Hodgson*)] *the Great Died Hornbill* (*Buceros bicornis* Linn.) and the White-throated Brown Hornbill [*Ptilolaemus tickelii* (*Blyth*)]. The presense of these birds in the forests can be detected by the whirring sound they produce during flight. The other groups of birds that are observed are barbets (Capitionidae), (Oriolidae), Spiker hunters and brilliantly coloured woodpeckers (Picidae) trogons (Trogonidae) orioles sunbirds (Nectariniidae).

(d) *Montane jungle*:

The montane jungle is comprised of lofty trees, impenetrable shrubs, plams of various types, large banana trees, heavy, bamboos growing on slopes ranging between 1,200 to 2,000 metres, Oak and Rhododendron become predominant over 2,000 metres altitude. In these montane jungle, the Ruffous-throated Partridge [*Arborphilia rufogularis* (*Blyth*)], Red-brested Hill Partridge [*Arborophilia mandellii* (Hume)], the Blood Pheasant (*Ithaginia cruentus* (Hardkicke), Blyth's Tragopan [*Tragopan blythii* (Jerdon)], Temminck's Tragopan [*Tragopan temminckii* (*J. E. Gray*)]. About 4,000 metres and above Sclaters Monal [*Lophophorus sclateri* Jerdon] Earned Pheasant [*Crossoptilon crossoptilon* (Hodgson)] are found in suitable places. In the higher altitude over 4,500 metrs, the Tibetan Snow Cock [*Tetraogellus tibetanus* Gould], *Tibetan Partridge* [*Perdix hodgsonie* (*Hodgson*)], are observed among alpine scrub and the dwarf *rhododendron* searching for food among mossess and lichens. Besides the pheasants, some other birds of replendent plumage that reside in higher altitudes such as the Great Himalayan Barbet [*Megalaima virens* (Boddeaert)] the Chestnut-headed Ground Warbler [*Tesia castaneocoornonata* (Burton), the stiped throated *Minla strigula* Hodgson) and the Tit-Babbler [*Alcippe cineres* (Blysh)], the Ibisbill [*Ibidorhynchs Nstruthersin* Vigors] are found along torrential stream waterfalls which break the monotony of the dense forest.

During the winter concentration of bird population increases to a greater extent by the migratory birds from northern Asia. From the Himalayas and Tibet, the Brahminy Duck [*Tadornua ferruginea* (Pallas)] visit the river waters. The common teal (*Anasarecca* Linnaeus) the Millard (*Anas platyrhumchos* Linnaeus) the Gadwall (*Anas strepera* Linnaeus) the Garganey (*Anas querquedula* Linnaeus), the Shovella (*Anas clypeata* Linnaeus), the Shovella (*Anas clypeata* Linnaeus) are common Holaractie and Palaearctic waterfowls that visit the watered area. The winterling waders are the Red shank [*Tringa totanus* Linnaeus], the Green Sandpiper [*Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus], common Sandpiper [*Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus)].

Mention may be made about the presence of the white-winged wood-duck [(*Cairina sculutata* (S. Muller)] which is a rare bird today. It was reported to be common in Eastern Assam and Arunachal Pradesh some 50 years back, in streams and pools canopied by shaded trees and creepers in the deeper parts of forests. The Sclater's Monal Pheasant (*Lophophorus sctateri* Jerdon) and the Temminck's Tragopon [*Tragopan temmnckii* (J. E. Gray are scarcely seen although half a century ago the picture was altogether different.

Birds and their products are important to the Mishmis. Birds are captured by indigenous technique for meat and fat for consumption, feathers for decorative art and dress, bones and blood for medicinal purpose and horns for tribal headdress etc.

3. ***Reptilia***

Family : Elapidae

1. *Bungarus nigor* Wall.

4. *Amphibia & Protochordata*

Owing to lack of any authentc record of amphibians in Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh, the amphibians collected by Zoological Survey of India during Daphabum Scientific Survey Expedition, 1969-70 in Lohit District are mentioned herewith. It is interesting to mention that the only Salamander of India, the Himalayan Newt (*Tylototrition verrucosus*) recorded previously from Western part of Eastern Himalaya has been collected from this district. This is a lizard-like, scaleless, flat, tailed and warty skinned amphibian found in ponds, bogs, and lakes during March to October. It goes under hibernation (underground) at the end of October and does not come out before one or two rains in March.

The Common Indian toad (*Bufo melanostictus*) and the paddy-field frog, (*Rana limnocharis limnocharis*) have also been collected from this district.

Apart from the above-mentioned species the amphibians found in Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh may also occur in Lohit District, as two districts are adjacent to each other.

5. *Common Fishes of Arunachal Pradesh Area.*

The Carps

Labeo dero (Hamilton)

Labeo 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 plagiostomus plagiostomus (Heckel)
Schizothorax progastus (McClelland)

Th eleeches

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

Cat Fishes

A-mblyceps mangois (Ham.)
Olyra longicauda (McClelland)
Glyptothorax gracilis (Guenther)
Euchiloglanis hodgarti (Hora)
Enchiloglanis kamengensis Jayaram.
Pseudechenlis sulcatus (McClelland).
Gylpotothorax telchitta (Ham.)

The Climbing Perch

Anabas testudineus (Bloch)

Snakehead

Channa gachua Ham

7. *List of Crustacean fauna recorded from Arunachal Pradesh*

I. *Fresh 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* (*Maydelliathelphus*) *lugubris lugubris* (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. *Talochestia kempii* Tattersall

8. *General Non-Chordata*

Phylum—Annelida

Class—Chaetopoda

Order—Oligochaeta

(1) Family—Moniligastridae

(i) *Drawida kempi Stephenson*
(ii) *Drawida nepalensis Michaelsen*
(iii) *Desmogaster ferina* Gates

(2) Family—Megascolecidae.

(i) *Tonoscolex oneilli* (Stephenson)
(ii) *Pheretima diffringens* (Baird).
(iii) *Perionyxe e cavatus* (Perrier)
(iv) *Perionyx modesvus* Stephenson
(v) *Dichogaster bolaui* (Michaelsen)
(vi) *Dichogaster saliens* (Beddard)

Phylum—Annelida

Class—Hirudinae

Order—Arhynchobdellae

Family—Hirudidae

Haemadipsa sylvestris Balanchard

9. *Arachnida*

Class: Arachnida

Order: Scorpiones

Family: Chaerilidae

(1) *Gargella fae Thorell.*

Order: Aranea

Family: Thomisidae

10. *Diptera*

Family: Tipulidae

Nephrotoma concolorithorax (Brunetti)

Nephrotoma dorsopunctata (Brunetti)

Family: Culicidae

Mansonia (Mansonioides) Indiana Edwards

Culex (culex) bitaeniorhynchus Giles

Family: Bibionidae

Plecia aterrima Brunetti

Plecia fulvicollis Fabricius

Plecia impostor Brunetti

Family: Stratiomyidae

Microchrysa flaviventris (Wiedemann)

Ampsalis longispinus Brunetti

Family: Tabanidae

Tabanus jucundus Walker

Haematopota assamensis Ricardo

Family: Syrphidae

Malanostoma orientale (Wiedmann)

Melanostoma univittatum (Wiedeman)

Asarcina ericetorum (Fabricius)

Asarcina aegrota (Fabricius)

Syrphus serrarius Wiedemann

Syrphus balteatus (De Geer)

Sphaerophoria nigritarsis Brunetti

Sphaerophoria vockrothi Joseph

Baccha amphithoe Walker

Eristalis solitus Walker

Eristalis tenax (Linnaeus)

Megaspis zonatus (Fabricus).

Chrysotoxum baphyrus Walker

Family: Tephritidae

Rioxa quinquemaculata Bezzi.

Sphaeniscus sexmaculata atilia (Walker)

Family: Sepsidae

Sepsis indica Wiedemann

Sepsis bicolor Wiedemann

Family Muscidae

Musca (Byomyia) ventrosa Wiedemann.

Musca (Byomyia) sorbens Widemann.

Musca (Byomyia) conducens Walker

Musca (Philaematomyia) crassirostris Stein

Musca (Eumusca) lusoira Wiedemann

Musca (Viviparamusca) gibsoni Patton & Cragg

Musca (Setimusca) malaisei Emden

Orthellia fletcheri Emden

Orthellia coerulea (Wiedemann)

Orthellia indica (Robineau—Desvoidy)

Orthellia claripennis Malloch.

Orthellia chalybea faceta (Enderlein)

Stomoxys calcitrans (Linnaeus)

Haematobia (Bdellolarynx) sanguinolenta. (Austen)

Atherigona destructor Malloch

Family: Calliphoridae

Lucilia porphyrina (Walker)

Chrysomyia pinguis (Walker)

11. *Isoptera*

No species were recorded from Lohit District

12. *Apterygota*

No species were recorded from Lohit District

13. *Hymenoptera*

A. Family: Formicidae (Ants)

1. *Polyrhachis (Myrma) Mayri* Roger
2. *Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) dives* Smith
3. *Oecophylla smaragdina* Fabr
4. *Camponotus (Tanzemyrmex) compressus* (Fabr.)
5. *Bothroponera rufipes* Jerd

B. Family: Apidae (Honey bees and Carpenter bees).

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

C. Family: Vespidae (Wasps)

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

D. Family: Ichneumonidae (Parasitic Wapss)

11. *Xanthopimpla binghami* Cam

14. *Miscellaneous Insect Order*

Family: Agriidae

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

Family: Coenagriidae

3. *Calicnemis eximia* Selys.

Family: Libellulidae

4. *Crocothemis servilia servilia* (Drury)
5. *Sympeterum commixtum* (Selys)
6. *Neurothemis intermedia intermedia* (Ramb.)
7. *Trithemis aurora* (Burmeister).

8. *Trithemis festiva* (Rambur)
9. *Orthetrum anceps* (Schneider)
10. *Orthetrum pruinosum neglectum* (Ramb.).
11. *Orthetrum sabina* (Drury).
12. *Urothemis signata signata* (Ramb.).
13. *Palpopleura sexmaculata se maculata* (Fabricius)
14. *Zygonyx iris iris* Seyls.

Family: Gomphidae

15. *Lamelligomphus cacharicus* Fraser

Order: Dictyopetra

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 Flavipennis* W.M.
9. *Panesthia stellata* Sauss.
10. *Panesthia angustipennis* (Illigen)
11. *Blatella germanica* (Linn.)
12. *Salganea morio* Burmeister.
13. *Phydlodromia humbertaiana* Sauss.
14. *Pycnoscetus 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 olligoneura* (Hann)
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 belezebub* Burr.
6. *Forficula greeni* Burr.
7. *Forficula schlagintweti* Burr.
8. *Forficula decolyi* Borm.

Order: Dermaptera

Family: Pygidicranidae

1. *Echinosoma sumatranum* (Haan)

Order: Orthoptera

Family: Acrididae

1. *Trilophidia annulata* (Thunb).
2. *Phlaeoba antennata* Brunn
3. *Phlaeoba infumata* Brunn.
4. *Ceracris nigricornis* Wlk.
5. *Acrida exaltata* Wlk.
6. *Aswatthamanus 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. *Rhinopodlsma assama* (Uvarov)
23. *Mesambria* sp.

Family: Eumastacidae

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* Redt.
7. *Holochlora indica* Kirby.
8. *Hex acentrus Annulicornis* stal
9. *Allodapia aliena* Brunn.

Family: Tetrigidae

1. *Coptotettix indicus* Hanc.

Family: Gryllidae

1. *Gryllus minimus* Chopard
2. *Gryllus bimaculatus* (De Geer).
3. *Teleogryllus mitratus* (Burm.).
4. *Teleogryllus testaceous* (Wlk.)
5. *Pteronemobius fascipes* (Wlk.).
6. *Pteronemobius Taprobanensis* (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. *Chlaenus bimaculatus* Dejean
4. *Abacetus guttula* Chaudoir
5. *Hapalogaster ovata* Chaudoir.
6. *Abacetus dejeani* Nietner
7. *Desera dscolor* Schmidt-Gaebel

Family: Cerambycidae

1. *Sitrogtenea obesa* Thomson
2. *Nupserha nigriceps* Gahan.
3. *Aeolesthes holoserica* (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 septempunctata* var *confusa* Wiedemann.
4. *Oenopia luteopustulata* Mulsant
5. *Oenopia sauzeti* Mulsant
6. *Coelophora sexareata* Mulsant.
7. *Coelophora bissellata* Mulsant
8. *Leis dimidiata* Fabricuis.
9. *Calvia shiva* Kapur Paratype
10. *Afissula rana* Kapur
11. *Afissa parvula* (Crotch)
12. *Afissa undecimspilota* (Hope)
13. *Afissa mystica* (Mulsant)
14. *Adonia variegata* (Goeze)

Family: Cicindelidae

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

Family: Chrysomelidae

1. *Merista trifasciata* Hope
2. *M. dohrni* Baly.
3. *M. fallax* Harold.
4. *Prioptera decempustulata* Boheman
5. *P. maculipennis* Boheman
6. *Anisodera guerini* Baly.
7. *Crioceris impressa* Fabricius
8. *Eumelia cyanicollis* Hope
9. *Sindia sedecimmaculata* Boheman.
10. *Haltica birmanensis* 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 chalybaeus* (Hope).
22. *Agetocera hopei* Baly.
23. *Diapromorpha melanopus* Lacordaire.
24. *Dactylispa peregrina* Maulik
25. *Cassida occursans* Spaleth
26. *Paridea octomaculata* Baly
27. *Gallerucida mutabilis* Hope
28. *Aspidomorpha indica* Boheman
29. *Nodostoma variabile* Duvivier
30. *Oides scutellata* (Hope)

31. *Aulacophora foveicollis* (Lucas).
32. *Diapromorpha Pallens* (Olivier)
33. *Merista sexmaculaa* 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. *Hylaspes Longicornis* Baly.
41. *Pseudadimonia variolosa* (Hope)
42. *Hoplasoma costatipennis* Jacoby.
43. *Hoplasoma longicornis* Allard
44. *Morphosphacra montivage* Maulik.
45. *Haltica caerulescens* (Baly).
46. *Sebaethi pallidipennis* Baly.
47. *Hoplasoma unicolor* Illiger.
48. *Aspidolopha rugosa* Jacoby.
49. *Aoria nigripes* Baly.
50. *Podagrica bowringi* Baly.
51. *Nonarthra variabilis* Baly
52. *Gallerucella placida* Baly.
53. *Merista jayarami* Vazirani Holotype & Paratype.
54. *Dactylispa manii* Vazirani Holotpe

Family: Curculionidae

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

Family: Cucujidae

1. *Cucujus bicolor* Smith.

Family: Cleridae

1. *Opilo sordidus* Westwood.

Family: Endomychidae

1. *Eumorphus quadriguttatus* (Illiger).
2. *Eumorphus quadriguttatus* var *spulchripes Gerstaecker*
3. *Ancylopus melanocephalus* (Olivier).
4. *Engonius signifer* Gorham.
5. *Eucteanus cruciger* Gorham.
6. *Engonius kamengensis* Vazirani & Saha Holotype & Paratype.

Family: Erotylidae

1. *Megalodacne Afflnis* Arrow
2. *Episcapha Quadrimaculata* (Wiedmann)
3. *E. indica* Grotch.
4. *Megalodacne singhalensis* (Csiki).
5. *Aulacochilus episcaphoides* Gorham.

Family: Elateridae

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

Family: Helotidae

1. *Helota oberthuri* Ritsema

Family: Histeridae

1. *Hololepta laevigata* Guerin.

Family: Lucanidae

1. *Lucanus westermanni* Hope
2. *Hemisodoreus nepalensis* 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: Hydrophilidae

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. *Holotricha 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 falcatus* (Wulf).
12. *Oxycetonia albopunctata* (F.).
13. *Protactia cariana* (Gestro).
14. *Popillia cyanea* 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 fuscipes* Curtis.
4. *Paederus basalis* Bernhauer.
5. *Leptochirus quadridens* Motschulsky.
6. *Priochirus bipunctatus* 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. (Plas tus) 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 pulaha* Moore
5. *Mycalesis francisca* (Stool)
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

Family: Amathusiidae

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* Felder
2. *Zizeeiar 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. *Polydorus dasarada ravana* Moore
3. *P. philoxenus polyeuctes* (Doubleday)
4. *Papilio helenus* Linnaeus.
5. *Chilasa agestor* Gray.
6. *Graphium cloanthus* (Westwood).
7. *G. sarpedon* (Linnaeus).

Family. Pieridae

1. *Prioneris thestylis* Doubleday.
2. *Aporia peloria* Hewitson.
3. *Ixias pyrene* (Linnaeus).
4. *Eurema laeta* (Boisduval).
5. *E. hecabe* (Linnaeus).
6. *Pieris canidia* (Sparrman).
7. *P. brassicae* (Linnacus)

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. *Spodoptera exigua* Hubner.
2. *Dichromia triplicatis* 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 belilura* Guenee
2. *Urapteryx Scittcaudaria* Walker

Family: Cymatophoridae

1 *Gaurena florens* Walker"

The people

1971 Census counted 62,865 persons in the district, of which 35,461 were males and 27,404 females. The sex ratio, that is, the number of females per thousand males, comes to 773. However, the sex ratio among the local tribes is 1,018 females per 1,000 males. The district has shown an increase of 74% during the last decade. The increase with respect to the Arunachal Pradesh tribes comes to 33.78% during the decade.

Lohit District ranks first amongst a total of five districts of the Pradesh in area and last by the size of total and the Scheduled Tribes. population Arunachal Pradesh. The district naturally ranks the last by the density of population. The following table illustrates these.

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
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

Note : The area figures are provisional.

Lohit District ranks last and falls below the Pradesh average in sex ratio for the total population. By Scheduled Tribes population, the district, however, ranks first (and bracketed with Siang) 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 1,000 males
Arunachal Pradesh	**251,231**	**216,280**	**861**	**184,076**	**185,??2**	**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 Mishmis are the main tribes of the district. There are three main groups of the Mishmis: the Idu, the Taraon and the Kaman, who are commonly called as Chulikatas, Digarus and Mijus respectively. The population of the tribes in the district, as per 1971 Census count, is given below.

POPULATION OF TRIBES AND OTHERS IN LOHIT DISTRICT

Name of Tribe/Caste etc.	Population			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
	Persons	Males	Females	
Adi, Padam	4,469	2,136	2,333	1,092
Mishmi	756	409	347	848
Kaman/Miju Mishmi ..	8,226	4,039	4,187	1,037
Taraon/Digaru Mishmi ..	5,384	2,607	2,777	1,065
Idu/Chulikata Mishmi ..	7,720	3,745	3,975	1,061
Deori	2,668	14,25	1,243	872
Singpho	398	195	203	1,041
Khamba	404	202	202	1,000
Khampti	3,953	2,017	1,936	960
Kongbo	375	170	205	1,206
Other Arunach l Pradesh Tribes	228	139	89	640
Zakhring & Meyor ..	121	56	65	1,161
Mishing/Miri	1,909	1,000	909	909
Total Scheduled Tribes ..	36,611	18,140	18,471	1,018
Scheduled Castes	319	165	154	933
Others	25,935	17,156	8,779	512
Total population ..	62,865	35,461	27,404	773

Shri Tapan Baruah, District Research Officer, Tezu, has given an account of the tribes of the district through the Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh as follows:

"*TARAON MISHMI AND KAMAN MISHMI*:

Introduction . .

The Mishmis inhabit the mountains lying in the North of the Assam Valley from the Dibang river in the West to the Dzayyul Valley of Tibet in the East. They have been found in settlement as far South as the Nemlang river, an offshoot of Irrawadi, and their colonies sweep round to the East of the mountain called Dafa Bum, and then up the Brahmaputra proper to the confine of Tribet.

There are three main groups of the Mishmis, the Idu, the Taraon and the Kaman who are commonly called by the plains people Chulikata, Digaru and Miju respectively. The Idus are in the Dibang Valley. The Taraons are on both the banks of the Lohit river from Hayuliang downwards till it reaches the foot-hill region, and in the Delai Valley. The Kaman Mishmis occupy the valleys of the rivers Dav, Upper Lohit, Kamlang and Lati.

Physical appearance

The Mishmis are a short and sturdy race with fair complexion generally exhibiting a Mongolian type but sometimes with regular, almost Aryan features.

Mishmi village

A Taraon or a Kaman Mishmi village is more or less of a shifting character as the dwellers migrate quite often with the change of cultivation fields. A village is usually very small, consisting of four to six houses on the average. A village of more than fifteen houses is rare.

For selection of a new village site, the first point that is taken into consideration is the availability of stable land* for construction of houses. As far as possible, a flat plot is selected somewhere on the hill top, plateau or ledges in the valley. The second point for consideration is the perennial supply of clean water and nearness to its source, besides, the availability of the building materials like bamboo, thatch and timber. Thirdly, the availability of the cultivation field for farming near the village site is given consideration.

Mishmi house

Bamboo, thatch and wooden posts are the only materials required for construction of a Mishmi house. It is believed that fully ripe bamboos should be cut and collected during early winter month for home construction. The only tools used for construction of the house are *dao*, hatche and axe.

Mishmi houses are mashed, for they are raised on piles, and are characterised by being excessively long, sometimes as long as quarter of a furlong though its breadth ranges between fifteen to twenty feet only. All along the length of the house, a passage runs down on one side while the off side is partitioned into a number of cubicles. Each of these rooms has its own hearth. Each room is nearly twelve to fifteen feet long and about ten to twelve feet wide. Each room is allotted to a married couple of the family and their young children. Usually, the head of the family stays in the room next to the guest's room. Each wife takes separate room with her independent cooking arrangements. The unrelated helpers of the family are accommodated in the central room.

Dress and ornaments

Much of the clothings worn by the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis are woven by the women of the family. The men wear a sleeveless coat and a narrow waist-cloth with an embroidered flap on the front. The women wear black skirts reaching six inches above the ankles and a sleeveless short blouse. A colourful piece of cloth is also worn over the skirt by the women. Following are the dresses worn by the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis. ('K' stands for Kaman and 'T' for Taraon).

Bron (K), Athu (T)	Narrow waist cloth
Go-Kana (K), Ting (T)	Coat
Dal (K), Thau (T)	Skirt worn by the women
Tangam (K), Kakam-ging (T)	Colourful piece of cloth worn above the waist
Gol (K), Ting-A (T)	Blouse

The Taraon and the Kaman women are heavily laden with silver-wares. The ornaments which the women use, are well designed and all of them are made of silver. Their hair is bound up in a knot on the crown of the head with a thin band of silver passing round the forehead. The lobe of the ears is distended to about an inch in diameter to admit the silver ear-rings. Necklace made of either silver coins or beads is commonly used. Following are the ornaments worn by the Kaman and the Taraon Mishmis.

Ing-sut (K), Lyalum (T)	Ear-ring
Ruai-pa (K), Pung Lai (T)	Necklace made of silver coins
Farang (K), Kabang (T)	Thin sheet of silver piece with a breadth of two and half inches worn at the forehead by the women-folk.
Chan (K), Hajjen (T)	Bangle made of silver
Krunca (K), Llaia (T)	Bead necklace
Hau-o (K), Khau-a (T)	Charmbox
Cungap (K), Taibra (T)	Hair pin

The dress and ornaments of the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis are practically the same although they call each of them by different names.

*The hills of the district are often unstable and large landslides sometimes take away half of the hill.

Clan organization

The Mishmi society is divided into a number of exogamous clans and sub-clans. The members of a clan are those who are believed to have descended from one common ancestor of whom they are collateral descendents. The influence of this division makes itself felt in the social life of the Mishmis. In all their affairs, every family supports its fellow members as a matter of duty against other families; they align themselves on the basis of sub-clan when there is a misunderstanding or a quarrel between the members of different sub-clans. Partisanship arranges itself according to the clans when the disputants belong to different clans. Clan organization plays a very important role in regulating the marriage system. Marriage within the clan or sub-clan is in no way permitted and is regarded as highly incestuous. The trespasser of this prohibition is never allowed to go without punishment by the society.

In the past, the pattern of village settlements depended on the distribution of clans. The tradition of one-clan-to-one-village system is no longer generally operative, the reason being the migratory habits of the people. When, with the growth of population, the land within the village proves insufficient, some of the villagers migrate to a neighbouring region where ample cultivable land is available. Persons belonging to other clans may also join them and thus form a new village. In this way, heterogeneous settlements are formed. Moreover, the exogamous character of the clans has also helped this pattern of dispersal.

Marriage

Among the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis, marriage is not merely a matter of private affair between two lovers; it is equally the concern of the family.

As a rule, the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis do not marry within the clans. The Mishmi marriages are controlled by the laws of prohibition within certain degrees, and contrary to that is considered incestuous. According to such regulations, which revolve around classificatory terminology of kinship, none can marry within the clan, for all the members of the same generation are held to be brothers and sisters while for the next ascending generations they are held as sons and daugthers. On the same principle, seeking the mate amongst the daughters of one's father's or mother's sisters (even though they may belong to different clans) is considered incestuous. Nevertheless, the other type of cross-cousin marriage in the form of marrying a daughter of one's mother's brother is permissible, for the kinship terms used here do not correspond to brothers and sisters.

The Mishmis practise polygamy and a man may marry any number of wives he likes.

To a Mishmi, a wife is a working hand and considered a highly valued asset. The bride-price is paid mostly in kind i.e., in terms of *methons* (Bos frontalis) usually ranging from two to ten.

Secondary marriages in the forms of both levirate and sororate are also widely practised. When a wife dies shortly after marriage without leaving any child, the widower is entitled to have his deceased wife's younger sister as his wife. In case there being no younger sister of his deceased wife, one of her cousin sister is given in marriage to him instead. In such a case, he is required to pay a nominal bride-price.

Religion

The religion of the Taraon and Kaman Mishmis may be defined as a system based on the magico religious beliefs. On the one hand, they have apparently developed the conception of High God whom they regard as the Supreme Creator. On the other hand, there is a host of benevolent and malevolent spirits who, for all practical purposes, have a more direct influence on human lives. Sacrifices are specially made to those spirits as means of propitiation.

Both the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis believe in a supreme being whom they call *Ring* and *Matai* respectively. Besides, being the supreme creator of all things, he is the impersonal principle of justice and upholder of the moral order of creation.

In their conception, the world is full of very powerful spirits who are but subordinate to the Supreme God. These spirits may be classified under two groups—mainly, those who are kindly disposed towards the human beings and those who are evil, susceptible to quick temper and supposed to be behind every misfortune that befalls mankind, and unless properly propitiated, bring all kinds of ill-luck. Some of these spirits are believed to reside on trees, in water and air etc., while others wander in disguise and are on the look out for taking human life and damaging property. Occurrence of natural calamities, such as, earthquake, landslide, torrential rainfall, breaking out of fire, epidemic etc., are attributed to the annoyance of some of the spirits. Almost all the common diseases of men and livestock are supposed to be the effects of evil spirits. On each of these occasions, the responsible spirit needs to be appeased by offering sacrifices. *Methons*, cows, pigs and fowls are the animals used for sacrifices. The number of animals to be sacrificed are generally assessed considering the nature of the spirit who is to be propitiated. Quite often, an offer of a rig is considered essential. Without a chicken no ritual can be culminated.

The characteristics of the gods as held by the Taraon and the Kaman patheon are, on the whole, same, although they are identified with different names. A description of the nature and characteristics of the gods as conceived by the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis are given below.

Ring : A Taraon god. He is the sun god who watches the doings of man. He is benevolent, kind and gives fortune, wealth and prosperity to the human beings.

*Mithun—Dr. V. Elwin.

Matai, A god of the Kaman Mishmis believed to be the creator of earth and the rational animals. He teaches man to build their houses, the operation of agriculture and also makes the earth produce crop

Jebmalu : A Taraon god. He is said to be supreme in power and all other gods are subordinate to him. The other gods work under his directions. He is benevolent by nature and gives prospelrity to man.

Buru (*Kaman*) : *Bruiya* (*Taraon*) : This god protects man from accident. It is said that he comes to rescue a man who takes his name while in danger. He also prevents other spirits from doing harm to man. But he destroys human property and livestocks when neglected.

Cuta (*Kaman and Taraon*) : A god of the forest who makes hunting operation successful if offerings are made to him.

Bruhutang (*Kaman*) : *Duppa* (*Taraon*) He is specially concerned with child birth if neglected he may cause a miscarriage or make the baby disfigured.

Cupo (*Taraon and Kaman*) : A rather mischievous god who is said to possess gigantic body and tall like a palm tree. When he catches a man in a lonely place, he may either carry him to the jungle and make him insane or kill him.

Cupa (*Kaman*) *Kppa Karan*(*Taraon*) : A god who lives in big trees. If anyone cuts the tree where he lives, he is offended and gives the man leprosy.

Glong (*Kaman*) *Achya* (*Taraon*) : A god who gives stomach trouble to the children.

Kachel (*Kaman*) *Malei* (*Taraon*) : The God who gives dysentry and brings epidemic to the village.

Alang (*Kaman*)*Nya Alang* (*Taraon*) : If anyone gets fever continuausly it is believed that this god is causing it, He may be appeased by offering a live fish.

Kung Gau (*Kaman*) *Kuk Kau* (*Taraon*) : A god who gives serious illness.

Hambram (*Kaman*) *Bra* (*Taraon*) : He gives man serious illness and makes him lose hairs.

The Mishmi pantheon gives the names of quite a large number of gods who are less important and less powerful and who are responsible for causing minor ailments to men. It is also said that in case of an accidental or unnatural death, the soul leaves the human body and is exalted to the rank of a mischievous god. Such a god is called *Kamau* by the Kaman and *Tagra* by the Taraon Mishmis.

Ceremonies

The ceremonies of the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis may be divided mainly into three groups—ceremonies connected with cure of sickness, ceremonies connected with agriculture and death ceremonies. There is no fixed period of time in which their ceremonies usually fall; they are performed according to the convenience of the performer concerned.

A ceremony costs a lot. The number of animals to be sacrificed during a ceremony, generally depend upon the status of one who performs the ceremony besides the nature of the spirits to be propitiated. The sacrificial animals consist of cows, pigs, *methons* and fowls. Other accessory requirements connected with a ceremony are sufficient quantities of foodstuff and rice-wine for the guests and relations attending the ceremony. The priest conducting the ceremony is also to be given a large number of gifts which vary according to the nature of the ceremony.

The rituals of the ceremonies of the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis are practically the same, although they are called by different names. A Taraon priest conducting a ceremony in a Kaman household and *vice versa* is quite common. Following household ceremonies of the Taraon and the Kaman Mishmis.

Duiya (*Taraon*); *Thung* (*Kaman*) : This is the most important ceremony and since its performance is an expensive affair, it is hardly possible even for a rich individual to perfom it for more than two times during his lifespan. It is performed in honour of the Supreme (God (*Matai*–Kaman; Jebmalu–Taraon) with the object of pleasing him and inducing him to bless the performer with good health, children, enough of crops, fertile domestic animals and to bestow him with riches. Usually, a large number of sacrifices such as with the minimum of five *methons* which may go as high as thirty in number, ten to twelve pigs and a large number of fowls are to be made in performing this ceremony. Usually the ceremony continues for five days. But when the priest is slow in performance of the rituals or if there are a large number of guests attending the ceremony, it may last upto seven days.

Tuka (Kaman): *Tunla Wuiya* (Taraon) : It is believed that every village is guarded by a spirit who wards off the spirits causing epidemic to the villagers and protects the crops from the ravages of wild animals. This ceremony is performed by all the villagers jointly every year and its object is to please the spirit Bruiya (Taraon or Buru (Kaman) to ensure good health of the villagers and to protect the crops from wild animals and insects.

The ceremony is performed at the entrance gate of the village boundary. A fowl is killed and its head, feathers and some blood are offered in the name of the spirit Buru (Kaman) or Bruiya (Taraon) in a bamboo platform raised at the entrance of the village. The ceremony continues for six to eight hours. After it is over, the villagers amuse themselves by playing cock-fight at the villge gate.

Ceremonies connected with cure of sickness

All sorts of sickness are considered to be caused by the influences of evil spirits. The spirits live in everywhere—in the earth, air, water and in trees. They are easily offendable and take offence even in the slightest mistakes in the omission and commission of mankind. All the gods have different tastes—some of them are fond of fowls, some like pigs and some of them favour bigger sacrifices such as cows and *methons*. It is believed that all sorts of sicknesses can be averted and the diseases can also be cured by pleasing the responsible gods.

It will be interesting to note one such instance where I had been an observer.



KAMAN MISHMI GIRL

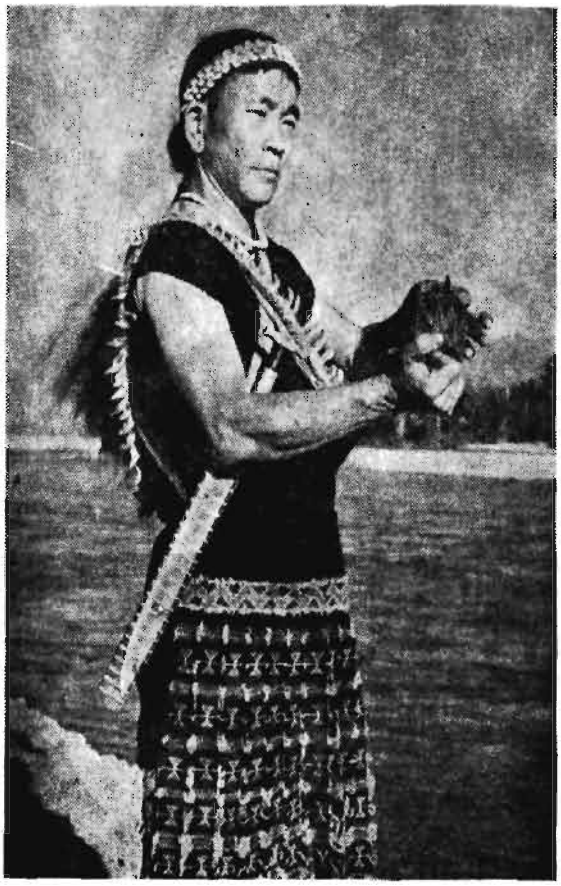


TARAON MISHMI GIRL



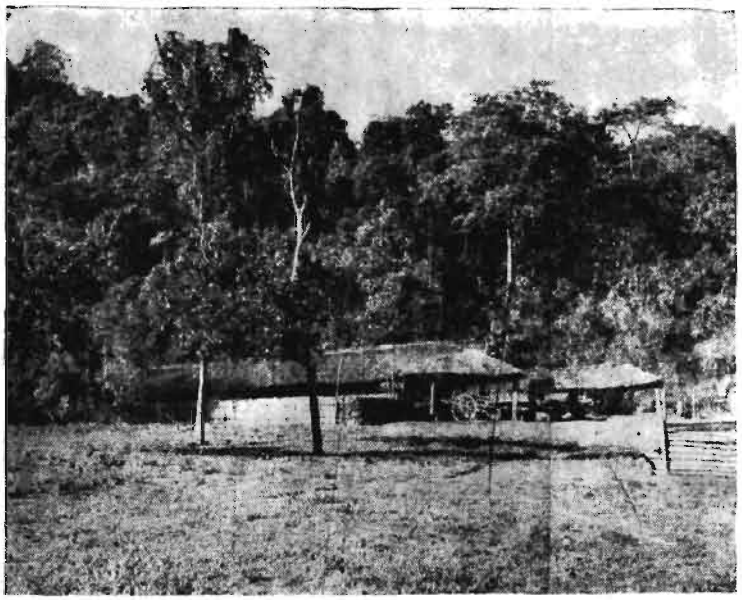
IDU MISHMI WARRIOR



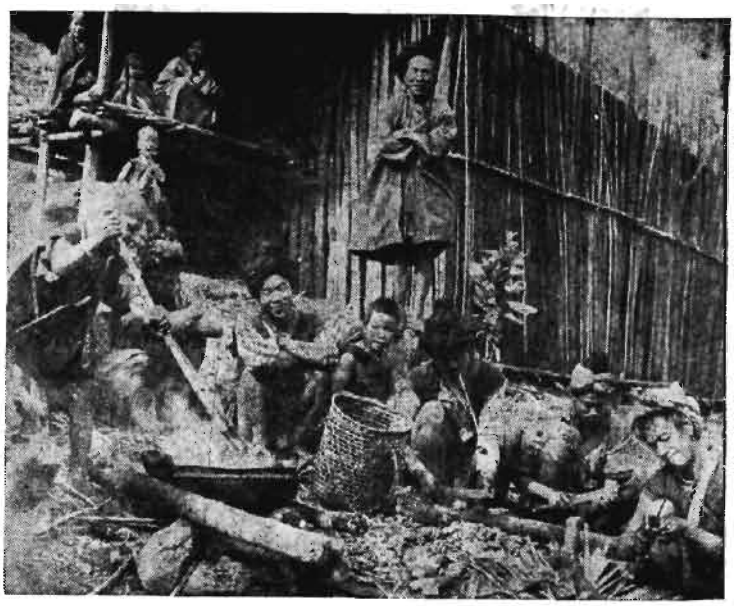


IDU MISHMI RITES





IDU MISHMI HOUSE



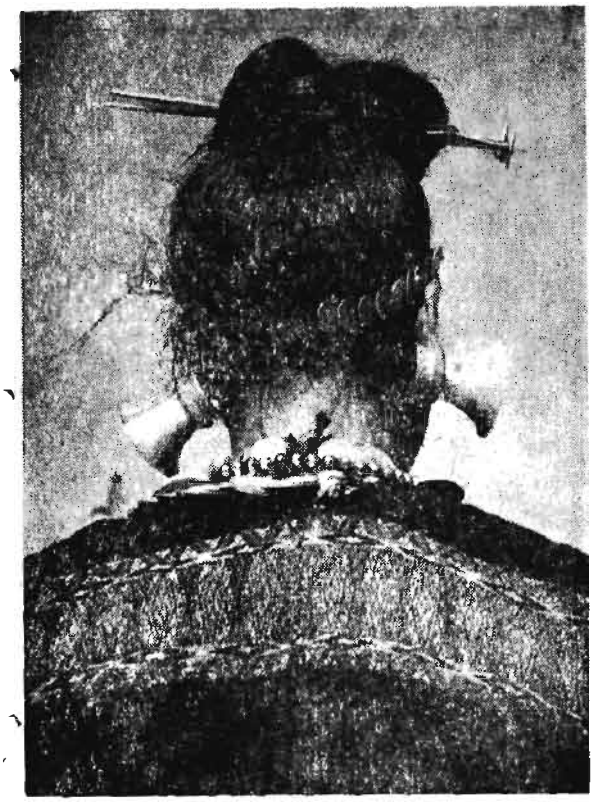
TARAON MISHMI FESTIVAL



KHAMPTI DANCER



TARAON MISHMI DANCER

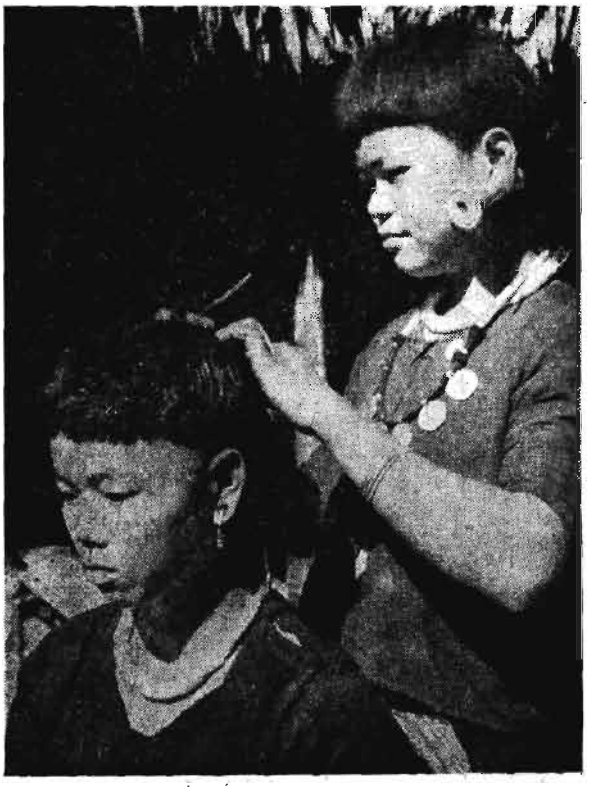


KAMAN AND TARAON



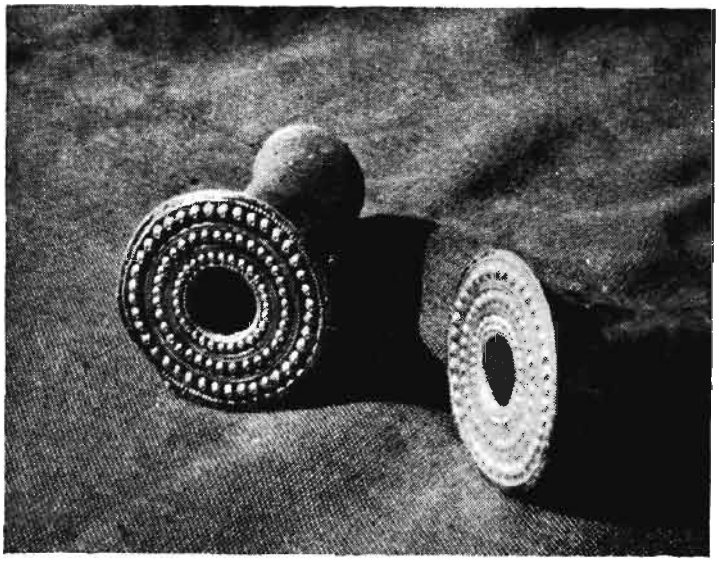
IDU

HAIR STYLE



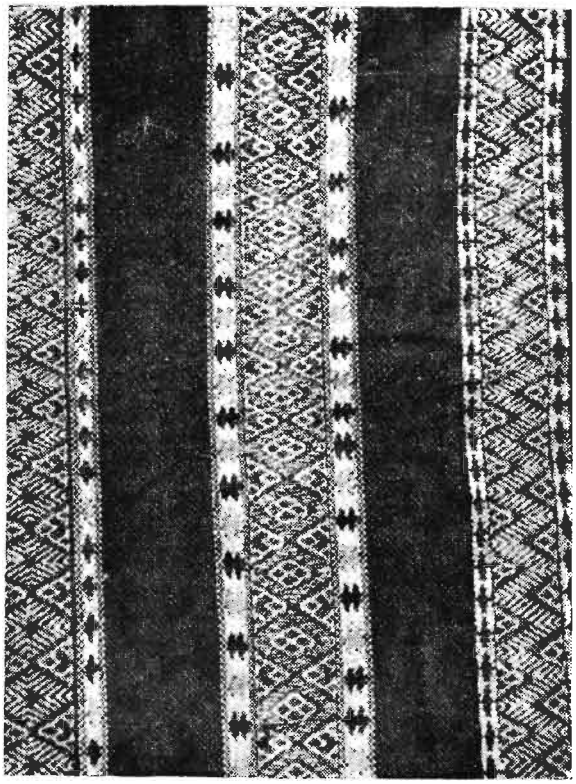
IDU





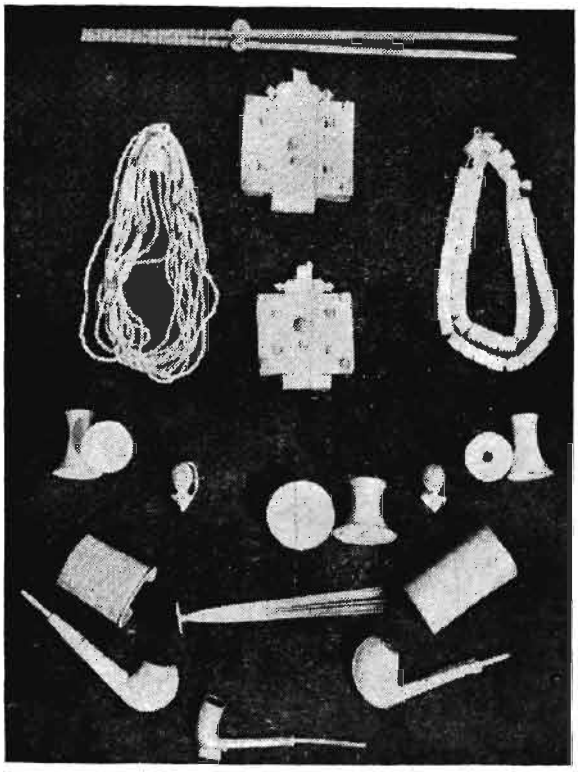
ORNAMENTS

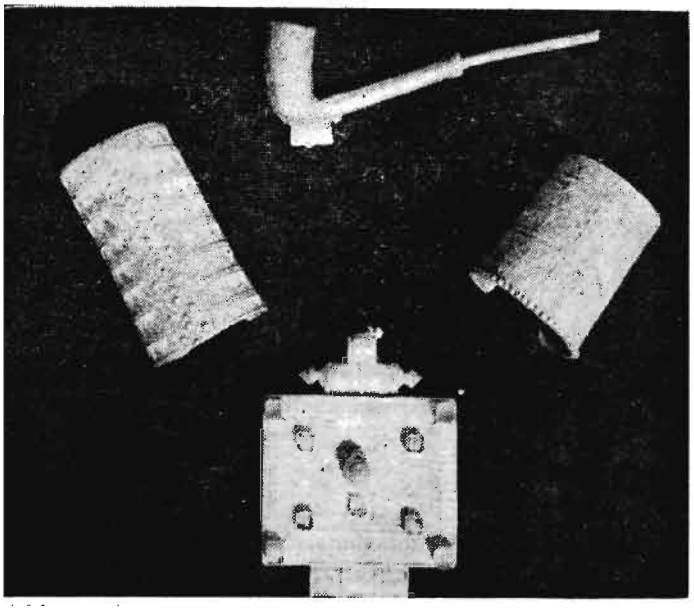






CEREMONIAL CLOTH





A man named Chamalyum suddenly fell ill in the morning at Tachalyang village. Luckily, on the previous day, a priest arrived to that village who ascertained that the patient was under the influence of two evil spirits—*Jeb* and *Khinyum Drang*. The patient was then removed to the shade of a granary. A pig and a fowl were collected by the owner of the house, and his two sons busied themselves in making three small cages and a leaf-fan. When all were arranged, the priest sat near the feet of the patient and blew three whistles. Then he spatted on his palms and rubbed the sputum on his hands, thigh and on his feet. He took out a small drum from his bag and blowing it, chanted the following :

"If the gods are far away from here, let the sound of my drum attract their attention. If the gods are somewhere here, let them come to this place. This man is lying sick. Let the gods be pleased with him and cure his ailments. If the gods are displeased, what man could do ? I have brought a pig for sacrifice. Let the gods be pleased with ts liver. I have brought a fowl and let the gods accept it." Again —

"It is not known to me whether you are a hill-god or you have come from the plains. But whoever you may be, take pity to the patient and cure him. Accept these offerings and be pleased with the patient."

The priest chanted the above repeatedly for seven times invoking each of the gods alternately and when it was over, he whipped the patient from his head to feet. Then a pig was cut on its throat and his assistant held some blood in a leafcup. Some bloods were sprinkled on the fan and the cages. The liver along with some meat were boiled in water and holding them in a leaf-cup, the assistant kept them on an altar erected near tho patient.

The fowl was also cut in the same manner and its head, feathers and the intestine along with the leaf-cup containing the hoofs and the nostril of the pig were placed under a tree inside the jungle.

Death ceremony

The ceremony that is performed after a death is called *Tailu* in Kaman and *Tala* in Taraon. The ceremony continues for three to four days, but when the priest is slow in his performance it may take one or two days more. The ceremony is conducted by a priest and two of his assistants.

On the first day in the afternoon, a ceremony is performed by the assistants of the priest in honour of the hill-god *Suta* (Kaman) or *Bruiya* (Taraon). Some pieces of ginger and termaric, rice wine, a cock and a hen are offered in honour of the above god in eight banana leaves on a raised platform specially constructed for this purpose.

The ceremony begins at night after every one has had his/her meal. The relatives of the dead assemble near the priest and relate to him the sequences in which the death took place. They also ask the priest to drive out the evil spirits from the house and instal the benevolent gods instead.

The evil spirit *Supa* (Kaman) or *Kappara* (Taraon) causes accident to man. The priest should drive away this spirit. The god *Buru* (Kaman) or *Bruiya* (Taraon) looks after the welfare of human beings, gives good crops and cattle and protects men from accident. The priest should implore upon him to stay in the house of the performer of the ceremony.

The real ceremony begins sometimes afterwards when the priest blows his horn and his assistants beat a drum and gong continuously for an hour. After this being done, the priest blows four whistles. Then the priest relates how the various earthly things had come into being, how the god sowed the seeds of life into the earth, and the purpose of all these designs of god. The chants recited by the priest on the first day of the ceremony are apologetic in character. The priest invokes various gods and asks their apology for calling them to the ceremony.

On the second day, the ceremony begins in the morning. The priest describes the ultimate fate of all the living beings and other objects of nature which are subject to death.

At noon, the priest falls into a trance to determine whether the death was a natural one, or it took place due to the influence of the evil spirits. He then gives a forecast if there be any evil shortcomings to the household.

The ceremony that takes place on the third day is called *Bradda* by the Kamans and *Tagra* by the Taraons. The priest summons the soul of the deceased and says—

> "As you are dead now, you should go to the underworld where the other souls live. Your life has come to an end and so you have died. The gods desired your death. So you should bid good-bye to the 'place of the living beings'. Your necessary requirements for the journey to the otherworld, such as rations, clothings and utensils etc. are all being kept outside under the stockade. You take all of those and go to your place".

After this has been done, the priest invokes the spirit *Bruthutong* (Kaman) or *Dappa-ra* (Taraon) and asks him to look after the welfare of the family. A pig and a fowl are then offered as sacrifice to that spirit.

The ceremony comes to an end with the performance of *Tapang* where all the gods are offered their due share of sacrificial offerings separately on banana leaves and bidden goodbye.

After the ceremony is over, the household abstains from going out of the village and the outsiders are also not allowed to enter the village for three days.

Law and customs

The guiding principle behind all the Mishmi laws is that the culprit should not go unpunished and justice should be awarded to the aggrieved. The punishment varies according to the nature of the offence committed. Sometimes pardon is awarded to the wrong-doer where the offence is due to ignorance. The Kaman and the Taraon Mishmis are, in general, simple minded who hardly commit offence willingly violating their traditional penal code. Instances of contemplated murder and inter village fueds are uncommon. Their temperament is such that if once they hold a point to be correct, they stick to it.

For all sorts of offences, a fine is imposed on the wrong-doer to be paid either in cash or in kind. In case of any dispute, negotiations are first made to come to an amicable settlement by the parties concerned. But if the parties fail to come to a settlement, the case is fowarded to the council consisting of the village elders.

The legal procedure of the council is not burdened with cumbersome formali'' ; and it does not involve

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any amount of toil and expenses. The council allows both the defendant and the complainant to put forth their points and thus let the truth come out.

A man who fails to account for money entrusted to his care is looked down very much upon by the society. Sometimes he is defamed publicly. For this object a pig is killed first and its jawbones and forelegs are placed on a platform raised on the main road leading to the house of the accussed—thus giving publicity of the wrong done by him.

For offences such as setting fire to a house and having affairs with other's wife, the culprit is kept confined for some days by fixing a wooden-cuff (Tapai-Kaman; *Akhru*—Taraon) on his feet. Later, a heavy fine is imposed upon him.

For wilful and wrongful taking away of the goods of another person against his consent, with the intention of depriving him permanently of his property, makes a man liable to restore the goods and in addition to pay a fine of considerable amount to the aggrieved.

Whoever by word or sign casts an imputation concerning themora l character of a woman, is liable to be fined.

IDU MISHMI:

The inhabitants of the Dibang Valley are the Idus commonly known as Chulikatas. They are distinguished from their neighbours, the Taraon Mishmis and the Adis, by the peculiar way of dressing their hair. Both men and women shave the hair at the sides of the head and wear it long at the back. The hair in the front is cut short and hangs over the forehead.

E.T. Dalton described the Idus in 1872 as follows—

"The colour of the Midhi (Idu) varies from dark bronw to the fairness equalling that of a European brunette. Some amongs them haverich red lips and ruddy complexions and I have seen Midhi girls that were decidedly good-looking, but their beauty is terribly marred by their peculiar method of cropping the hair".

He stated further—

"Their features are, in fact, of a coarse Mongolian type. The faces flat and broad, the nostrils wide and round and the eyes small and oblique, but these characteristics, though stronger in the Midhi than the Tain Mishmi (Taraon) are less marked in the former than they are in the faces of their neighbours-the Abors".

Idu village

A village is usually named after the stream or the river near which it is situated. Each village has its own territorial boundaries marked either by a stream or a hill, or by any other natural object. Level land in the Dibang Valley region is so scarce that there is seldom any space to build a village in a symmetrical and regular manner. The choice of a site for a house depends on the convenience and preference of the individual builder, and the houses are, therefore, scattered over a considerable area.

Idu house

All the Idu houses are of the same pattern, although they vary in length according to the social position and the size of the family. With a long passage having a considerable number of rooms all on one side, an Idu house looks like a corridor train. On one side, are hung the skulls of the *methons,* buffaloes, deer and boars ,all arranged in rows. The floor of the house, made of split bamboos, is raised from the ground on wooden posts, three to five feet high. The roof is thatched either with palm or *jengu* (*Calamus erectus*) leaves which are laid over and fastened to strips of bamboo matting. The roof of the front verandah is semicircular and slopes down a little below the post-plates of the house.

The house of a family consisting of parents, married sons, unmarried daughters and other relatives including the married brothers of the owner of the house, has several rooms, one for every married couple. The outer room is exclusively meant for guests and other relatives.

Idu dress and ornaments

The Idu dress is picturesque and colourful. Only the women weave, using a small tension loom.

The man wears a sleeveless black coat with embroidered borders and a piece of cloth which is passed between the legs. A portion of the cloth hangs in front and serves as sort of covering. It is retained in its position by a cotton girdle, two inches in breadth. The men wear thick coats, black with white pattern made of nettle fibre and human hair, which serves as a defensive covering against the thrust of hostile arrow.

The dress of the women consists of a loose-fitting bodice and a striped or coloured cloth fastened round the wast which extends to the knees.

The ornaments of the Idus are few and simple. The men and women wear necklaces of various kinds of beads. The most common necklace is the *Arulya* which consists of forty to sixty white beads strung together. Another kind of necklace is the *Lekapon* made of small white beads, twenty strands of which make up the necklace. This is sometimes worth two *methons.*

Usually, both men and women wear a cylindrical piece of bamboo in the extended lobe of the ear: some wear silver rings adorned with either silver coins or bleads of red and blue. *Akakhre* are earings made of thin silver-plate, which are worn by the women and usually bought from the plains.

Idu family

Kinship, social and economic ties hold together the members of the homestead. In ordinary activities such as fishing, collection of food, clearing of the jungle and cultivation, they act as a single unit. Properties such as land, live-stock, foodstuff, house and forest trees are held jointly by the family. But personal effects such as ornaments, clothings, cash and household occupational equipments may belong to the individuals separately.

An Idu household consists of simple family of parents and children. The Idus practise polygamy and each wife has a separate apartment within the same

homestead. Sometimes, two or more lineally related kinsmen, their wives and children occupy a single homestead and are jointly subject to the same authority. A domestic group may also include other persons related to the family, such as widows, orphans and infirm persons. Usually the father is considered to be the authoritative head who has an effective say in all matters that concern the family.

The clan

The Idus are divided into a number of clans which are believed to have descended from a common ancestor, *Anya*, of whom they are the collateral descendants. The term *Anna* is used by the members of one clan to address other members of it. The whole of the Dibang Valley may be divided into several clan areas, each of which is clapped as the property of a particular clan. Thus, the Misa clan which is majority in the Ithun Valley, claims the areas adjoining Karra, Denge and Challi villages as its own. Similarly, the Melen clan claims the areas that comprises Endali and Aruju villages. Kronli and its surrounding areas are claimed by the people of the Ompe clan. Ranga, Kana, Esali and Enaya villages are inhabited by the Mimi clan which claims these areas as its own. The areas surrounding the confluence of Ithun and Dibang rivers are claimed by the Mega clan.

The tradition of one-clan-to-one-village system is no longer operative, the reason being the migratory habits of the people. When, with the growth of population, the land within the village proves insufficient for its needs, some migrate to a region where cultivable land is available. Persons belonging to other clans may also join them and thus form a new village. The exogamous nature of the clans has helped in this pattern of dispersal.

Marriage

When a boy falls in love with a girl, he first obtains a mediator to find out whether a proposal of marriage has any chance of finding favour with her parents. The parents of the girl then consult their relations and the other villagers and at the same time sound the girl about her own reactions. With the consent of the girl they then proceed to fix the marriage-price through the mediator. As soon as the price is fixed, the match is finally arranged.

The bride-price is called *Yuku-bri* and its amount varies according to circumstances. Generally, well-to-do families may claim upto five *methons*, while poorer families often actually pay only one or two.

The data for taking away of the bride is fixed after the marriage-price has been paid to the bride's parents. When this is done, on the appointed day the bridegroom along with the mediator and some of his co-villagers proceed to the bride's village. The parents of the bridegroom generally do not accompany the party. Presidents, such as pigs, rice-wine and three or four loads of dried fish, are taken along with the party for the bride's relatives. The bridegroom's party is entertained with a guest on their arrival and there follows a great deal of fun and merry-making.

The bride is usually escorted to the bride-groom's village by some of her kinsmen, but not by her parents. As a rule, the bride's party is supposed to stay and be entertained in the bridegroom's house at least for two days.

A man cannot marry a girl of his own clan, that is, when his father and the girl's father happen to be descendants from a common ancestor in the male line. A man also connot marry a girl if she is within the 13th degree in descent from the maternal grandfather in the male line. Such a marriage is considered incestuous and also thought to have an evil effect on the clans to which the parties belong. Amongst the Idus, cross-cousin or parallel cousin marriage is considered immoral and unnatural.

The Idu religion

Like any other people who have remained simple in their beliefs, the Idus have an anthropomorphic view of nature and natural happenings. They explain every occurrence to have been caused by an agent which, to the Idu mind, is a spirit either benevolent or malicious. Nature is alive and activated by innumerable spirits who hold the powers of good and evil over human destiny. An Idu is therefore, constantly under emotional pressure to please the spirits who are regarded as dispenser of wordly fortune and to appease those spirits who are essentially ill-tempered and capable of bringing misfortune to mankind. It may appear that, by an extension of the same anthropomorphic world view, the Idus have arrived ultimately at the conception of a Supreme God, infinitely more powerful, whom they regard as the creator of both the spirit-world and lesser mortals. This is also, perhaps, the reason why this Supreme Being is considered as beyond human supplication. No special sacrifices or offerings are prescribed for him, but his name is invariably invoked on all sacrificial and ritualistic occasions.

Idu religion prescribes various codes of rituals to govern the conduct a man with the spirits. It has devised a way of life that man should follow in order to fulfil his true nature and carry out his moral and social responsibilities.

Ceremonies

An Idu usually attributes his sickness to the malice of the *Khinyus* or evil spirits. The *Khinyus* live everywhere above the earth, below the earth, beneath the sky, in the water, on the hills and in the mountain ravines. Peevish by temperament, they are easily offended at the slightest omission and commission of mankind. Sometimes a dead ancestor comes to the living world and expresses his displeasure at not receiving the proper sacrifice by making one of his despondants sick. The spirits have different tastes, some are fond of fowls, some of pigs and *methons*, while some are omnivorous. Thus, most ailments can be averted if the spirits responsible for them are propitiated by means of sacrifice.

Field ceremony:

A sacrifice is usually performed before sowing of the seeds, to ensure a good crop. A fowl is put on the stump of a tree and as soon as the fowl is sacrified it is set free so that the blood smears the field. This ceremoney is performed in honour of the god *Malo*. who is believed to give good crop.

The Rren ceremony

The Rren is the most important ceremony of the Idus. This ceremony may be performed by an individual at any time during his lifetime for the welfare of his family. The aim of the various rites, which run in series is to obtain riches and good crop and to ward off the evil spirits. But above all, these are performed to seek sympathy and kindness from the greater and powerful sprits.

The ceremony continues for four days.

Death

The Idus bury and do not burn their dead. When someone dies, the relatives are informed as soon as possible and the body is usually kept in the house for two to three days till all the relatives have arrived to join the mourning.

A priest is summoned immediately to ascertain the cause of the death. On his arrival, he falls into a trance and tries to discover whether, for example, the death was premature or unnatural, and if so what spirit was responsible.

Usually, the relatives bring some gifts to be offered in the name of the deceased.

The burial takes place in the afternoon. The priest first touches the body and then asks the relatives to take it out of the house. The grave is dug by the villagers and relatives of the deceased outside the village perimeter. There is no ceremony for the actual burial. But there is plenty to be done later.

The Idus call the soul *megra* or *arra*. The soul is the vital principle which sustains life in the body. The soul has its seat beneath the breast-bone. When a woman is with child, it is the soul which enters the womb and kindles the foetus into life. The soul is invisible and not perceived or felt. When the soul withdraws, the body falls dead.

The Idu concept of the transmigration of the soul is not very clear. It is believed that when a child dies, its soul lingers on the earth for a certain period, roaming aimlessly and feeding on the sap of little trees and bushes, for it is still subject to hunger and thirst. After a time, it disolves into the air.

KHAMPTI:

The Khampti-Singpho area consists of a plain lying between the Lohit river on the North and Lakhimpur District on the South. Its eastern boundary is bounded by the Patkoi ranges and on the West it adjoins Lakhimpur District. The whole of the Khampti-Singpho area is a wide stretch of jungle-covered flat land dotted over with rice fields which the villagers raise. The important river of this area is Noa Dhihing which rises in the Patkoi hills and flowing through the Khampti-Singpho area in a winding course, ultimately joins with the Lohit.

This vast area has become the homeland of the Khamptis and the Singphos. Though the people are called Khamptis, yet the word Khampti means literally something different. The word means—*a golden place* (*Kham*-gold; *Ti*-place). The Tai language is the form of speech natural to the Khamptis and the people identify themselves as 'Khampti".

Dress

The dresses of the Khamptis and the Singphos are practically the same, though they have separate names for each item. The ordinary form of dress for a Khampti male is a short and a chequer patterned *lungi* of green colour lined with red, violet and black yarn. The Khampti women wear a embroidered waist cloth, a black skirt, a skirt tied round the bust and a white turban. The Khampti women are expert weavers who weave almost all the clothes the family needs in their indigenous looms.

Marriage

The Khampti word for marriage is *Tanghein*. The marriage rites, which are observed among the well-to-do families of the Khamptis and the Singphos, are more or less the same. In fact, marriage is not considered a religious sacrament in the strict sense of the term by the Khamptis and the Singphos. Both the tribes allow free mixing of the boys and girls and their free associations pave the way for establishment of love and marriage.

In most of the cases, the boy initiates the negotiation by contacting the girl and obtaining her consent. The relatives of the boy or his parents play a secondary part only.

Thus, when a boy makes up his mind that he would marry a particular girl, he lets his parents and relatives know about his desire. A middle man is then selected by the parents and the relatives of the boy who goes to the bride's house to initiate the negotiations and to find out if the bride's parents are willing to allow a union.

The consent of the girl is the most essential thing because no girl is given in marriage against her will.

When the middle man comes on the date fixed for, the parents of the bride, if they are agreeable, gives their approval. A settlement is reached as to the amount of marriage-price to be paid to the bride's parents and the wedding day is also fixed.

The amount of bride's price to be paid is not definite. Ordinarily, the bride's price constitutes one or two buffaloes and cash which may range in amount from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. If the bridegroom belongs to a higher family, he is supposed to pay ten buffaloes, two number of bead necklaces, ten number of *daos,* ten number of spears, five pieces of silk cloth, five number of slaves, five number of silk coats and five number of guns. But, in actual practice, the bridegroom hardly ever pays such a huge amount for his bride; a much smaller amount is eventually accepted by the bride's parents with full satisfaction.

When the bride's price has been paid, preparations are made for the wedding with pomp and show depending upon the status of the bridegroom's and bride's families. When the appointed day for the wedding arrives, the bridegroom's relatives proceed towards the bride's house. Generally the bridegroom and his parents do not accompany the party. Presents of three or four loads of dried fish and a few bamboo spouts containing rice wine are carried with the party. A metallic bell is sounded by one of the party member as they proceed to the bride's place. When the bride's house is far away, the bridegrom's party take out their procession from a neighbouring house.

At the door of the bride's house, the father and other relatives of the bride receive the bridegroom's party and escort them inside the house. The party is served immediately with food and refreshment.

Thereafter, the bride's father gives away his daughter to the bridegroom's party. The bride first bows to her mother by offering some flowers to her and the mother, in her turn, blesses her daughter.

When the bridegrooms' party leaves for the bride's house, a great deal of fun takes place. Generally, the young boys and girls of the bride's village block the way of the bridegroom's party and demand a price for allowing them to proceed further.

Religion

The Khamptis are essentially Buddhist by their religious creed and follow the principles of the Hinayana sect of Buddhism.

The Khamptis believe in One existence who is Supreme and Infinite. All comes from, exists in, returns and amounts to One. All corporate and collective beings are forms of Divine God. The Khamptis call the Supreme Being *Chankhuncang.* God manifests himself in man and man has to find him out in himself. The highest objective of human life is the attainment of *Nirvana* or salvation, which can be achieved by leading an honest and a virtuous life and performing selfless services to the humanity. The service to the humanity is service to God.

The main tenets of Khampti religion are prohibition of idolatry and sacrifice, disregard of castes and worship of God. Religion has not deprived man of their freedom and every member in the society has ample opportunities for self development. It has provided a secure place to all individuals and all men are equal to each other. It is not by birth but by action and the spiritual attainment that a man's worth is determined. *Nirvana* can be achieved only by giving due allegiance to *Buddha, Dharma* and *Samgha.*

The principles laid by Lord Buddha enrich man's mental and physical being, inspire him to save the community and assist him to attain the highest objectives of life. Whosoever follows him and his principles, dwells with the God. *Dharma* breeds much merit and enables a man to attain *Nirvana.*

But how one can accmoplish *Dharma,* Buddha has given its answer too. He has prescribed a code of duties for the human beings which are collectively known as *Cincap.* Altogether there are two hundred and twenty seven codes. But as it is not practicable to follow the codes all at a time, Buddha has prescribed only five of them commonly called *Pancha Shila* for the common people. Thy are:

Panadi Pata—Non violence or *Ahimsa.*

Atinga Tanga—Abstination from adultery or theft,

Kamesu Msa sata—Truthfulness,

Musa Wata—Abstination from giving false witness,

Chura Miria or *Misa Pamata Thana*—Abstination from drink etc.

For the persons who have attained old age, Buddha has prescribed eight noble codes—*Ashtashila,* which are to be practised for the rest of their lives. The first five of them resemble *Pancha shila.* The rest are—

Abrahmacharya—Strict observance of celibacy,
Wi-Kara-Bhojana—Abstination from taking heavy food,

Nica Kita Watitha Wichkha Tathana—Mara Kanta Wirewan Tathana—Total abstination from taking part in amusements such as dance, songs and music etc.

The people must be able to possess knowledge and be able to evolve their own system of ritual and theology—*Dharma.* When the man harkens to one another's *Dharma,* notes the essence of religion and emphasizes it for conduct, man can achieve the exaltation of his own *Dharma.* To achieve his supreme enlightment, one should surrender oneself to the *Samgha.*

The Khamptis begin their day with a prayer which they cal *Swi-Khu* or *Paifra.* Here God is prayed to give peace to the mankind. Man's life is subjected to grief, worry and various kinds of perplexities. Hence, God is prayed so that man is made free from all kinds of worries and troubles. May God give peace to mankind while on earth and salvation in the other world.

The *Swikhu* or *Paifra* is followed by another prayer of thanks giving known *Owei-okei-u.* Here in this prayer, man's indebtedness to the earth and the other objects of nature are acknowledged.

Buddha or *Ka'tama* is not considered as God, but he is idolised as a moral preacher and torch bearer of truth and righteousness. *Fra Taka* is he who has done extensive services for the propogation of the Buddhist religion. Buddha is the fourth in the line of religious preachers and it is believed that another preacher *'Ari Mitiya'* by name who will come to the world after five thousand years of Buddha's death.

It has been mentioned above that the Khamptis hold *Chankhuncang* as the Supreme God. According to their belief there is another God-*Chau-cigila* whose duty is to lok after the welfare of human beings and other creations of the earth. He is a subordinate god and hs activities are guided by the supreme God *Chankhuncang.*

Khampti ceremonies

The Khamptis observe a sort of devotion to nature which reveals itself in the popular festival like *Sangken* that commemorates change of seasons. The *Sangken* is a major festival of the Khamptis and it is celebrated in the mid-April just before the commencement of the season of agriculture. The festival falls on the first day of the month of *Ninha,* the month from which the Khampti year begins.

The *Sangken* means 'play with water'. The *Sangken* is a spring festival and the very name indicates gaity and mirth. In the vast joy of *Sangken,* people rise above their malice and ill feelings towards each other and stand as one people, the followers of *Dharma, Samgha* and *Buddha.*

The beauty of nature has in all ages been worshipped by man and celebrated with dance, song and festivity, In this respect, *Sangken* is principally a Nature Festival. It is celebrated at a time when the nature opens up in beauty and colour. It is a gay festival where all are seen in their highest and best spirits dance and song add colour to it.

One or two days before the festival, a *Chana* (a minature temple) is made in front of the village monastery where the states of Lord Buddha, brought from the monastery, are kept. The *Chang* is beautifully adorned with coloured papers, flowers and shrubs. A small boat is fixed underneath the roof of the *Chang* in such a way that one of it sends remains just above the images of Buddha. A hole is made at this end and a small tube with open ends is fixed onthe hole. The lower end of the tube is put inside another tube of considerable length and of the size of the outer diameter of the tube attached to the boat. The outer tube contains innumerable small apartures on its body. A mechanism is devised by which the tube attached to the boat holds the outer tube in such a way that the outer tube can revolve on its body without causing friction and does not fall down. Now, if water is pounded in the boat, it passes through the smaller tube and fills the outer tube, then it comes out of the aparture in a spray and thus gives a revolving motion to the outer tube. The outcoming water falls on the images.

Early in the morning of the day of the festival the villagers irrespective of their age and sex, go to the nearby river or stream and bring water for offering to the images of Budha placed inside the *Chang.* The water is poured in the boat situated above the image which gets off in sprays through the apartures on the tu be fixed on the boat, continuous for after one has poured a bucket of water he fetches water again and again and continues pouring it into the boat.

*Purnima—Fullmoon

Another indispensable part of the festival is pouring of water on the human body in which the boys and girls take prominent parts.

Nunhak

This ceremony usually falls on the first full moon day in the month of May. *Nunhak* is commonly called Buddha *Purnima** or *Bahagi Purnima,* which signifies the birth and attainment of 'Buddhahood' of Lord Buddha. This is the biggest ceremony of Khamptis.

The most important triuals of this ceremony are worshipping of Lord Buddha, acceptance of the five noble principles prescribed by the Buddhist religion, listening to the holy scriptures and looking at the relics of Lord Buddha in the village monastery. Illumination the houses at night is an integral part of the ceremony.

Khau-A

This ceremony continues for three months and usually start from the last week of July. It is particularly clerebrated by the elderly persons who observe a rigorous moral discipline during the entire period of three months from the date of start of the ceremony. They are to attend in the religious discussions held in the village monastery during this period.

Catang Cale

This ceremony falls in the middle of September in which each household offers presents of flowers, vegetables and rice to the village monastery.

Nyin-cam-Meifung

This ceremony is also called *Maiku Sumphai.* The term *Maiku* means staking of bamboo and *Sumphri* means setting of fire. This ceremony is usually celebrated just before the winter starts. Few daysprior to the ceremony, pieces of bamboo and wood are put into a huge stack and on the early morning preceding the ceremony, fire is set into the stack of wood. It is then followed with a feast after making the usual offerings of food in the name of Lorn Buddha.

Khampti funeral

The funeral rites as practised by the Khamptis and the Singphos are quite different. In ancient

times, the Khamptis used to keep the dead body for several days. But now-a-days they generally keep the body for three days at the most. In fact, keeping of the dead body in the house entirely depends upon the convenience of the family concerned.

Usually, when a death takes place. the relatives of the deceased consult a book called *Laga-Samuktiya*. Burning o the body is usually done if the scripture of the book prescribes to do so, otherwise a simple burial takes place. Generally, when the death is caused by natural reasons, the body is cremated.

When a person is dying, the relatives and the villagers are summoned to the house. The dead body is washed first, put on with clean robes and some belongings are placed by its side. The people who come to console the bereaved family generally make some offerings to the dead. The body is kept inside the house awaiting the arrival of a Buddhist monk.

The cremation ground always exists towards the western side outside the village perimeter. The body is placed inside a coffin called *Sung*, a dug-out of a tree trunk, or on a stretcher made of split bamboos and carried to the cremation ground. After the body has been placed on the pyre, the priest reads some passages of a holy book. These passages address the soul of the deceased asking it to go to its own place which is better than his worldly abode according to the moral principles of the Buddhist religion.

The fire is set on the pyre only when the priest touches the body which signifies his blessing to the departed soul. Some of the articles of the deceased which are brought by their relatives to the cremation ground are then gven to the priest as gifts. After the body has been consumed by fire, the party goes to the nearby stream for taking bath.

The last of the usual funerary celebration is held on the seventh day after a death. The relatives of the deceased hold a feast which is followed by giving charity to the poor.

Until the dead body is burnt, or laid down in the grave, the family of the deceased performs only the household duties and abstains from going to the field.

Judical system

The Khamptis regard the village as the unit of society and have a developed council system. Their council is presided over by the village chief, who usually belong to the Namsum clan. The members of the council are chosen by the villagers with whom lie the ultimate decision in all important matters. In usual cases, they are middle aged men having experience in legal matters.

The Khamptis have a highly developed and a very effective system of trying cases. When any one brings a case to the chief for trial, the latter first fixes a day for the hearing of the case. On the day fixed, the hearing of the plaintiff and the defendant are done by the chief and the councillors. If witnesses are to be heard, they are summoned to the council. A great deal of questioning to both the parties and discussions take place till after due consultation, the chief and the councillors arrive at a decision. A decision having arrived at, the councillors usually counsult a book called *Thamasat*, and award the punishment according to its prescription.

SINGPHO:

Social organization

The area inhabited by the Singphos may be divided up into several clans-areas. It is commonly found that most of such areas are named after the name of the clan to which it belongs. The whole area falling within the South bank of Noa-Dihing river upto the Patkoi ranges comprising the Manabhum hills may be divided into four areas, each claimed to be owned by the clans-Wakhet, Bisa, Ningru and Lutha respectively. Each of these areas comprises a group of villages which are controlled in judicial and social matters by a chief belonging to the clan owning that area.

A Singhpho homestead consists of a simple family of parents and children. Occasionally, a homestead consists of widows, orphans and infirm persons who are related to the head of the household. Generally, the father is the authoritative head of the family whose previleges never wane till his death. The mother has an effective say in matters concerning the household and domestic life. Children of either sex are not independent of thier parents and cannot dispose of family property at thier will.

The Singpho society is not strained into social classes conditioned by descent, wealth and position, although there are a few clans which are considered higher in rank than the others.

Marriage

Monogamy is the socially accepted norm among the Singphos. They generally practise cross-cousin marriage.

After the negotiations are over and some amount of bride-price have been paid, the necessary preparation for feasting are made in the house of the bride as well as in the house of the bridegroom. A *Dumsa* (priest) is called to the bridegroom's house, who by means of divination fixes up the date for the wedding.

A couple of days prior to the date fixed for wedding, the bridegroom along with some of his relatives proceed to the bride's village. Customarily, the bridegroom's party is supposed to stay in the bride's house for five days, during which, the bride's parents are to look after the bridegroom's party.

According to the custom full payment of the bride-price need not necessarily be done at a time. About 75 per cent of the assessed bride-price may be paid before the marriage and the remaining may be paid according to the decision arrived at by both the parties in accordance with their convenience.

On the sixth day, when the payment of the bride price has been made, the bridegroom's party is served with a sumptuous meal in the afternoon.

After the feast is over, a *Dumsa* is called to ascertain the date for taking away of the bride to the bridegroom's house. The *Dumsa*, by means of divination, ascertains the date. No other ceremony is performed afterwards in the bride's house and the bridegroom is at liberty to take away the bride on the date fixed for the purpose.

Dormitory

Among the Singphos, when a girl attains puberty she is segregated from the family. She is then, provided with a room called *Pinla-Khak* for her stay in the house. If the family consists of several unmarried girls, all of them stay together in the same *Pinla-Khak*. Parents, brothers and any male relations of the girl do not visit the *Pinla-Khak* unless forced by some unavoidable reasons.

The girl's dormitory or the *Pinla-Khak* is always situated towards the end of the house where the girl and her friends may enter without falling into notice of any member of the family.

Some ten to twenty years back, each Singpho village had a dormitory for unmarried girls called *Pinlanta* inside the village, where they used to pass their nights, cooked their food, discussed matters relating to sex, ate their food and sometimes the betrothed couples enjoyed sexual pleasures.

Religion

If the Singphos are asked about the object of any religious observance, they have a ready answer. It is for the propitiation of the gods who are either malevolent or benevolent, who are supposed to control the human destiny. The Singpho word for spirit is *Nat*. The *Nats* live everywhere, in the air and water, in the hills and plains, in the forests, ravines and human habitations. It is said that like the human beings, each of them has an abode which is exclusively his own and he is greatly provoked if disturbed in his private life. So, his wrath may fall upon any individual at any moment whoever disquiets him or infringes upon his rights even unintentionally.

Neighbourly habitation with the Khamptis has converted the Singphos into Buddhism, but in real sense, their religious faiths are more or less similar to that of the primitive people.

The gods are imagined by the Singphos as having extensive power and resources which the human beings aspire to possess. The gods may bestow upon mankind anything they wish like riches to the poor and children to a barren couple and fulfil human aspirations if kept in a good temper by providing proper offerings. In many of the rituals of the Singphos, the gestures of gratitude and love towards the gods are pervasive.

In their conception, *Cinglap* is considered to be the supreme being. Should there be an occasion when a virtuous man falls a victim to a calamity, the seat of *Cinglap* becomes hot and he comes immediately to rescue the man from his distress. *Cinglap* is worshipped for the welfare of the family in way of gratitude, once in a year.

The Singpho pantheon consists of a large number of gods, whom they worship on different occasions.

Ningse-nat—The falling of thunder near the house is considered as an omen prognosticating something evil. So, to ward off the evil consequences after a thunder has fallen near the house, the God *Nange-Nat* has to be worshipped.

Mutun Dingna—A man having no children may worship this god He has to be pleased by the sacrifice of a buffalo. A bamboo platform is to be raised upon the posts of a kind of three called *Numtin-fun* with an approximate height of four to six feet from the ground level. Boled rice along with sacrificial meat are to be offered to the *Mutung Dingun* on the platform.

Cithung Nat-Cithun Nat is worshipped on two occasions When a person turns mad, the god *Cithung Nat* is to be worshipped. Sometimes, he is worshipped prior to making arrangements for an elephant catch. The sacrificial offerings constitute of a cow or a pig, Sometimes only a fowl is given.

Nat Kun—Nat Kun is the household god. He may be please with any sacrifice. He looks after the welfare of the members of the house where he stays and cures disease and sickness.

Mai Nat—He is also called *Cunat*. He lives on big trees. He may attack a man who offends him either by urinating near the tree on which he lives or by cutting the tree and make him ill. Otherwise, he is helpful to the human beings who gives good crop, cattle and protects the crop from insects.

The funeral

The funeral rites practised by the Singphos are different from those of the Khamptis. When a person breathes his last, all his relations are called to the house. The body is then washd and wrapped with new cloth. A *Dumsa* (priest) is summoned immediately after a death has occured, who, after his arrival, ascertains by means of divination whether the body is to be buried or cremated.

The relatives and the acquintances then go to the forest to make a coffin called *Tu-u* by digging a tree-trunk for the dead. After a tree has been selected for making the coffin, a fowl is killed by dashing it on the ground and its head, lungs, feathers and the legs are offered to the spirit owning the tree with some rice-wine. This rite is called *Funmurai-tai* which means 'purchasing of the tree'. The tree is then felled and the coffin is made from its trunk.

On the second day after a death, the household is to sacrifice a pig or a buffalo in the name of the deceased.

The Singphos generally, make the cremation ground outside the village towards the southern side. On the fourth day, the relatives of the dead construct a pyre in the forenoon. Before the dead body is put on the pyre, the *Dumsa* standing near it, says—"As you are dead now, you go to the land of the dead where the other ancestors live. You do not go straight to them. There is a stream in between the living world and the land of the dead. You wash your body in the water of that stream and then call the ancestors to bring new robes for you. You wear those robes and then follow the ancestors." This usage is called *Sagun-tat-te* which means sending of the dead".

Before setting fire to the pyre, the *Dumsa* once again open the lid of the coffin and recites as follows—"Due to your attachment, some souls of your

near and dear ones may go with you. If there is any soul with you, let it leave your company and come back." This rite is called *Munla-cat-o.*

The last of usual funeral rites which is called *Mung-lup-pai,* is a most important one. Generally, it is celebrated some months after a death has taken place. The *Dumsa* fixes the day for this ceremony by means of taking an omen. The ceremony continues for four days during whch a god number of pigs and buffaloes are sacrificed and the villagers and guests attired in heir finest robes, some of them holding a spear called *Rinang,* dance day and night throughout the duration of the ceremony. On the fourth day, in the afternoon, some pieces of the garments used by the deceased are burried again."

Languages

Shri K. Dasgupta, Assistant Director, Research Department, Arunachal Pradesh has given an account of the languages of the Lohit District through the Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, as below:—

"There are six languages in Lohit District—Digaru or Taraon, Idu or Chulikata, Miju or Kaman, Khampti, Singpho and Zakhring. Khampti belongs to the *Tai* group and has close affinity with the Northern Shan dialect. It is the only language in the Agency which has got an indigenous script derived from the Burmese and almost identical with the Shan. Recently, the Khamptis, having decided that the scripts inadequate for their present use cons tituted a Committee to reform it in the line of the Shan script of Burma. Digaru, Idu and Miju are usually grouped together under the name Mishmi. According to the classification given in the *Linguistic Survey* of India edited by Dr. Grierson, Digaru and Idu are included in the North Assam Section of the Tibeto-Burman group which is philological group with features distinguishing it from other Tibeto-Burman forms of speech. R. Shafer, a linguist of the University of California classified Digaru as being under the "eastern branch of the East Himlayan Section of the Bodic division". Idu or Chulikata may have some correspondence with Adi dialects on its western side. Its characteristic difference from them is in its nazalization of vowels and prevalence of tones. However, its enact place in th Tibeto-Burman family is yet to be ascertained. Mr. Forrest of the School of Oriental and African studies found affinity of Miju with Lepcha and Kachin. Singho belongs to Lo-Lo Kachin Section of Assam group, Zakhring is a Bodic dialect.

Specimens of languages

Digaru:

Tone, nazalization, glottal stop and central vowels are the characteristic features of the language.

thang (rising tone)—Hair Pla —Salt

thang (falling tone)—Corpse Plă—Stone

pi	Kick	me	Bear
pi	Arrow	me	New

The personal pronouns are:

nă	I	ning	We
nyu	You	ane	You (plu)
we, ewe	He, it	we-long	They (near or present)
ca	He, it	ca-long	They (at a distance)

Numerals from one to ten are:

Khing, kaing, kasang, kaprai, manga, tahro, we, lim, kinyang, halong.

Idu:

This language also shows similar distinctions of tone in a number of words, e.g:

nga (level tone)	I
nga (rising tone)	No, not
me (rising tone)	New
me (falling tone)	Old
me (level tone)	To vomit

Nazalization is also a significant element of speech in Idu:

Pra	Good
Pra	Salt

The personal pronouns in the language are:

nga	I	inyi	We
nyu	You	enne	You (plu)

eca, ahiya, aya-He, She, it eca-hruji etc.-They

The third person has three different forms for different locations of the person or object alluded to with reference to the speaker.

(*a*) eca — for person or object present when spoken about.

(*b*) ahiaja — for person or object far away from the speaker.

(*c*) aya — for person or object not present when referred to.

The numerals from one to ten are:

Kheng-ge (Khe-ge), kanyi, kaso, kapri, manga, tarho iu, inyu, kinyi, hu.

Miju

The Kaman or Miju Mishmi, about eight thousand in number, live in the upper reaches of the Lohit river in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.

Voiced aspirated consonants such as gh, dh which are lacking in Idu and Digaru are present. Ch and th sometimes appear to be voiced and realized as jh and dh.

b, g, n, p, sh are palatalized and appear to be a single sound followed by tone : gal-Abandon, gval-Run.

Consonant clusters such as kr, khr, ks, gr, br, pr, ur, tr, kl, khl, bl, gl, tl, pl, phl are common. Unvoiced plosive t and p turn into nazal before k. sut+ké>sunke, lap+ke>lankê

Diaspiration of the consonant is a feature in some cases in the Negative Imperative.

phi-shu—Give, ai-pi—Do not give.

A characteristic feature of the language is the fowel Harmony. The negative prefix *ma, mi, mo, mu* conform with the degree of openness of the Vowel of the Verb.

mi-ship-yung	I do not buy
ma-tat-yung	I do not see

Tone is also a distinctive feature in Miju. The samle Word Pronounced in different pitch differs in meaning li (abrupt rising)—Dig, li(mid)—Newhew, li (mid rising)—Seed.

Vowels appears to be more or less nazalised. It is also a distinctive feature of the language Kra—Aperture, Kra-Creeper. Final nazal is sometimes dropped and the preceding Vowels is nazalized; Katang, Kata—Speak.

Number and Gender:

Plurality is expressed by s adding *san* to the animate objects and *wan-san* to the inanimate objects.

lei	pig,	lei-san	Pigs.

For masculine different suffixes are added and Feminine is expressed by *nao* meaning mother.

lei-dung	Boar	lei nao	Sow

Case:

The Cases are denoted by the postposition of particles. The Nominative generally add no suffix. Animate object, including indirect object suffix *wi*. The Instrumental take the suffix ka/ke, th purposive *Kang;* the Ablative *Wai*. For dissociation from up and down the hill the suffix have different forms.

hai, hai-ke—Dissociation from a higher place and *li like*—Dissociation from a lower place. Genitive denoting possession add no suffix. The suffix for general sense of location is *ra*. The delative particles *hai, li* are are also used for the sense of location.

Pronoun:

Pronouns may be distinguished as: Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative. Personal Pronoun has three persons and each person has three numbers—Singular, Dual and Plural.

Ki	I	ki-cin	We two.	Kin we
na, no	You	nu-cin, no-cin	You two	nu-cin, no-nin: You(PL)
wi	He	wi-cin	They two	Win They

The full form is kicin kinin—we two. When referred to a third person the particle *gla* (classifier for counting by head) is prefixed. gla kinin—They two.

Adjective:

Attributes of quality and condition generally follow the noun. Sa mophan—Bad boy. They also precede the noun. Kiset sa—Good boy.

Some adjective have different forms which are used in different contents: Cong kenang—Old man. But for material thing bei taung—Old house.

The cardinal numbe rfrom One to Ten are, kuma, kinin, ksam, k(a) mbran klin, katam, nin, grin, natmo kyap-mo. In counting, however, classifier denoting nature of the objects are added, apai phla-mo *or* phla-mo—one rupee. The first syllable of the numeral is dropped and the classificatory particle glutinating with the numeral behave as a Noun.

Some forms such as Angry, Ashamed, Cold, Glad Sweet are verbal in conception.

Krong-man—Cold, yakrai-man—Ashamed.

Verb:

Miju verb have three numbers—Singular, Dual and Plural and three persons: First, Second and Third. It may be broadly divided into three tenses—Present, Past and Future is indicted by different suffixes. The verb stem undergoes change in different persons and number.

tan-thit	To go
Ki tai-mang	I go
kin tai-mai	We go
wi tai-man	He goes
win tem-tao	They go
ki the-ki	I went
win theo-ka	They went

The Imperative indicates dual and plural subject lap-shu—Sit down, lap-shu-nak—Sit down (You two) lap-shu-ning—Sit down (You three).

The negative Imperative is expressed by *ai* and precedes the Verb: ai lap—Do not sit.

Verbs denoting performances followed by departure have forms different from those used in the Imperative.

gram rong-shu	pack the load
rôi-tha	Go after packing
dam-shu	Beat
dni-tha	Go after beating

Different aspects are also expressed by affixing different particles.

khrit-man	Laughes
khrit-na-man	Laughes again and again

Two or ore verbos combine to express a Compound Verb.

kap-sat	To fire and kill i.e. To kill with a gun.
dam-sat	To beat and kill i.e. To kil l with a stick.

Some noun also function as verb

gol gol shiu	Put on your cloth
Sang phang phan-man	Flower blossoms

Adverb:

There are four classes of Adverbs: Adverbs of Time, Manner, place Interrogative. Some adverbs functions as a noun where the word with its modifier behaves as single word.

Now	to	Today	tongit
Here	ara	There up	ahai
Quickly	kla	Slowly	tamai
Where	Ya ?		
Every night	nga-da,	Last night	nga ho

Khampti:

Khampti has distinctive tones. The special sonuds are *ng* (guttural nasal); ny (palatal nasal); *kh* (fricative and c (palatal affricate(?); u (central u) and i (central i). The glottal stop is also present. *ng* occurs both at the beginning and the end of a word. There is no inflection and time as indicated by tense in English is not a feature of the language. Different mode and aspects are expressed by affixing particles.

Number and Gender

nakha is the suffix for plurality :

kon	Man
kon-nakha	Men
tumei	Tree
tumei-nakha	Trees

Gender suffixes are *thu* for *m*ales and *mi*: for females:

kaì/-thu	Cock
kaì/-mì/	Hen
ma-mì/	Bitch
ngu-thu	Bull
ngu-mì/	Cow

on is the diminutive suffix :

meo-on	Kitten
kaì/on	Chick

Pronouns :

kaù	I	hau	We
maù	You	sv	You (Plu)
man	He	man khau	They
kaù	My	tutang min/g	Our
anai	This	man-nai	That

laipù is the purposive prefix :

laipù mau-si	For you
laipù khamti-si	For khamti
laipù nai-si	For that

mai is the directive or ablative suffix :

luk-kau-mai	From me
luk-nau-mai	From us
nam-mai	To the river
nun-mai	To the house

Adjective:

The genetive is indicated by simply placing the modifying word after the object; Conghhyra—Buddha's tastle.

Some qualifying words have the distinctive suffix *an* at the beginning an-jen— Big, an-na—Black an-keng-Blue, an-tong—Clean, an-jip—Difficult, an-tai —Dead.

The numerals from one to ten are :

lu, so : ng, sa ···, si:, ha, huk, cit, pe:t, kau, sip.

The ordinal numbers from first to tenth are :

ai, ngi, sam, sei, ngo, nok, cit, pet, ka:, sip.

Frequency is indicated by adding po? k :

po? k-ling	Once
sam-po? k	Thrice

Singhpo :

It is a tone language and glottal stops are frequent.

ngai	I	ithe:ng	We
nang	You	nithe:ng	You (Plu)
thorani	He	thorabok	They

The numerals from one to ten are :

aima, inkhong, musum, mili, manga, ku'sinit,macat, ukhu:, si :

All the languages above are agglutinative. Case relations are indicated by postpositions and occasionally by pre-position of Particles.

History

The name of the district is derived from the Lohit river that flows through the district. Till 1914, the district was a part of the Lakhimpur district of Assam. By a Government of India notification of 1914, the area covered by this district became a part of the Central and Eastern Section, North East Frontier Tract. The entry of British subject to this Tract was regulated by an 'Innerline'. In 1919, this tract was renamed as the Sadiya Frontier Tract. In 1943, some portions from both the Sadiya Frontier Tract and Lakhimpur Tract, were carved out to

form the 'Tirap Frontier Tract'. In 1948, under North East Frontier Regulation (Internal Administration) Regulation, 1948, the remaining part of the Sadiya Frontier Tract was divided into two separate units called the Abor Hills District and the Mishmi Hills District. The headquarters of the Mishmi Hills District remained in Sadiya while the headquarters of the newly created Abor Hills District was shifted to Pasighat. In 1954, the Mishmi Hills District was iven the name of Lohit Frontier Division which changed to Lohit District in 1965.

At the time of taking of 1971 Census, the district formed a part of the North East Frontier Agency. Tne 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 Lohit 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 new Union Territory.

District Administration

The district of Lohit is difided into three subdivisions for administrative purpose. They are the Dibang Valley Sub-division, the Hayuliang Subdivision, and the Tezu Sub-division. The Dibang Valley Sub-division is under the charge of an Additional Deputy Commissioner who is more or less independent of the Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District, stationed at Tezu, the district headquarters. Thle posting of Addl. Deputy Commissioner at Anini the headquarters of the Dibang Valley Sub-division has expedited the developmental activity. The charge of the Tezu Sub-division is held by Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District, whereas, the charge of the Hayuliang Sub-division is held by an Assistant Commissioner who is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Lohit District.

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 jurisdictions. However, for all matters, the Deputy Commissiner and some other administrative officers have jurisdiction under the supervision of the Assam High Court who holds the appellate and the revisional authorities. The district administration runs without the assistance of Civil Police. This however, does not adversely effect 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 witn the duties of prosecution.

The Panchayati Raj has been introduced in the district with the North Eastern Frontier Agency (Panchayat 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 Zilla Parisads operate at the district level and (4) The Agency Counci 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 the Panchayati Raj Scheme.

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

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS: TEZU

Subdivision	Circle
Tezu	Tezu
	Chowkham
	Namsai
	Wakro
Hayuliang	Hawaii
	Walong
	Kibithoo
	Chaglongam
	Hayuliang
Dibang valley	Roing
	Hunli
	Etalin
	Anini
	Adane
	Dambuk

Some details regarding these circles, are given at the end of this chapter in three tables.

Rural and urban composition

The district is entirely rural except the township of Tezu which is the district headquarters. There is no Town Committee or Municipality at Tezu, but considering from other factors, the township was taken as urban during 1971 Census. Tezu being the seat of the Deputy Commissioner, people from other places of India have come to live here as Government servants, contractors, labourers, shop-keepers etc. Tezu township has a population of 4,182 which is 6.6 per cent of the total population of the district. There are 620 villages in the district having 58,683 population.

Literacy and education

For education, Arunachal Pradesh had a late start. Prior to the independence of the country, very little was done for spreading education in Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage of literates to the total population comes to 11.3 for the Pradesh as per 1971 Census. Tne percentage is 17.4 for Lohit District which ranks first amongst the five districts of Arunachal Pradesh in literacy. The male and female literacy comes to 25.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively. The following table shows the position of literacy in the distrcts of Arunachal Pradesh.

LITERACY IN THE DISTRICTS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Territory/ District	Literate population			Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
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

The urban/rural differential in literacy is considerable. The urban literacy rates for Lohit are 48.97 per cent for the total population, 58.60 per cent for the male population and 30.02 per cent for the female population, against the rural literacy rates of 15.14 per cent for the total population 22.30 per cent for the male population and 6.15 per cent for tne female population. The urban literates were educated largely outside the district.

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.

1. Collego	Nil
2. Higher Secondary School	3
3. High School	1
4. Middle School	4
5. Junior Basic School	70
6. Nursery School	Nil
Total ..	78

Medical and public health services

The medical and public health services have made significant contribution to the development of Arunachal Pradesh. Medical Services won the good will of the people from the beginning. In 1947, when the country attained indpendence, 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 existd in Lohit District on March, 1971.

MEDICAL UNITS AND MEDICAL STAFF IN LOHIT DISTRICT (AS ON MARCH, 1971)

	Number
1. Hospital and health unit	19
2. Doctor	28
3. Staff nurse	4
4. Auxilliary nurse/mid-wife	13
5. Pharmacist	16

(*Source* : Statistical Handbook of NEFA, 1971)

Agriculture and livestock

The shifting cultivation which has come to be known as "*Jhumming*", occupy the cental 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 *Jhumming* is the product of century old experience of hill men of the NorthEast region and tne people resist changing from something definite to something venturesome in so basic a sphere as production of food.

Jhumming consists of clearing of a patch of jungle by cutting and burning after a particular number of years called the "*jhumming cycle*" dribbling seeds into a cleared patch by the help of a poker, weeding at least four times, watching out and protecting the growing plants against wild animals and birds and growing plants against wild animals and birds and just enough to feed the workers' men, women and children, who had put in about to 5 to 6 months of hard labour into the patch, and their too old, too young and infirm dependents. *Jhumming* causes soil erosion, creates poverty and locks the children of school-going age to the land.

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

In the upper belt of Lohit Sub-division and in Namsai and Chowkham areas, wet rice cultivation is widely practised instead of *Jhumming*. Oxen are used for ploughing. In Namsai and Chowkham areas, both oxen and buffaloes are used for ploughing. Some use even elephants for ploughing. Both broadcasting and transplanting of paddy are practised.

The agricultural extension work is done through the Community Development Blocks and also directly by the agricultural department. The Community Development Blocks were under the management of the Agricultural Department of the Administration when census was taken. 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 8 NEFA Type Blocks in Lohit District on 31-3-71 out of which 3 were "normalised" Blocks. The crop calender of Lohit District may be seen at Appendix V.

The Directorate of Agriculture has supplied the following figures relating to the district for the year 1970-71.

	(hectare)
1. Land developed for permanent cultivation ..	135·57
2. Area brought under irrigation	62.73
3. Government agricultural farm	2·00
4. Government horticultural farm	1·00
5. Peoples' horticultural farm	13·00

For most people *'methon'* is the most important semi-wild livestock followed by the lesser species like pigs and paultry. Goats and cows are becoming important additions to the livestock. On 31-3-71 there were 8 Veterinary Dispenseries 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 commercially. Some rare species of timber are extracted from the foot hills of the district. The forestry in the upper ridges has been organised and soon will become important for commercial exploitation and soil conservation. The forests present a promise for development of forest based industries.

Industries

The people have generally a good taste for colour and an ingenuity for weaving. Good clothes nicely woven, are available with different designs. The Administration is encouraging people in this field by supplying raw materials and modern technical know-how. New designs, keeping with the tradition of the people have been developed under Government patronage.

In Lohit, there is a big privately managed veneer factory. This factory was previously located in Siang District; but after the great earthquake of 1950 it was shifted to Namsai of this district. In another place called Sunpura, there are privately owned and managed saw mills that process the forest products of the area profitably. With the growth of communication, the scope of development of forest based industries is likely to increase in the lower belts of the district.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCLES OF LOHIT DISTRICT BY POPULATION

(At Arunachal Pradesh level)

Below Pradesh average		Average size	Above Pradesh average	
Range I (upto 2,240)	Range II (2,241 to 3,867)	Range III (3,868 to 6,150)	Range IV (6,151 to 9,533)	Range V (above 9,533)
1	2	3	4	5
Kibithoo (426)	Chaglongam (2353)	Roing (5,743)	Hayuliang (7,238)	Tezu (9,996)
Etalin (787)	Hawai (2,750)	Chowkham (5,907)		Namsai (16,517)
Walong (806)	Hunli (3,398)			
Adane (973)				
Wakro (1,640)				
Anini (2,129)				
Dambuk (2,202)				

(Figures in brackets show population of the circles.)

VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF LOHIT DISTRICT BY CIRCLES

District Sub division/Circle	Total Rural Urban	Number of villages	Occupied residential houses	Number of households	Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Tribes Population		
					P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LOHIT DISTRICT	Total ..	620	10,116	12,260	62,865	35,461	27,404	36,611	18,140	18,471
	Rural ..	620	9,404	11,326	58,683	32,688	25,995	36,287	17,984	18,303
	Urban ..	..	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409	324	156	168
TEZU SUB DIVISION	Total ..	155	5,437	6,209	34,060	19,309	14,751	13,763	7,003	6,760
	Rural ..	155	4,725	5,275	29,878	16,536	13,342	13,439	6,847	6,592
	Urban ..	..	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409	324	156	168
Tezu	Total ..	43	1,693	2,144	9,996	6,238	3,758	3,010	1,457	1,553
	Rural ..	43	981	1,210	5,814	3,465	2,349	2,686	1,301	1,385
	Urban ..	..	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409	324	156	168
Tezu Town	*Urban* ..	..	*712*	*934*	*4,182*	*2,773*	*1,409*	*324*	*156*	*168*
Chowkham	Rural ..	25	1,020	1,087	5,907	3,238	2,669	2,489	1,268	1,221
Namsai	Rural ..	60	2,517	2,680	16,517	8,991	7,265	6,760	3,534	3,226
Wakro	Rural ..	27	207	298	1,640	842	798	1,504	744	760
	Total ..	269	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	5,853	10,993	5,405	5,588
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	Rural ..	269	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	5,853	10,993	5,405	5,588
	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawai	Rural ..	56	281	442	2,750	1,466	1,284	2,446	1,189	1,257
Walong	Rural ..	17	93	148	806	552	254	430	208	222
Kibithoo	Rural ..	7	76	92	426	347	79	69	46	23
Chaglongam	Rural ..	45	318	551	2,353	1,271	1,082	2,086	1,020	1,066
Hayuliang	Rural ..	144	784	1,341	7,238	4,084	3,154	5,962	2,942	3,020
	Total ..	196	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800	11,855	5,732	6,123
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	Rural ..	196	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800	11,855	5,732	6,123
	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roing	Rural ..	32	1,191	1,315	5,743	3,170	2,573	3,899	1,862	2,037
Hunli	Rural ..	61	625	717	3,398	1,836	1,562	3,001	1,451	1,550
Etalin	Rural ..	28	185	216	787	478	309	616	309	307
Anini	Rural ..	36	462	497	2,129	1,273	856	1,563	762	801
Adane	Rural ..	28	202	246	973	544	429	860	435	425
Dambuk	Rural ..	11	462	486	2,202	1,131	1,071	1,916	913	1,003

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

District/ Subdivision/Circle	Total Rural Urban	Literates and educated persons			Total workers			Non-workers			Agriculturists		
		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
LOHIT DISTRICT ..	Total	10,935	8,914	2,021	33,945	22,724	11,221	28,920	12,737	16,183	23,683	12,798	10,885
	Rural	8,887	7,289	1,598	31,880	20,721	11,159	26,803	11,967	14,836	23,586	12,726	10,860
	Urban	2,048	1,625	423	2,065	2,003	62	2,117	770	1,347	97	72	25
TEZU SUBDIVISION ..	Total	7,726	6,026	1,700	15,996	11,364	4,632	18,064	7,945	10,119	10,416	6,065	4,351
	Rural	5,678	4,401	1,277	13,931	9,361	4,570	15,947	7,175	8,772	10,319	5,993	4,326
	Urban	2,048	1,625	423	2,065	2,003	62	2,117	770	1,347	97	72	25
Tezu	Total	3,396	2,718	678	5,624	4,479	1,145	4,372	1,759	2,613	2,086	1,035	1,051
	Rural	1,348	1,093	255	3,559	2,476	1,083	2,255	989	1,266	1,989	963	1,026
	Urban	2,048	1,625	423	2,065	2,003	62	2,117	770	1,347	97	72	25
Tezu Town	*Urban*	*2,048*	*1,625*	*423*	*2,065*	*2,003*	*62*	*2,117*	*770*	*1,347*	*97*	*72*	*25*
Chowkham	Rural	962	802	160	2,003	1,709	294	3,904	1,529	2,375	1,464	1,179	285
Namsai	Rural	3,288	2,442	846	7,391	4,653	2,738	9,126	4,338	4,788	5,974	3,413	2,561
Wakro	Rural	80	64	16	978	523	455	662	319	343	892	438	454
	Total	1,027	962	65	8,373	5,637	2,736	5,200	2,083	3,117	6,058	3,340	2,718
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	Rural	1,027	962	65	8,373	5,637	2,736	5,200	2,083	3,117	6,058	3,340	2,718
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawai	Rural	142	131	11	1,746	1,013	733	1,004	453	551	1,460	728	732
Walong	Rural	227	219	8	559	449	110	247	103	144	223	114	109
Kibithoo	Rural	157	151	6	372	331	41	54	16	38	99	59	40
Chaglongam ..	Rural	123	121	2	1,561	899	662	792	372	420	1,298	636	662
Hayuliang	Rural	378	340	38	4,135	2,945	1,190	3,103	1,139	1,964	2,978	1,803	1,175
	Total	2,182	1,926	256	9,576	5,723	3,853	5,656	2,709	2,947	7,209	3,393	3,816
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	Rural	2,182	1,926	256	9,576	5,723	3,853	5,656	2,709	2,947	7,209	3,393	3,816
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roing	Rural	1,053	858	195	3,022	1,909	1,113	2,721	1,261	1,460	2,133	1,047	1,086
Hunli	Rural	247	242	5	2,472	1,368	1,104	926	468	458	2,047	945	1,102
Etalin	Rural	108	108	..	655	412	243	132	66	66	468	225	243
Anini	Rural	408	385	23	1,512	973	539	617	300	317	966	432	534
Adane	Rura	91	88	3	690	411	279	283	133	150	567	289	278
Dambuk	Rural	275	245	30	1,225	650	575	977	481	496	1,028	455	573

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

M/P(D)10DCOShillong—5

FLY LEAF FOR ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES OF LOHIT DISTRICT

An alphabetical list of the village of Lohit 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 breakups. When further details regarding the Village 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 4 which is the location code allotted to Lohit District. The second set of figures relates to the circle. The circles of the district were allotted with the following codes: Adane 4/1, Dambuk 4/2, Etalin 4/3, Hunli 4/4, Roing 4/5, Namsai 4/6, Chowkham 4/7, Tezu 4/8, Wakro 4/9, Hayuliang 4/10, Chaglongam 4/11, Hawai 4/12, Walong 4/13 Kibithoo 4/14 and Anini 4/15.

The third set of figures relate to the villages within the circle arranged in numerical order. As for example the first village in the alphabetical list of the villages, is Abango which bears the location code 4/5/22. The first figure relates to Lohit District, the figure 5 appearing after the first oblique stroke relates to the Roing Circle of the district, and the figure 22 appearing after the second oblique stroke indicates that the village Abango is the 22nd village under the Roing Circle in the Primary Census Abstract.

1971 CENSUS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

LOHIT DISTRICT

Name of village	Location code	Name of subdivision	Name of circle	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Abango	4/5/22	Dibang Valley	Roing	51	23	28
Abhango	4/4/25	Dibang Valley	Hunli	12	5	7
Abrangga	4/4/36	Dibang Valley	Hunli	11	6	5
Abranli	4/4/29	Dibang Valley	Hunli	41	20	21
Achali (Acholin)	4/15/11	Dibang Valley	Anini	54	27	27
Acheson	4/15/12	Dibang Valley	Anini	63	47	16
Adane (H.Q.)	4/1/28	Dibang Valley	Adane	56	46	10
Adi	4/6/4	Tezu	Namsai	30	17	13
Adodya	4/4/28	Dibang Valley	Hunli	20	9	11
Adumna	4/11/39	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	39	19	20
Aeshon	4/1/11	Digbang Valley	Adane	21	13	8
Agolin	4/15/16	Dibang Valley	Anini	19	10	9
Agoso	4/3/25	Dibang Valley	Etalin	26	17	9
Ahalin	4/1/16	Dibang Valley	Adane	11	6	5
Ahukali	4/2/5	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	19	9	10
Ahunli	4/15/7	Dibang Valley	Anini	45	24	21
Akhugam	4/10/113	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	26	11	15
Akobe	4/15/4	Dibang Valley	Anini	35	24	11
Akoko	4/2/8	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	73	38	35
Akolin	4/15/23	Dibang Valley	Anini	28	9	19
Akuli	4/1/6	Dibang Valley	Adane	24	10	14
Akuli	4/3/22	Dibang Valley	Etalin	14	8	6
Akuli	4/4/34	Dibang Valley	Hunli	47	25	22
Alinye	4/15/8	Dibang Valley	Anini	63	49	14
Aloli	4/3/3	Dibang Valley	Etalin	22	14	8
Alombro	4/15/32	Dibang Valley	Anini	37	19	18
Aloni	4/4/33	Dibang Valley	Hunli	115	64	51
Alubari	4/7/3	Tezu	Chowkham	475	271	204
Ambolin	4/1/24	Dibang Valley	Adane	64	40	24
Amili	4/4/3	Dibang Valley	Hunli	94	49	45
Amliang	4/10/133	Hayuliang	Hayuiang	42	26	16
Amrali	4/1/1	Dibang Valley	Adane	40	26	14
Amuchi	4/3/11	Dibang Valley	Etalin	23	13	10
Amuli	4/4/24	Dibang Valley	Hunli	14	7	7
Amulin	4/15/21	Dibang Valley	Anini	72	34	38
Andalin	4/1/21	Dibang Valley	Adane	8	4	4
Anelih	4/1/4	Dibang Valley	Adane	85	49	36
Angalin	4/1/13	Dibang Valley	Adane	84	44	40
Angem Valley	4/15/13	Dibang Valley	Anini	126	59	67
Angolin	4/3/1	Dibang Valley	Etalin	49	33	16
Angulin	4/15/20	Dibang Valley	Anini	36	16	20
Angulin	4/15/29	Dibang Valley	Anini	10	5	5
Aningo	4/3/10	Dibang Valley	Etalin	40	20	20
Anini (HQ)	4/15/36	Dibang Valley	Anini	565	424	141

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anojo	4/3/20	Dibang Valley	Etalin	6	4	2
Anoro	4/4/27	Dibang Valley	Hunli	6	3	3
Anpum	4/2/11	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	63	36	27
Aoken	4/1/15	Dibang Valley	Adane	42	22	20
Aonli	4/4/6	Dibang Valley	Hunli	70	38	32
Apako	4/4/8	Dibang Valley	Hunli	45	29	16
Apali	4/2/7	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	42	16	26
Apanli	4/3/24	Dibang Valley	Etalin	49	26	23
Apanli	4/4/40	Dibang Valley	Hunli	43	24	19
Aphumna	4/11/17	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	59	25	34
Apronli	4/3/2	Dibang Valley	Etalin	16	6	10
Apanli	4/3/4	Dibang Valley	Etalin	39	22	17
Arhilin	4/1/26	Dibang Valley	Adane	34	15	19
Arnai	4/4/60	Dibang Valley	Hunli	5	2	3
Aroko	4/3/15	Dibang Valley	Etalin	34	14	20
Aropo	4/3/8	Dibang Valley	Etalin	38	18	20
Aruju	4/4/18	Dibang Valley	Hunli	57	23	34
Arundo	4/4/31	Dibang Valley	Hunli	17	8	9
Arumi	4/4/49	Dibang Valley	Hunli	14	9	5
Aranli	4/1/23	Dibang Valley	Adane	16	6	10
Asili	4/4/12	Dibang Valley	Hunli	16	8	8
Asongo	4/4/32	Dibang Valley	Hunli	14	8	6
Asonli	4/1/17	Dibang Valley	Adane	31	15	16
Atalin	4/1/7	Dibang Valley	Adane	32	21	11
Atsiya	4/4/9	Dibang Valliey	Hunli	18	8	10
Athunli	4/3/16	Dibang Valley	Etalin	45	22	23
Atilin	4/4/16	Dibang Valley	Hunli	40	20	20
Atuli	4/3/14	Dibang Valley	Etalin	39	16	23
Awali	4/3/27	Dibang Valley	Etalin	4	1	3
Ayani	4/4/48	Dibang Valley	Hunli	13	7	6
Ayuson	4/15/19	Dibang Valley	Anini	39	18	21
Bafu	4/10/120	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	46	20	26
Baro	4/15/25	Dibang Valliey	Anini	50	25	25
Barpaher	4/7/24	Tezu	Chowkham	51	29	22
Bathaliang	4/8/42	Tezu	Tezu	49	24	25
Baumna	4/11/36	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	36	18	18
Bay	4/9/25	Tezu	Wakro	14	7	7
Berilian	4/10/91	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	66	30	36
Bhangamura	4/6/60	Tezu	Namsai	70	41	29
Bhow	4/12/18	Hayuliang	Hawai	55	29	26
Bijari	4/2/1	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	198	106	92
Biyanli	4/15/28	Dibang Valley	Anini	49	31	18
Blockliang	4/8/43	Tezu	Tezu	22	9	13
Blom	4/10/81	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	51	20	31
Blong	4/12/50	Hayaliang	Hawai	119	90	29
Blonglat	4/9/10	Tezu	Wakro	55	25	30
Bolung	4/5/8	Dibang Valley	Roing	703	355	348
Bomjir	4/2/2	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	157	80	77

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bomna	4/11/6	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	45	25	20
Braigong	4/10/93	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	39	21	18
Brangkong	4/10/99	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	37	19	18
Brango	4/15/31	Dibang Valley	Anini	95	50	45
Braptong	4/10/102	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	62	28	34
Buagam	4/11/33	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	37	20	17
Chaglongam	4/11/12	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	134	62	72
Chaglongam (H.Q.)	4/11/38	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	264	244	20
Chakka	4/11/18	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	44	25	19
Chakma Vill. I & II	4/7/14	Tezu	Chowkham	1,767	909	858
Chailiang	4/8/41	Tezu	Tezu	473	399	74
Challang	4/10/95	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	38	22	16
Chambab	4/10/39	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	27	37
Chameliang	4/10/116	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	174	144	30
Chamemna	4/10/122	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	19	10	9
Champai	4/10/115	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	24	12	12
Changaliang	4/10/12	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	51	25	26
Changforung	4/14/4	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	9	9	..
Changlong	4/8/29	Tezu	Tezu	107	47	60
Changuna	4/12/41	Hayuliang	Hawai	77	34	43
Chanli	4/3/7	Dibang Valley	Etalin	47	25	22
Chanli	4/4/50	Dibang Valley	Hunli	147	107	40
Charal	4/13/15	Hayuliang	Walong	3	3	..
Charnai	4/12/55	Hayuliang	Hawai	80	48	32
Chedune	4/12/13	Hayuliang	Hawai	45	22	23
Chepewe	4/1/18	Dibang Valley	Adane	43	25	18
Cheta-I	4/5/24	Dibang Valley	Roing	160	65	95
Cheta-II	4/5/25	Dibang Valley	Roing	50	27	23
Cheya	4/15/2	Dibang Valley	Anini	39	21	18
Chiagam	4/8/4	Tezu	Tezu	52	24	28
Chiblabling	4/8/40	Tezu	Tezu	47	30	17
Chidoliang	4/8/45	Tezu	Tezu	29	9	20
Chidu	4/5/26	Dibang Valley	Roing	85	49	36
Chikadomliang	4/8/39	Tezu	Tezu	15	6	9
Chikagam	4/8/6	Tezu	Tezu	11	5	6
Chikaie	4/10/125	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	15	7	8
Chikrongliang	4/10/20	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	47	26	21
Chikrung	4/9/12	Tezu	Wakro	77	36	41
Chilliang	4/10/21	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	41	20	21
Chilliang	4/10/135	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	23	11	12
Chinang	4/10/134	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	54	38	16
Chingkon	4/11/1	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	36	18	18
Chinliang	4/11/47	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	3	1	2
Chipailiang	4/11/22	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	51	27	24

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chipra	4/11/48	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	13	6	7
Chiprogam	4/10/84	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	8	4	4
Chipru	4/11/9	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	12	8	4
Chirang	4/10/97	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	62	37	25
Chirung	4/9/4	Tezu	Wakro	56	27	29
Chitol	4/13/5	Hayuliang	Walong	7	3	4
Chotong	4/10/29	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	56	30	26
Choumani	4/4/56	Dibang Valley	Hunli	6	4	2
Chounoyo	4/12/48	Hayuliang	Hawai	66	27	37
Chowkham	4/7/1	Tezu	Chowkham	1,002	584	418
Chowkham (HQ)	4/7/23	Tezu	Chowkham	501	289	212
Chowohgong	4/12/11	Hayuliang	Hawai	10	5	5
Chuhakon	4/11/37	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	56	23	3
Chounga	4/10/129	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	8	12
Daknong	4/10/44	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	4	4	..
Dalang	4/10/60	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	30	15	15
Dambuk (HQ)	4/2/3	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	341	241	10
Degum	4/10/117	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	11	6	5
Denge	4/4/52	Dibang Valley	Hunli	38	21	17
Dharampur	4/6/34	Tezu	Namsai	110	52	58
Dhonekona	4/6/57	Tezu	Namsai	51	28	23
Dilang	4/10/106	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	30	15	15
Dirak-Miri	4/6/26	Tezu	Namsai	144	76	68
Domlat	4/10/109	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	78	48	30
Dong	4/13/3	Hayuliang	Walong	19	9	10
Donli	4/4/53	Dibang Valley	Hunli	115	47	68
Dopowa	4/4/57	Dibang Valley	Hunli	29	12	17
Duagam	4/11/26	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	136	62	74
Duiliang	4/10/112	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	34	15	19
Dumsi Vill.	4/6/20	Tezu	Namsai	221	121	100
Dung (Thung)	4/10/36	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	18	18
Duraliang	4/8/32	Tezu	Tezu	117	76	41
Duty	4/12/22	Hayuliang	Hawai	10	6	4
Ebali	4/15/27	Dibang Valley	Anini	10	6	4
Eduk	4/5/17	Dibang Valley	Roing	160	73	87
Echanli	4/3/21	Dibang Valley	Etalin	24	14	10
Eenthem	4/6/47	Tezu	Namsai	54	29	25
Ekailiang	4/10/25	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	40	18	22
Ekaya	4/4/21	Dibang Valley	Hunli	21	14	7
Ekesia	4/5/3	Dibang Valley	Roing	146	74	72
Ekorani	4/6/31	Tezu	Namsai	124	61	63
Elangon	4/1/12	Dibang Valley	Adane	3	2	1
Eliedo	4/3/19	Dibang Valley	Etalin	18	12	6
Elope	4/5/30	Dibang Valley	Roing	134	61	73
Elope	4/4/39	Dibang Valley	Hunli	141	68	73
Embong	4/7/18	Tezu	Chowkham	36	22	14
Embrangon	4/1/10	Dibang Valley	Adane	41	24	17
Embuli	4/4/15	Dibang Valley	Hunli	52	27	25
Empom	4/7/12	Tezu	Chowkham	74	36	38
Emuli	4/3/6	Dibang Valley	Etalin	50	26	24
Emuli	4/15/33	Dibang Valley	Anini	63	28	35
Enden	4/6/48	Tezu	Namsai	45	18	27
Endoli	4/4/14	Dibang Valley	Hunli	71	40	31
Enoya	4/4/22	Dibang Valley	Hunli	204	103	101
Epanli	4/15/18	Dibang Valley	Anini	19	9	10
Epanli	4/4/26	Dibang Valley	Hunli	50	28	22

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eralin	4/1/20	Dibang Valley	Adane	33	17	16
Esamra	4/4/2	Dibang Valley	Hunli	78	35	43
Etabe	4/15/6	Dibang Valley	Anini	93	50	43
Etali	4/15/10	Dibang Valley	Anini	17	10	7
Etalin (HQ)	4/3/5	Dibang Valley	Etalin	80	65	15
Ethora	4/4/1	Dibang Valley	Hunli	61	23	38
Eyanli	4/4/35	Dibang Valley	Hunli	85	37	48
Farmo	4/12/33	Hayuliang	Hawai	20	12	8
Flang	4/12/32	Hayuliang	Hawai	14	8	6
Gab	4/10/63	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	98	47	51
Gai	4/13/17	Hayuliang	Walong	6	3	3
Gango	4/9/28	Tezu	Wakro	30	17	13
Gatong	4/10/31	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	16	20
Ginli	4/1/2	Dibang Valley	Adane	72	30	42
Gipulin	4/15/14	Dibang Valley	Anini	76	39	37
Glaw	4/9/15	Tezu	Wakro	84	40	44
Glothong	4/10/98	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	47	21	26
Gohaingaon	4/8/15	Tezu	Tezu	258	154	104
Gailiong	4/10/101	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	22	14
Gomin	4/11/31	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	84	46	38
Gomtong	4/10/92	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	29	17	12
Gong	4/13/14	Hayuliang	Walong	26	11	15
Goningko	4/11/20	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	21	10	11
Granli	4/15/1	Dibang Valley	Anini	28	9	19
Grilang	4/10/33	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	18	9	9
Griliang	4/10/58	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	18	9	9
Gundri	4/9/2	Tezu	Wakro	70	35	35
Gurango	4/4/47	Dibang Valley	Hunli	12	7	5
Habak	4/11/4	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	29	13	16
Haka	4/4/54	Dibang Valley	Hunli	8	5	3
Halaikrong	4/12/34	Hayuliang	Hawai	57	29	28
Halia	4/13/9	Hayuliang	Walong	124	102	22
Hamangliang	4/11/40	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	26	13	13
Hamankong	4/11/41	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	52	20	32
Hamatang	4/10/49	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	55	35	20
Hansogram	4/8/48	Tezu	Tezu	12	5	7
Harmgum	4/8/9	Tezu	Tezu	65	33	32
Hatigam	4/4/8	Tezu	Tezu	59	33	26
Hauka	4/11/34	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	25	13	12
Hawa	4/8/50	Tezu	Tezu	427	355	72
Hawai (HQ)	4/12/57	Hayuliang	Hawai	191	157	34
Hayam	4/10/50	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	54	29	25
Hayugam	4/10/118	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	23	9	14
Heprotong	4/10/64	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	22	8	14
Hoiking	4/7/10	Tezu	Chowkham	29	14	15
Holongong	4/10/62	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	58	24	34
Howailiang	4/10/130	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	8	12
Howliang	4/10/61	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	18	8	10
Hot-Spring	4/14/8	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	35	35	..
Huilam	4/10/7	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	57	26	31
Hul	4/10/26	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	12	7	5
Hunli (HQ)	4/4/41	Dibang Valley	Hunli	316	237	79
Hunung	4/12/21	Hayuliang	Hawai	26	14	12
Hutung	4/10/55	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	31	33
Ichigu	4/4/11	Dibang Valley	Hunli	72	32	40
Ichili	4/1/9	Dibang Valley	Adane	9	2	7

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ichindo	4/4/20	Dibang Valley	Hunli	35	21	14
Ichini	4/1/3	Dibang Valley	Adane	15	8	7
Ichuli	4/5/12	Dibang Valley	Roing	25	9	16
Idili	4/5/32	Dibang Valley	Roing	49	19	30
Idilin	4/3/18	Dibang Valley	Etalin	5	5	..
Idipo	4/4/17	Dibang Valley	Hunli	6	3	3
Ihili	4/1/8	Dibang Valley	Adane	86	42	44
Imilin	4/15/3	Dibang Valley	Anini	8	2	6
Imulin	4/15/15	Dibang Valley	Anini	20	10	10
Inja	4/7/22	Tezu	Chowkham	32	16	16
Injuna	4/5/11	Dibang Valley	Roing	91	44	47
Insa	4/7/20	Tezu	Chowkham	28	15	13
Ironda	4/5/13	Dibang Valley	Roing	21	9	12
Irongo	4/5/10	Dibang Valley	Roing	50	21	29
Iphiango	4/5/27	Dibang Valley	Roing	45	26	19
Ipungo	4/1/17	Dibang Valley	Adane	23	13	10
Ishulin	4/1/5	Dibang Valley	Adane	9	5	4
Ithigu	4/5/29	Dibang Valley	Roing	28	11	17
Ithili	4/5/20	Dibang Valley	Roing	93	43	50
Itiango	4/5/1	Dibang Valley	Roing	52	29	23
Itini	4/1/22	Dibang Valley	Adane	5	3	2
Jaipur (Old)	4/6/59	Tezu	Namsai	98	52	46
Jaipur (New)	4/6/58	Tezu	Namsai	48	26	22
Jenglai	4/6/38	Tezu	Namsai	121	65	56
Jengthu	4/6/61	Tezu	Namsai	104	54	50
Jia	4/5/9	Dibang Valley	Roing	558	281	277
Joagam	4/8/47	Tezu	Tezu	37	17	20
Jonapathar No. 1	4/6/64	Tezu	Namsai	146	89	57
Jonapathar No. 2	4/6/65	Tezu	Namsai	57	34	23
Jonapathar No. 3/Melengkhang	4/6/62	Tezu	Namsai	265	137	128
Kabragam	4/10/123	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	14	6	8
Kagong	4/12/38	Hayuliang	Hawai	22	10	12
Kahao	4/14/1	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	95	77	18
Kajang	4/9/3	Tezu	Wakro	78	38	40
Kallai	4/12/10	Hayuliang	Hawai	88	39	49
Kallai	4/9/17	Tezu	Wakro	87	46	41
Kalaikong	4/10/82	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	32	14	18
Kalatong ..	4/10/87	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	14	7	7
Kalegametaling	4/11/10	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	40	18	22
Kalin	4/13/11	Hayuliang	Walong	26	14	12
Kambing	4/10/30	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	21	10	11
Kamblat	4/12/29	Hayuliang	Hawai	35	17	18
Kamdi	4/12/44	Hayuling	Hawai	49	20	29
Kamja	4/9/35	Tezu	Wakro	89	45	44
Kamjeiliang	4/10/108	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	51	26	25
Kanaliang	4/10/43	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	4	2	2
Kandai	4/12/6	Hayuliang	Hawai	93	45	48
Kando	4/5/5	Dibang Valley	Roing	122	72	50
Kaning	4/10/76	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	28	12	16
Kanji	4/10/38	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	24	11	13
Kano	4/4/23	Dibang Valley	Hunli	70	34	36
Kanuphlam	4/8/35	Tezu	Tezu	12	6	6
Kappang	4/2/4	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	64	27	37
Kapatani	4/6/21	Tezu	Namsai	454	238	216

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3		5	6	7
Kapatui	4/10/83	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	8	3	5
Karamna	4/11/23	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	155	80	75
Karawa	4/11/21	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	6	2	4
Karhe	4/9/10	Tezu	Wakro	88	40	48
Karo	4/4/13	Dibang Valley	Hunli	34	14	20
Kasigam	4/10/77	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	76	34	42
Kasonglat ..	4/10/89	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	97	45	52
Katong	4/10/34	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	22	11	11
Khalamokh	4/10/40	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	20	16
Khalega	4/11/11	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	34	20	14
Khamblenglate	4/10/37	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	144	73	71
Khantipani	4/13/13	Hayuliang	Walong	5	3	2
Kherem	4/7/6	Tezu	Chowkham	148	90	58
Khetong	4/10/47	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	29	15	14
Khiyong	4/12/25	Hayuliang ..	..Hawai	25	9	16
Khoinkon	4/11/24	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	44	22	22
Khoraliang	4/8/27	Tezu	Tezu	79	38	41
Khowti	4/6/9	Tezu	Namsai ..	312	161	151
Khrawti	4/13/16	Hayuliang	Walong	10	7	3
Khuliang	4/10/18	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	87	47	40
Khupa/Umpani Camp ..	4/10/126	Hayuliag	Hayuliang	23	13	10
Kibithoo (HQ)	4/14/6	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	191	171	20
Kinbom	4/10/1	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	29	15	14
Kissu	4/6/45	Tezu	Namsai	170	120	68
Klamdi	4/10/114	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	48	23	25
Kongkong	4/5/15	Dibang Valley	Roing	505	274	231
Kongra	4/10/79	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	35	15	20
Koni	4/4/42	Dibang Valley	Hunli	38	13	25
Koro	4/4/62	Dibang Valley	Hunli	39	17	22
Korunu	4/5/19	Dibang Valley	Roing	156	86	70
Krempa	4/10/24	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	31	33
Krill	4/13/10	Hayuliang	Walong	26	13	13
Krishnapur	4/6/35	Tezu	Namsai	132	68	64
Kritong	4/12/8	Hayuliang	Hawai	46	18	28
Kronli	4/4/4	Dibang Valley	Hunli	247	166	81
Krosam	4/12/26	Hayuliang	Hawai	73	65	8
Krusam	4/10/19	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	32	32
Kuibang	4/10/54	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	471	467	4
Kuisang	4/12/30	Hayuliang	Hawai	3	2	1
Kumari (Kachari)	4/6/6	Tezu	Namsai	422	213	209
Kumari (Khamti) ..	4/6/7	Tezu	Namsai	433	232	201
Kumbo	4/10/6	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	49	26	23
Kumbo	4/10/22	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	59	29	30
Kundong	4/10/17	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	20	16
Kunduli	4/5/31	Dibang Valley	Roing	14	7	7
Kungyow	4/6/39	Tezu	Namsai	61	22	39
Lakao	4/9/29	Tezu	Wakro	28	16	12
Lamaliang	4/10/3	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	28	36
Langum	4/10/104	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	66	35	31
Lapkrong	4/12/28	Hayuliang	Hawai	17	8	9
Lapkunung (Laikung wom)	4/12/54	Hayuliang	Hawai	20	11	9
Larongo	4/15/24	Dibang Valley	Anini	39	14	25
Lathoa	4/6/55	Tezu	Namsai	407	233	174
Lathow	4/7/19	Tezu	Chowkham	33	16	17

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lekong Gohain	4/6/29	Tezu	Namsai	95	53	42
Lekong Khamti	4/6/13	Tezu	Namsai	77	36	41
Loiliang	4/10/41	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	96	46	50
Loiliang	4/8/1	Tezu	Tezu	478	238	240
Longjang	4/10/65	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	12	8
Longmai	4/10/28	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	9	5	4
Lonliang	4/12/4	Hayuliang	Hawai	74	41	33
Lontoo	4/12/47	Hayuliang	Hawai	74	31	43
Luma	4/9/13	Tezu	Wakro	25	11	14
Mabira	4/7/7	Tezu	Chowkham	294	156	138
Mahikong	4/10/9	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	84	44	40
Mahuigam	4/10/11	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	12	4	8
Mailiang	4/11/8	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	60	28	32
Malagam	4/10/139	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	32	17	15
Malek	4/5/7	Dibang Valley	Roing	46	27	19
Malinye	4/3/26	Dibang Valley	Etalin	43	41	2
Mambro	4/4/5	Dibang Valley	Hunli	102	50	52
Manchal	4/10/32	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	68	37	31
Manefrong	4/8/3	Tezu	Tezu	82	40	42
Manfaisang	4/6/52	Tezu	Namsai	53	28	25
Mangkhung	4/12/12	Hayuliang	Hawai	33	15	18
Mangjuliang	4/10/53	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	137	75	62
Mangung	4/10/45	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	98	47	51
Manjuglat	4/10/56	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	22	14
Mankoo	4/7/9	Tezu	Chowkham	113	56	57
Manmo	4/6/50	Tezu	Namsai	233	134	99
Manthi	4/9/22	Tezu	Wakro	107	54	53
Manygam	4/10/144	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	13	5	8
Marangliang	4/8/33	Tezu	Tezu	12	4	8
Marango	4/4/43	Dibang Valley	Hunli	18	6	12
Marinda	4/5/2	Dibang Valley	Roing	42	30	12
Maron	4/15/25	Dibang Valley	Anini	26	17	9
Maronli	4/15/34	Dibang Valley	Anini	51	31	20
Marwoh	4/12/46	Hayuliang	Hawai	68	34	34
Matelang	4/10/132	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	59	29	30
Matengliang	4/11/5	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	77	38	39
Matkong	4/12/20	Hayuliang	Hawai	25	18	7
Mathuli	4/15/22	Dibang Valley	Anini	12	7	5
Mawai	4/9/6	Tezu	Wakro	155	82	73
Mawali	4/3/17	Dibang Valley	Etalin	9	5	4
Mayu	4/5/6	Dibang Valley	Roing	66	36	30
Medo	4/7/27	Tezu	Chowkham	82	50	32
Mele	4/10/15	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	10	10
Mengkong	4/6/30	Tezu	Namsai	135	77	58
Mepumna	4/10/85	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	41	23	18
Meshai (Mesai)	4/14/2	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	35	17	18
Mesitong	4/10/73	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	35	12	23
Metama	4/4/58	Dibang Valley	Hunii	20	7	13
Metumna	4/11/7	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	79	40	39
Middle Camp	4/10/141	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	80	78	2
Mihindo	4/15/5	Dibang Valley	Anini	101	60	41
Mihunda	4/4/45	Dibang Valley	Hunli	168	85	83
Miket	4/10/70	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	12	4	8
Mimi	4/7/13	Tezu	Chowkham	110	57	53

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Min	4/12/53	Hayuliang	Hawai	24	14	10
Mipidom	4/15/30	Dibang Valley	Anini	48	40	8
Mipong	4/7/8	Tezu	Chowkham	128	69	59
Mithaka	4/4/59	Dibang Valley	Hunli	75	33	42
Mitikunung	4/12/51	Hayuliang	Hawai	24	15	9
Mla	4/12/40	Hayuliang	Hawai	38	17	21
Mochong	4/12/14	Hayuliang	Hawai	21	9	12
Mohadevpur-I	4/6/16	Tezu	Namsai	824	412	412
Mohadevpur-II	4/6/15	Tezu	Namsai	889	513	376
Mohadevpur-III	4/6/14	Tezu	Namsai	361	190	171
Mohaloni	4/6/33	Tezu	Hamsai	245	128	117
Mohong Deori	4/6/3	Tezu	Namsai	485	275	210
Mohong New & Old	4/6/1	Tezu	Namsai	1,085	567	518
Momong	4/7/2	Tezu	Chowkham	488	270	218
Munglang	4/7/26	Tezu	Chowkham	19	10	9
Muzu	4/8/49	Tezu	Tezu	45	23	22
Nalagam	4/8/24	Tezu	Tezu	69	36	33
Namliang	4/7/5	Tezu	Chowkham	98	67	31
Nampong	4/7/25	Tezu	Chowkham	9	5	4
Nampung	4/6/44	Tezu	Namsai	192	97	95
Namsai (HQ)	4/6/36	Tezu	Namsai	2,965	1,749	1,216
Nanam	4/6/54	Tezu	Namsai	248	131	117
Nanamshyam (Monhophai)	4/6/51	Tezu	Namsai	370	195	175
Nangtow	4/6/40	Tezu	Namsai	161	88	73
Napatia	4/7/4	Tezu	Chowkham	288	154	134
Narriyhal	4/12/5	Hayuliang	Hawai	68	36	32
Nepali Village	4/5/14	Dibang Valley	Hunli	44	22	22
Nethong	4/10/14	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	41	21	20
Ngi	4/12/37	Hayuliang	Hawai	86	36	50
Nilang	4/10/96	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	90	44	46
Ningru	4/6/5	Tezu	Namsai	35	19	16
Nongkhong	4/6/12	Tezu	Namsai	409	220	189
Nukung	4/12/39	Hayuliang	Hawai	32	16	17
Nunimbro	4/15/26	Dibang Valley	Ainini	30	13	17
Okali	4/3/9	Dibang Valley	Etalin	15	13	2
Okuli	4/3/28	Dibang Valley	Etalin	10	5	5
Padumani	4/6/32	Tezu	Namsai	160	80	80
Pailiang	4/11/28	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	49	25	24
Paka	4/10/10	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	8	6	2
Pailang	4/10/94	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	28	15	13
Paluliang	4/10/121	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	45	22	23
Pangen	4/6/43	Tezu	Namsai	124	71	53
Parbuk	4/5/23	Dibang Valley	Roing	598	309	289
Pathargaon	4/6/49	Tezu	Namsai	250	136	114
Petiliang	4/10/128	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	19	7	12
Paya	4/8/19	Tezu	Tezu	131	81	50
Payagam	4/8/11	Tezu	Tezu	19	9	10
Payagam	4/11/30	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	35	17	18
Paya Rap	4/11/27	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	50	26	24
Perhoh	4/12/49	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	20	8	12
Petong	4/10/48	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	11	9
Phanglonglat	4/10/35	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	110	63	47
Phenong	4/6/27	Tezu	Namsai	26	15	11
Philleng	4/10/88	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	19	6	13
Pika	4/4/46	Dibang Valley	Hunli	64	37	27
Pira	4/10/67	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	8	5	3

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Piyong Nigrou	4/6/46	Tezu	Mamsai	248	126	122
Plongri/Yatong	4/10/69	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	36	20	16
Plot-ing	4/10/71	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	32	16	16
Poblung	4/2/10	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	704	322	382
Pomla	4/8/34	Tezu	Tezu	36	16	20
Pongung	4/10/59	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	94	42	52
Prasi	4/9/20	Tezu	Wakro	3	2	1
Prayumna	4/10/107	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	37	20	17
Pronung	4/10/68	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	56	28	28
Puchi	4/3/13	Dibang Valley	Etalin	2	2	..
Pukhuri	4/9/5	Tezu	Wakro	92	51	41
Punli	4/3/12	Dibang Valley	Etalin	25	17	8
Punli	4/4/40	Dibang Valley	Hunli	30	12	18
Punli-I	4/1/14	Dibang Valley	Adane	7	4	3
Punli-II	4/1/25	Dibang Valley	Adane	6	3	3
Quibom	4/12/56	Hayuliang	Hawai	37	16	21
Raikor	4/11/32	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	38	14	24
Rango	4/4/38	Dibang Valley	Hunli	53	27	26
Rangali Bil	4/6/28	Tezu	Namsai	160	72	88
Ranli	4/4/19	Dibang Valley	Hunli	10	7	3
Raitong	4/10/75	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	34	16	18
Rayang	4/5/4	Diabang Valley	Roing	191	86	105
Rendum	4/10/51	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	48	22	26
Retilang	4/10/110	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	47	18	29
Reygum	4/10/2	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	31	17	14
Rili	4/15/9	Dibang Valley	Anini	18	8	10
Ritlang	4/10/90	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	21	8	13
Roing (HQ)	4/5/16	Dibang Valley	Roing	1,220	855	365
Romglat	4/10/100	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	9	6	3
Rungsam	4/12/27	Hayuliang	Hawai	8	5	3
Runli	4/4/61	Dibang Valley	Hunli	48	25	23
Ruti	4/12/7	Hayuliang	Hawai	68	36	32
Sachong	4/14/7	Hayuliang	Kibithoo	22	22	..
Sagamma	4/10/136	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	16	9	7
Sailumna	4/11/14	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	13	5	8
Salamgam	4/8/36	Tezu	Tezu	31	25	6
Salong	4/13/8	Hayuliang	Walong	24	8	16
Samoguri	4/6/56	Tezu	Namsai	48	26	22
Sambiang	4/8/38	Tezu	Tezu	7	5	2
Samdul	4/12/58	Hayuliang	Hawai	17	6	11
Sanglang	4/12/24	Hayuliang	Hawai	38	25	13
Sangung	4/10/42	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	74	36	38
Santipur	4/5/18	Dibang Valley	Roing	156	99	57
Sapkung	4/13/4	Hayuliang	Walong	7	3	4
Sargong	4/12/45	Hayuliang	Hawai	18	9	9
Sarti	4/13/7	Hayuliang	Walong	73	36	37
Socliang	4/8/44	Tezu	Tezu	15	7	8
Sengapather	4/6/18	Tezu	Namsai	181	92	89
Sengsap	4/6/53	Tezu	Namsai	145	84	61
Shirong	4/12/23	Hayuliang	Hawai	19	11	8
Siet	4/10/46	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	29	19	10
Silatu (Khamti)	4/6/11	Tezu	Namsai	98	51	47
Silatu (Miri)	4/6/10	Tezu	Namsai	278	134	144
Simare	4/5/28	Dibang Valley	Roing	39	22	17
Simre	4/5/21	Dibang Valley	Roing	43	26	17
Sina	4/9/11	Tezu	Wakro	16	9	7

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sindhili	4/3/6	Dibang Valley	Etalin	17	12	58
Singi Beel	4/6/8	Tezu	Namsai	284	148	136
Sisso	4/4/10	Dibang Valley	Hunli	6	4	2
Sita	4/4/44	Dibang Valley	Hunli	18	9	9
Sitapani (Miri)	4/6/24	Tezu	Namsai	301	173	128
Sitapani-Moran	4/6/25	Tezu	Namsai	473	258	215
Sitapani Eraloni (Moran) ..	4/6/22	Tezu	Namsai	310	172	138
Sulangu	4/4/51	Dibang Valley	Hunli	17	6	11
Sulung	4/6/63	Tezu	Namsai	160	91	69
Sung	4/12/15	Hayuliang	Hawai	38	17	21
Sunli	4/3/23	Dibang Valley	Etalin	15	13	2
Sunpura	4/8/25	Tezu	Tezu	449	263	186
Suplang	4/10/74	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	100	51	49
Surnung	4/12/36	Hayuliang	Hawai	18	12	69
Swailliang	4/10/66	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	62	33	29
Swami Camp	4/10/142	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	71	64	7
Taboka	4/10/119	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	22	8	14
Tabratiang	4/10/29	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	32	17	15
Taduglat	4/10/5	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	16	10	6
Taflagam	4/11/15	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	149	72	77
Tafrogam	4/8/28	Tezu	Tezu	42	25	17
Tahongam	4/10/131	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	50	23	27
Takalang	4/10/137	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	64	23	41
Takromna	4/10/111	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	61	31	30
Talabom	4/10/86	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	8	4	4
Talempa	4/11/16	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	33	24	9
Taloni	4/4/54	Dibang Valley	Hunli	54	27	27
Tangum	4/9/24	Tezu	Wakro	48	23	25
Tapat	4/2/7	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	16	9	7
Tapat	4/2/9	Dibang Valley	Dambuk	524	244	280
Tappang	4/10/103	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	144	65	79
Taprailiang	4/10/127	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	22	9	13
Tarabliang	4/11/35	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	24	14	10
Tarampa	4/11/13	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	24	12	12
Tarampong	4/11/19	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	9	6	3
Tarapu	4/11/2	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	34	16	18
Taseiliang	4/8/46	Tezu	Tezu	228	183	45
Tawa	4/10/57	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	33	19	14
Tawai	4/9/23	Tezu	Wakro	36	17	19
Tawaikong	4/10/8	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	32	15	17
Tayamna	4/11/25	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	58	31	27
Tayengkon	4/8/31	Tezu	Tezu	190	108	82
Tayule/Paya Camp ..	4/10/138	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	70	44	26
Tellang	4/10/80	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	34	14	20
Telluliang	4/8/13	Tezu	Tezu	305	201	104
Tesipumna	4/11/43	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	61	27	34
Tezugam	4/8/30	Tezu	Tezu	15	5	10
Thambluglat	4/10/9	Hayuliang	Hawai	122	59	63
Thela	4/12/2	Hayuliang ..	Hawai	21	11	10
Thowlong	4/10/16	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	23	12	11
Tidem	4/11/3	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	15	6	9
Tihum	4/9/16	Tezu	Wakro	47	24	23
Tila	4/10/52	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	29	12	17
Tinai	4/13/2	Hayuliang	Walong	34	19	15
Tinali-Miri	4/6/17	Tezu	Namsai	101	58	43
Tinali	4/8/12	Tezu	Tezu	88	46	42

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tindolong	4/8/14	Tezu	Tezu	1,153	579	574
Tingua	4/7/17	Tezu	Chowkham	15	6	9
Tinok	4/9/26	Tezu	Wakro	57	24	33
Tissa	4/9/27	Tezu	Wakro	35	14	21
Tissa	4/7/11	Tezu	Chowkham	63	35	28
Tituliang	4/8/5	Tezu	Tezu	5	3	2
Toiliang	4/10/140	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	542	387	155
Toiliang	4/10/124	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	33	17	16
Tolal	4/11/42	Hayuliang	Chaglongam	32	13	19
Toloiliang	4/10/143	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	23	15	8
Tomtong	4/10/13	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	15	8	7
Topang	4/12/3	Hayuliang	Hawai	63	37	26
Towong	4/10/23	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	35	17	18
Tulangkunung	4/12/35	Hayuliang	Hawai	24	12	12
Tulla	4/10/78	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	123	64	59
Tulung	4/7/21	Tezu	Chowham	24	12	12
Turong	4/9/31	Tezu	Wakro	29	11	18
Tusegam	4/8/7	Tezu	Tezu	93	49	44
Twailiang	4/10/105	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	34	16	18
Twan	4/9/9	Tezu	Wakro	61	34	27
Twentyfive Mile	4/8/18	Tezu	Tezu	69	48	21
Twentyseven Mile	4/8/17	Tezu	Tezu	66	33	33
Wahal	4/12/52	Hayuliang	Hawai	67	33	34
Wakro	4/9/1	Tezu	Wakro	22	9	13
Wakro (HQ)	4/9/34	Tezu	Wakro	151	105	46
Wala	4/12/42	Hayuliang	Hawai	138	57	81
Walap	4/10/31	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	20	7	13
Walong	4/13/1	Hayuliang	Walong	52	21	31
Walong (HQ)	4/13/18	Hayuliang	Walong	314	272	42
Wanli	4/1/19	Dibang Valley	Adane	73	39	34
Warti	4/13/6	Hayuliang	Walong	50	25	25
Watong	4/12/43	Hayuliang	Hawai	157	76	81
Wink	4/6/41	Tezu	Namsai	229	127	102
Yakung	4/14/5	Hayuliang	Kibithoc	39	16	23
Yamli	4/4/37	Dibang Valley	Hunli	28	14	14
Yatong	4/10/72	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	7	4	3
Yealiang	4/8/22	Tezu	Tezu	193	101	92
Yelling	4/12/1	Hayuliang	Hawai	32	13	19
Yuron	4/15/17	Dibang Valley	Anini	45	28	17
Zapaliang (Tado)	4/10/4	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	60	27	33
Zeko	4/8/23	Tezu	Tezu	122	67	55
Zong	4/10/27	Hayuliang	Hayuliang	33	14	19

(Concluded)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART A

TOWN AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY

M/P(D)10DCOShillong—6

Statement I

STATUS, AGE, GROWTH, HISTORY AND FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF TOWNS

Sl. No.	Name of town	Location code No.	Name of the circle	Civic Administration status in 1970	Population of the town at the censuses of 1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	Functional Category 1961 census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	*Tezu**	4/I	Tezu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	4,182	..

*During 1961 Census, Tezu was not regarded as urban area. The township is the district headquarters of Lohit District and managed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The roads, buildings and other civic amenities are maintained by the Central Public Works Department as departmental works. There is no separate civic administration of this town.

Recognised as town in 1971.

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement II

PHYSICAL ASPECT AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1969

Sl. No	Name of town	Physical aspect: Altitude in metres	Annual rain fall (in (MM)	Temperature: Maximum (in centigrade)	Minimum in centigrade)	Name of the road distance in (KM) from: Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or more	State H.Q.	District H.Q.	Circle HQ.	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river/ canal (if within 10KMs	Sea port (if within 50 KMs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	*Tezu**	N.A.	3,800	37	10	Gauhati (631 kms)	Shillong (733 kms)	Tezu	Tezu	Talap (85 kms) Tinsukia (118 kms)	Tezu Sadiya (59 kms)	..	..

*The approach to the Tezu town is difficult. The Lohit river is to be crossed by a boat from Dhola to Sadiya of Lakhimpur District of Assam taking about 2 hours to do so. After this, another river called Digaru is to be forded about 8 KMs short of Tezu. These make a journey to Tezu rather uncomfortable. The township stays rainy for many months. The best months to visit Tezu are December to February when the rivers stay low and the climate stays dry.

N.A. stands for not available.

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement III

MUNICIPAL FINANCE 1968-69

Statutory/Non-statutory bodies managing the civic administration of the town

Sl. No.	Name of town	Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and powers apart from taxation	Government Grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources	Total receipt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	*Tezu**	..	..	—	..	..	..	..

	Expenditure						
General Administration	Public safety	Public Health and conveniences	Public work	Public institution	Others	Total expenditure
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Recognised as town in 1971.

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement IV

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES 1969

Sl. No.	Name of town	Road length (in Km)	System of sewerage drainage	No. of latrines: Water borne	No. of latrines: Service	No. of latrines: Others	Method of disposal of night soil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	*Tezu*	18	Nil/KD*	34	12	(Pit type)	..

Protected water supply: Source	Protected water supply: Capacity	Fire fighting service	Electrification (No. of connections): Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting point	Post and Telegraph
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
W	24,000 Gallons	—	526	..	..	180	1 P & T

*Nil/KD means that there is no sewerage system in the town and rain water is drained out by open Kutcha Drains.

NOTE :—Abbreviation used —P & T—Post and Telegraph Office,

KD—Kutcha Drain

W—Well

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement V

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES 1969

Sl. No.	Name of town	Medical facilities		Educational facilities			
		Hospital/ Dispensaries/ T.B. Clinics/ Health Centres/ Nursing Homes	Beds in medical institutions noted at col. 3	Arts/Science/ Commerce Colleges	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	*Tezu*	(H) T.C.	50 (Including tuberculosis ward)	..	..	..	..

Educational facilities *contd.*					Recreational and cultural facilities			
Recognised shorthand typewriting and other vocational training institutes	Higher Secondary or Secondary Schools	Junior Secondary/ Middle Schools	Junior Basic Schools	Others	Stadia/Parks	Cinemas	Auditoria/ Drama Hall	Public libraries including reading rooms
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	1 (H.S.)	..	1	..	..	..	2	1

Note : Abbreviation used :—H.—Hospital, T.C.—Tuberculosis clinic, HS—Higher Secondary School.

Statement VI

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING 1969

Sl. No.	Name of town	Names of three most important commodities imported			Names of three most important commodities exported			Names of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agri-cultural credit Socie-ties	Number of non agri-cultural credit Socie-ties	Re-marks
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	*Tezu*	Rice	Atta	Pulse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*Source* : District Industries Officer, Tezu).

Statement VII

POPULATION BY RELIGION AND BY SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of town	Religion									
		Buddhist		Christian		Hindu		Jain		Muslim	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	*Tezu*	16	6	28	20	2,481	1,180	18	10	29	5

Sl. No.	Name of town	Religion—*contd.*				Religion not stated		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Sikh		Others							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	*Tezu*	32	23	169	165	..	..	..	..	156	168

(*Source* : District Authority)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY

The Village Directory is desgined to present the available information regarding the villages. The information relating to the village 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 from the nearest towns, days of markets etc.

The following abbreviations have been used.

1. NS for Nursery Schools
2. JBS for Junior Basic School. (Traditional Schools are also included under this column)
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. C for College
8. D for Dispensary
9. H for Hospital
10. HC for Health Centre
11. MT for Medical Team
12. TBH for T.B. Hospital
13. MMT for Mobile Medical Team
14. Vety for Veterinary Dispensary
15. E for Electricity
16. E(D) for Electricity in Demestic use
17. F for Fountain
18. W for Well
19. TW for Tube Well
20. VAC for Veterinary Aid Centre
21. R for River
22. T for Protected Water Supply
23. JP for Jeepable Road
24. FT for Foot Track.
25. MP for Mule Path
26. PO for Post Office
27. TO for Telegraph Office
28. NA for Not Available
29. PR for Pacca Road
30. KR for Kutcha Road
31. FAC for First Aid Centre
32. PT for Porter Track

It may be mentioned here that the area figures only upto the district level are available for Arunachal Pradesh. The lower administrative units are not defined as territorial units. A sub-division is defined as a group of circles. The circle is defined as a group of villages. The village is a group of houses and 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 Lohit, are given in the table below.

Subdivision	Circle	Population	Total No. of villages having				
			J.B. School	Middle School	Higher Secondary or Secondary School	College	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEZU	Tezu	9,996	11	1	1	..	..
	Chowkham	5,907	8	..	1	..	..
	Namsai	16,517	22	..	1	..	..
	Wakro	1,640	1	..	..	..	..
HAYULIANG	Hawai	2,750	2	..	..	..	..
	Walong	806	..	1	..	..	..
	Kibithoo	426	..	..	..	..	..
	Chglongam	2,353	3	..	..	..	..
	Hayuliang	7,238	4	..	..	..	..
DIBANG VALLEY	Roing	5,743	9	..	1	..	..
	Hunli	3,398	4	..	..	..	..
	Etalin	787	1	..	..	..	..
	Anini	2,129	3	1	..	..	..
	Adane	973	1	..	..	..	..
	Dambuk	2,202	1	1	..	..	..
	DISTRICT TOTAL ..	62,865	70	4	4	..	..

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. The medium of instruction above the primary stage is English.

Medical facilities:

In Lohit District, there is one doctor for 2,249 people against the all India norm of 1 for 5,000. However, as the terrain is hilly and difficult, 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 LOHIT DISTRICT
(AS ON 31-3-70)

Sl. No.	Name of place	Year of electrification	Capacity of (Major Generating set) (KW)	Capacity of (Stand by set) (KW)	Total (KW)
1	Tezu ..	1960	100·0	25·0	125·0
2	Roing ..	1962	25·0	22·0	47·0
3	Anini ..	1964	12·5	6·0	18·5
4	Dambuk ..	1965	15·0	22·0	37·0
5	Walong ..	1965	12·5	..	12·5
6	Namsai ..	1965	24·0	24·0	48·0
7	Chowkham ..	1965	24·0	24·0	48·0
8	Hayuliang ..	1966	12·5	15·0	27·5
9	Lohitpur ..	1967	24·0	24·0	48·0
	Total ..		249·5	162·0	411·5

Post and Telegraph:

Post Offices and telegraphic facilities have developed fast. In course of the quarter of century since 1947, 16 post offices—12 without telegraphic facilities and 4 with telegraphic facilties have been opened in Lohit District. The telegraphic facilities exist in the district and sub-divisional headquarters. Many circle headquarters derive the advantage of existence of police and other wireless sets for urgent work.

Staple food:

The staple food of the people are rice, maize and millet. The district is not self sufficient in food.

The following table will show the staple food by sub-divisions and circles.

STAPLE FOOD IN THE CIRCLES OF LOHIT DISTRICT

Subdivision	Circle	Items of staple food
Tezu ..	Tezu	Rice, Maize, Erum
	Namsai	Rice, Maize
	Chowkham	Rice, Millet, Buckwheat
	Wakro	Rice, Maize
Hayuliang ..	Hayuliang	Rice, Millet, Maize
	Chaglongam	Rice, Maize
	Hawai	Rice, Millet
	Walong	Rice, Maize
	Kibithoo	Rice, Millet, Buckwheat
Dibang Valley ..	Etalin	Rice, Maize
	Adane	Rice, Millet
	Roing	Rice, Maize
	Dambuk	Rice, Maize
	Hunli	Rice, Maize
	Anini	Rice, Millet, Maize.

Land-use pattern :

Under this column, there are 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 the Wet Rice and Terrace Rice Cultivation need be used with caution. At the first place, in absence of cadastral survey report, the 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 reporters.

One is likely to be keen to know the prevailing condition of 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, hopitals, 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 integrate them into a national whole.

VILLAGE

LOHIT

Circlewise Abstract of Educational,

Sl. No.	Name of District/Subdivision/Circle	Nature of Amenity									
		EDUCATIONAL									
		Junior Basic School		Middle School		Hr. Sec. School		College		Others	
		No. of villages having Junior Basic School	No. of Junior Basic School	No. of villages having Middle School	No. of Middle School	No. of Villages having Hr. Sec. School	No. of Hr. Sec. School/ High School	No. of villages having College	No. of College	No. of villages having other Educational Institution	No. of Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TEZU SUBDIVISION		41	41	1	1	2	HS-2	..	..	..	..
Tezu		10	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namsai		22	22	..	..	1	HS-1	..	..	..	..
Chowkham		8	8	..	..	1	HS-1	..	..	..	..
Wakro		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION		9	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hayuliang		4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaglongam		3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawai		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walong		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kibithoo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION		19	19	2	2	1	HES-1	..	..	2	PIC-2
Etalin		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adane		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roing		9	9	..	..	1	HES-1	..	..	2	PIC-2
Dambuk		1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hunli		4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anini		3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICT TOTAL		69	69	4	4	3	3	..	..	2	2

DIRECTORY

DISTRICT

Medical and other amenities

Nature of Amenity															
MEDICAL AND VETERINARY							DRINKING WATER			COMMUNICATIONS		POST & TELEGRAPH			
MEDICAL															
Dispensary		Hospital			Power supply		No. of villages having			No. of villages having		Post Office		Telegraph Office	
No. of villages having Dispensary	No. of Dispensaries	No. of villages having Hospitals	No. of Hospitals	No. of First aid centre/ Veterinary aid centre/ Veterinary Dispensary including mobile Units	No. of Villages where Power supply is Available	Not Available	Tap	Well	Others	Pucca Road	Kutcha Road	No. of Villages having Post Office	No. of Post Office	No. of villages having Telegraph office	No. of Telegraph Office
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3	3	2	2	VAC-1 Vety-1	1	154	14	TW-77 W-4	R-53 F-7	..	155	3	3	1	1
1	1	..	..	VAC-1	..	43	11	TW-4 W-4	F-2 F-22	..	43	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	60	..	TW-58	F-2	..	60	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	Vety-1	1	24	..	TW-15	F-3 R-7	..	25	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	27	3		R 24	..	27	1	1	..	..
4	4	..	..	VAC-1 Vety-1	3	266	15	..	R 89 F 165	..	269	4	4	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	1	143	1	..	R-70 F-73	..	144	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	VAC-1	..	45	7	..	F-22 R-16	..	45	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	56	6	..	R-1 F-49	..	56	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	Vety-1	2	15	1	..	F-16	..	17	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	R-2 F-5	..	7	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	..	Vety-1	4	192	16	TW-7 W-1	F-126 R-46	8	188	7	7	2	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	F28	..	28	1	1	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	F-27	..	28	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	2	30	13	TW-7 W-1	F-11	8	24	2	2	1	1
1	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	R-11	..	11	1	1	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	61	1	..	F-60	..	61	1	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	Vety-1	1	35	1	..	R-35	..	36	1	1	1	1
15	15	2	2	Vety-3 VAC-2	8	612	45	TW-84 W-5	F-298 R-188	8	612	14	14	3	3

SUBDIVISION : TEZU **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : TEZU **AMENITIES AND**

Location code	Name of the 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
4/8/1	Loiliang	98	J.B.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Rice
4/8/3	Monefrong	14	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/8/4	Chiagam	8	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/8/5	Tituliang	2	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
4/8/6	Chikagam	1	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/7	Tusegam	16	J.B.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/8/8	Hatigam	10	..	..	..	T	FT	..	Do.
4/8/9	Harimgam	12	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/8/11	Payagam	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/8/12	Tinali	16	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Rice & Maize
4/8/13	Telluliang T. R. Village ..	42	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/8/14	Tindolong	301	Mid. S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Rice
4/8/15	Gohaingaon	60	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/17	27th Mile	16	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/18	25th Mile	19	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/19	Paya	43	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/22	Yealiang	45	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/8/23	Zeko	37	J.B.S.	..	..	W	FT	..	Do.
4/8/24	Nalangam	18	..	..	..	W	FT	..	Do.
4/8/25	Sunpura	115	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	FT	..	Do.
4/8/27	Khoraliang	13	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/8/28	Taprogam	8	J.B.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/8/29	Changlong (Mujegam) ..	18	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/30	Tezugam	1	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/31	Tayengkon	29	J.B.S.	VAC	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/32	Duraliang	10	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/8/33	Marangliang	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/34	Pomla	6	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/35	Kanuhlam	2	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/36	Salamgaon	7	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
4/8/38	Sambiang	2	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/39	Chikadomliang	4	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Millet
4/8/40	Chiblabliang	9	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
4/8/41	Chailiang	23	..	..	..	W	KR	..	Do.
4/8/42	Bataliang	9	..	..	..	W	FT	..	Do.
4/8/43	Blockliang	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/44	Scoliang	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/8/45	Chidoliang	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Maize
4/8/46	Tasailiang	18	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Rice
4/8/47	Joagam	7	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/8/48	Haransogram	4	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/8/49	Muzu	8	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/8/50	Hawa	9	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY

LAND USE

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) deficit	Nearest Town/Head-quarters 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 religi-ous histo-rical or archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	1
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Self-sufficient	Tezu	11	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	3
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	4
..	8·50	..	Do.	Do.	,	23	N.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	6
..	21·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	24	N.A.	..	8
..	9·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	28	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	12
..	3·00	..	Do.	Surplus	,,	1	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Paddy, Maize & kachu	Self-sufficient	,,	4	N.A.	..	14
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	19	N.A.	..	18
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	19
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	22
..	9·50	..	Do.	Surplus	,,	3	N.A.	..	23
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	..	N.A.	..	24
..	..	..	Do.	Surplus	,,	18	Hat on every Thursday	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	2	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	5	N.A.	..	29
..	..	..	Paddy, Maize & Kachu	Deficit	,,	22	N.A.	..	30
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	25	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Do.	,,	7	N.A.	..	32
..	..	..	Do.	Surplus	,,	50	N.A.	..	33
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	57	N.A.	..	34
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	54	N.A.	..	35
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Self-sufficient	,,	59	N.A.	..	36
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	63	N.A.	..	38
..	..	..	Paddy & Millet	Do.	,,	65	N.A.	..	39
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Deficit	,,	28	N.A.	..	40
..	..	..	Ahu Paddy	Self-sufficient	,,	8	N.A.	..	41
..	..	..	Paddy & Maize	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	42
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	43
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	67	N.A.	..	44
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	66	N.A.	..	45
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	66	N.A.	..	46
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	13	N.A.	..	47
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	48
..	..	..	Do.	Surplus	,,	14	N.A.	..	49
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	50

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : TEZU **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : CHOWKHAM **AMENITIES AND**

Location code	Number of the village	Name 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
4/7/1	Chowkham ..	154	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Rice
4/7/2	Momong ..	92	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/3	Alubari ..	85	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/4	Napatia ..	42	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/5	Namliang ..	16	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/6	Kherem ..	29	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/7	Mabira ..	46	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/8	Mipong ..	25	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/9	Mankoo ..	21	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/10	Hoiking ..	7	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/11	Tissu ..	9	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/12	Emphom ..	20	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/7/13	Mimi	15	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/14	Chakma Village I Chakma Village II	316	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/7/17	Tingua ..	4	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/18	Embong ..	8	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/19	Lathaow ..	6	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/20	Insa	7	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/21	Tulung ..	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/7/22	Inja	6	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/7/23	Chowkham (H.Q.)	113	H.E.S.	H. C. & Vety.	E	TW	KR	PO	Do.
4/7/24	Barpathar ..	9	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/25	Nampong ..	2	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/7/26	Munglang ..	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/7/27	Medo ..	8	..	..	..	R	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, histiorical 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.	1000·00	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Achu	Surplus	Tezu	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	500·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	75·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	24	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	50·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	25·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	31	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	100·00	N.A.	Paddy & Achu	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	10·00	35·00	Paddy & Maize	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	140·00	N.A.	Maize, Achu & Kachu	Do.	,,	41	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	150·00	N.A.	Achu, paddy, kachu & Maize	Do.	,,	42	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	165·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	40	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	90·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	44	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	155·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	45	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	165·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	43	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	165·00	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Achu	Surplus	,,	30	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	15·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	60	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	6·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	62	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	11·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	68	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	21·00	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	72	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Paddy & Maize	Do.	,,	76	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	12·00	NA.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	277·00	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Achu	Self-sufficient	,,	29	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	11·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize & Paddy	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	16·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	57	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	165·00	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	36	N.A.	..	27

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : TEZU **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : NAMSAI **AMENITIES AND**

Location code	Name of the village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Dr inking water	Communications	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4/6/1	Mohang New & Old ..	165	..	..	..	TW	PT	..	Rice
4/6/3	Mohong Deori ..	43	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/4	Adi	9	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/5	Ningru (Old)	6	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/6	Kumari (Kachari) ..	60	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/7	Kumari (Khamti) ..	67	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/8	Singibeel	42	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/9	Khowti	49	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/10	Silatu (Miri)	37	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/11	Silatu (Khamti) ..	19	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/12	Nongkhong	45	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/13	Lekong Khamti ..	14	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/14	Mahadevpur III ..	37	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/15	Mahadevpur II ..	49	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/16	Mahadevpur I ..	30	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/17	Tinali-Miri	11	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/18	Sengapathar	27	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/20	Dumzi (Dumsi) ..	38	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/2/21	Kapotani	67	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/22	Sitapani Eraloni (Moran)	60	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/24	Sitapani (Miri) ..	51	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/25	Sitapani (Moran) ..	85	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/26	Dirak Miri	33	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/27	Phenong	4	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/28	Rangoli Beel	23	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/29	Lekong Gohain ..	15	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/30	Mengkong	22	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/31	Ekorani	13	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/32	Padumani	26	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/33	Mohaloni	42	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/34	Dharampur	20	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/35	Krisnapur	27	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/36	Namsai (H.Q.) ..	670	J.B.S. & H.E.S.	HC	E	TW	KR	P.O. & T.O.	Do.
4/6/38	Jenglai	23	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/39	Kungyow	11	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/40	Nangthow	33	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/41	Wingko	45	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/43	Pangen	19	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/44	Nampong	29	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/45	Kissu	27	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/46	Piyong Migrou	37	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/47	Enthen	13	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/48	Enden	8	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/49	Pathargaon	44	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/50	Manmo	47	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/51	Nanamshyam Monhophai	47	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/52	Manfaisang	5	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/53	Sengsap	27	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/54	Nanam	39	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/55	Lathoa	74	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/56	Samoguri	6	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/57	Dhonekona	7	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/58	Jaypur (New)	11	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/59	Jaypur (Old)	18	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/6/60	Bhangamura	12	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/6/61	Jengthu	17	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/62	Jonapathar No. 3/ Melengkhang ..	43	..	..	..	TW	KR	..	Do.
4/6/63	Sulungto ..	26	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/64	Janapathar No. 1 ..	34	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/6/65	Janapathar No. 2 ..	9	..	..	..	TW	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
..	33·00	..	Paddy & Maize	Self-sufficient	Tezu 82 (District H.Q.—Town)	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	3
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	4
..	50·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 71	N.A.	..	5
..	60·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 70	N.A.	..	6
..	39·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 72	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 78	N.A.	..	8
..	28·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 67	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 66	N.A.	..	10
..	6·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 65	N.A.	..	11
..	58·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 83	N.A.	..	12
..	20·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 63	N.A.	..	13
..	49·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 61	N.A.	..	14
..	72·00	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 62	N.A.	..	15
..	138·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 64	N.A.	..	16
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 62	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 65	N.A.	..	18
..	74·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 62	N.A.	..	20
..	77·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	21
..	59·50	..	Do.	Do.	,, 62	N.A.	..	22
..	47·50	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 84	N.A.	..	24
..	57·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	25
..	100·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 70	N.A.	..	27
..	26·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 74	N.A.	..	28
..	36·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 52	N.A.	..	29
..	35·60	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 79	N.A.	..	30
..	42·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 63	N.A.	..	31
..	35·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 62	N.A.	..	32
..	16·50	..	Do.	Do.	,, 63	N.A.	..	33
..	47·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 59	N.A.	..	34
..	24·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 58	N.A.	..	35
..	2·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 52	N.A.	..	36
..	45·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 56	N.A.	..	38
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 49	N.A.	..	39
..	..	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 53	N.A.	..	40
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 47	N.A.	..	41
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 48	N.A.	..	43
..	68·00	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 51	N.A.	..	44
..	40·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 50	N.A.	..	45
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 49	N.A.	..	46
..	11·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 51	N.A.	..	47
..	29·00	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 50	N.A.	..	48
..	103·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 59	N.A.	..	49
..	38·50	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 51	N.A.	..	50
..	96·00	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 55	N.A.	..	51
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 57	N.A.	..	52
..	31·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 59	N.A.	..	53
..	71·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 50	N.A.	..	54
..	103·50	..	Do.	Surplus	,, 70	N.A.	..	55
..	9·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 62	N.A.	..	56
..	18·50	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 57	N.A.	..	57
..	20·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, ..	N.A.	..	58
..	16·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	59
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	60
..	30·00	..	Do.	Deficit	,, 58	N.A.	..	61
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 52	N.A.	..	62
..	54·00	..	Do.	Do.	,, 59	N.A.	..	63
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 52	N.A.	..	64
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 50	N.A.	..	65

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : TEZU **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : WAKRO **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
4/9/1	Wakro Village ..	4	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Rice
4/9/2	Gundri ..	8	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/3	Kajang ..	8	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/9/4	Chirung ..	8	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/5	Pakhuri ..	10	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/6	Mawai ..	27	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/9	Twam	9	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/10	Blonglat ..	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/9/11	Sina	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/9/12	Chikrung ..	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/9/13	Luma .. (Sisam) ..	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/9/15	Glaw	14	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/9/16	Tihun	8	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/17	Kalai	11	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/19	Karhe	14	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/20	Prasi	1	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/22	Manthi ..	18	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/23	Tawai	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice & Millet
4/9/24	Tangum ..	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice
4/9/25	Bay	2	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/26	Tinok	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/27	Tissa	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/28	Gango ..	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice & Millet
4/9/29	Lakao	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice
4/9/31	Turung ..	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/9/34	Wakro (H.Q.) ..	56	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.
4/9/35	Kamja ..	11	..	..	..	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
..	..	..	Paddy, Maize & Millet	Self-sufficient	Wakro	0·50	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	2
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	3
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	4	N.A.	..	4
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	6
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	4	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	10
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	27	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	12
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	36	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	23	N.A.	..	16
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	11	N.A.	..	19
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	20
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	22
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	51	N.A.	..	23
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	78	N.A.	..	24
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	70	N.A.	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	86	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	66	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	76	N.A.	..	29
..	..	..	Do.	Self-Sufficient	,,	8	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Tezu	32	N.A.	..	34
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Tezu	18	N.A.	..	35

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : HAWAI **AMENITIES AND**

Locaion 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
4/12/1	Yelling ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, & Millet
4/12/2	Thela	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/3	Topang ..	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/4	Lontog ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/5	Narriyual ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/6	Kandai ..	8	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/12/7	Ruti	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/8	Kritong ..	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/9	Tambluglat ..	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/10	Kallaj	9	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/12/11	Chowkong (Chowhgong) ..	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/12/12	Mangkhung ..	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/13	Chedüne ..	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/14	Mochong ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/15	Sung	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/17	Tapat	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/12/18	Bhow	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/20	Matkong ..	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/21	Hunung ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/22	Dutty	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/23	Shirong ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/24	Sanglang ..	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/25	Khlyong ..	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/26	Krosam ..	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/27	Rungsam ..	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/28	Lapkrong ..	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/12/29	Kamblat ..	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/30	Kuisong ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/31	Walap ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/32	Flang	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/33	Farmo ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/34	Halaikrong ..	8	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/12/35	Tulangkunung ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/36	Saurnung ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/37	Ngi	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/38	Kagong ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/39	Nukuong ..	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/40	Mla	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/41	Changung ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/42	Wala	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/43	Watong ..	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/44	Kamdi	2	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/12/45	Sargong ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/46	Marwoh ..	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/47	Lonliang ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/48	Chounoyo ..	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/49	Perhoh ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/50	Blong	7	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/12/51	Mitikunung ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/52	Wahal ..	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/53	Min	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/54	Lapkunung .. (Laikung & Wom)	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/55	Charnai ..	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/56	Quibom ..	3	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/12/57	Hawai (H.Q.) ..	49	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	PT	P.O.	Rice & Atta
4/12/58	Samdul ..	2	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Millet & Maize

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 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
..	..	..	Buck Wheat, Maize, Paddy & Millet	Deficit	Tezu	140	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	136	N.A.	..	2
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	132	N.A.	..	3
..	3·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	130	N.A.	..	4
..	3·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	136	N.A.	..	5
..	2·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	138	N.A.	..	6
..	1·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	130	N.A.	..	7
..	1·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	141	N.A.	..	8
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	142	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	144	N.A.	..	10
..	..	..	Maize & Millet	Self-sufficient	,,	154	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Buck Wheat, Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	,,	152	N.A.	..	12
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	155	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	14
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	164	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	176	N.A.	..	18
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	191	N.A.	..	20
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	191	N.A.	..	21
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	174	N.A.	..	22
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	172	N.A.	..	23
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	170	N.A.	..	24
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	168	N.A.	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	170	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	162	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	156	N.A.	..	29
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	161	N.A.	..	30
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	163	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	167	N.A.	..	32
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	167	N.A.	..	33
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	160	N.A.	..	34
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	159	N.A.	..	35
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	167	N.A.	..	36
..	6·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	153	N.A.	..	37
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	157	N.A.	..	38
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	39
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	40
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	152	N.A.	..	41
..	3·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	152	N.A.	..	42
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	152	N.A.	..	43
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	151	N.A.	..	44
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	150	N.A.	..	45
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	154	N.A.	..	46
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	153	N.A.	..	47
..	1·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	153	N.A.	..	48
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	156	N.A.	..	49
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	158	N.A.	..	50
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	157	N.A.	..	51
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	160	N.A.	..	52
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	145	N.A.	..	53
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	143	N.A.	..	54
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	140	N.A.	..	55
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	132	N.A.	..	56
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	140	N.A.	..	57
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	167	N.A.	..	58

(Contd·)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : WALONG **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
4/13/1	Walong village..	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Rice, Maize & Wheat
4/13/2	Tinai	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/3	Dong	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/4	Sapkung ..	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/5	Chitol	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize, Millet, Buck(←) Wheat & Root Crops
4/13/6	Warti	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/7	Sarti	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/8	Salong ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/9	Halla	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/10	Kril	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/11	Kalin	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/13	Khantipani ..	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize & Millet
4/13/14	Gong	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Paddy, Maize, Millet, Wheat & Root Crop
4/13/15	Charal ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/16	Khrawti ..	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/17	Gai	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/13/18	Walong (H.Q.) ..	67	Mid. S.	Vety. & HC	E	T&R	FT	PO	Rice & Atta

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : KIBITHOO **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
4/14/1	Kahao ..	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, wheat, Maize & Millet
4/14/2	Meshai ..	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/14/4	Changforung ..	5	..	..	..	Do,	Do.	..	Rice
4/14/5	Yakung ..	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Rice, Wheat, Millet Maize
4-14/6	Kibithoo (H.Q.)	42	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Rice
4/14/7	Sachong ..	9	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Rice & Maize
4/14/8	Hot-Spring ..	14	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	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
..	..	..	Maize, Millet, Paddy, Buckwheat, Soya Bean, & Root Crop	Deficit	Tezu	220	N.A.	'GOMPA' Buddhist religion temple constructed during 1966-67	1
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	Walong	5	N.A.	..	2
..	8·00	6·50	Do.	Deficit	,,	9	N.A.	..	3
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	7	N.A.	..	4
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	17	N.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	6
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	30	N.A.	..	8
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	10
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	Tezu	234	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	38	N.A.	..	14
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	52	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	41	N.A.	..	16
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	37	N.A.	..	17
..	12·00	13·00	Do.	Do.	,,	200	N.A.	..	18

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 cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
..	13·00	10·00	Paddy, Wheat, Maize & Millet.	Deficit ..	Kibithoo	8	N.A.	..	1
..	9·00	8·00	Do.	Self-sufficient ..	,,		N.A.	..	2
..	..	1·00	Do.	Do.	Tezu	218	N.A.	..	4
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,		N.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	220	N.A.	..	6
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Chaglongam	8	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit ..	,,	12	N.A.	..	8

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : CHAGLONGAM **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
4/11/1	Chingkon	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Rice, Maize, Millet, Wheat, Yams & Arum.
4/11/2	Tarapu	6	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/3	Tidem	3	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/4	Habaka	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/5	Matengliang	17	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/6	Bomna	9	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/7	Metumna	14	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/8	Mailiang	11	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/9	Chipru	3	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/10	Kalegametaliang	4	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/11	Khalega	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/12	Chaglongam (Vill)	17	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/13	Tarampa	4	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/14	Sailumna	1	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/15	Taflagam	16	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/16	Talampa	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/17	Aphumna	5	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/18	Chakka	6	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/19	Tarampong	1	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Rice, Maize & Arum.
4/11/20	Goningko	4	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/21	Karawa	1	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/22	Chipailiang	6	J.B.S.	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/23	Karamana	21	J.B.S.	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/24	Khoinkon	7	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/25	Tayamna	10	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/26	Duagam	14	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/27	Payapar	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/28	Pailiang	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/29	Tabratiang	5	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/30	Payagam	5	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/31	Gomin	8	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/32	Raikon	7	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/33	Buagam	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/34	Huaka	3	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/35	Tarabliang	3	..	..	..	F	Do.	..	Rice, Millet & Arum
4/11/36	Baumna	6	..	..	..	T	Do.	..	Rice, Millet, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Arum & Yams.
4/11/37	Chuhakon	9	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/38	Chaglongam (H.Q.)	63	J.B.S.	HC & VAC	..	F	Do.	P.O.	Do.
4/11/39	Adumna	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/40	Hamangliang	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/41	Hamangkon	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/42	Tolai	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/43	Tesipumna	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/47	Chinliang	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/11/48	Chipra	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	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 of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Millet, Yam & Arum.	Deficit	Hayuliang	N.A.	N.A.	..	
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	19	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	48	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	22	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	29	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	42	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	14	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	9	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	32	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	12	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	15	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	3	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	2·00	Do.	Do.	Chaglongam	3	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	5	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	16	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do	Do.	Tezu	137	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Chaglongam	12	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	202	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	21	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	0·25	Do.	Do.	Hayuliang	20	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	23	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	21	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	25	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	0.25	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	28
N.N.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	12.50	Do.	Self-sufficient	Chaglongam	40	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	32	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	32	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	Hayuliang	14	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Millet, Maize & Arum	Do.	Tezu	195	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet Maize, Wheat, Barley, Arum & Yam.	Do.	Hayuliang	21	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Tezu	50	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Millet, Maize, Yam & Arum.	Self-sufficient	,,	110	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	113	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	114	N.A.	..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	116	N.A.	..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	121	N.A.	..	43
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	111	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Millet, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Arum & Yam.	Do.	Hayuliang	27	N.A.	..	48

(Contd·)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : HAYULIANG **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
4/10/1	Kinbom	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat.
4/10/2	Reygum	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/3	Lamaliang	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/4	Zapaliang (Tado)	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/5	Taduglat	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/6	Kumbo	6	..	..	..	Do.	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/7	Huilam	5	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Millet, Wheat & Maize
4/10/8	Tawaikong	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/9	Mahikong	9	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/10	Paka	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat
4/10/11	Mahuigam	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/12	Changaliang	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/13	Tomtong	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/14	Nethong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/14/15	Mele	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/16	Thowlong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/17	Kundong	4	J.B.S.	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/18	Khuliang	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/19	Krusam	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/20	Chikrongliang	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/21	Chillang	4	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Maize, Wheat, Millet & Rice
4/10/22	Kumbo	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/23	Towong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/24	Krempa	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/25	Ekailiang	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/26	Hul	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/27	Zong	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/28	Longmai	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat
4/10/29	Chotong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/30	Kambing	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/31	Gatong	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/32	Manchal	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/33	Grilang	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/34	Katong	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/35	Phanglonglat	10	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/36	Dhung (Thung)	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/37	Kambleglat	17	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/38	Kanji	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/39	Chambab	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/40	Khalamokh	4	..	..	..	Do.	PT	..	Maize, Millet & Rice
4/10/41	Loiliang	8	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat
4/10/42	Sangung	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/43	Kamaliang	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/44	Daknong	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/45	Mangung	7	..	..	..	R	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/46	Siet	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/47	Khetong	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/48	Petong	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/49	Hamatang	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/50	Hayam	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/51	Rendum	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/52	Tila	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/53	Mangjuliang	17	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	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 archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
..	..	..	Maize, Millet, Paddy Buck wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	35	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Maize Millet & Wheat	Do.	,,	28	N.A.	..	2
..	1·00	..	Maize, Millet, Paddy Buckwheat	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	3
..	2·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	4
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficent	Tezu	211	N.A.	..	6
..	..	..	Maize, Millet, Paddy Buckwheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	19	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	16	N.A.	..	8
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	16	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Self-sufficient	,,	12	N.A.	..	10
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	14	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	21	N.A.	..	12
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	14
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	16
..	2·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A.	..	18
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	19
..	..	..	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Do.	Tezu	179	N.A.	..	20
..	..	..	Wheat, Maize & Millet	Do.	Hayuliang	NA	N.A.	..	21
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	22
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	23
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	24
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	29
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	30
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	32
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	33
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	34
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	35
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	36
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	37
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	..	38
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	39
..	..	..	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Tezu	216	N.A.	..	40
..	..	..	Maize, Millet & wheat	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	41
..	1·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	42
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	43
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Hayuliang	25	N.A.	..	44
..	3·00	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	57	N.A.	..	45
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	48	N.A.	..	46
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	49	N.A.	..	47
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	56	N.A.	..	48
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	37	N.A.	..	49
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	50
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	38	N.A.	..	51
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	52
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	33	N.A.	..	53

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG

CIRCLE : HAYULIANG

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
4/10/54	Kuibang	8	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/55	Hutong	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat.
4/10/56	Manjuglat	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/57	Towa	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/58	Griliang	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/59	Pongung	10	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Do.
4/10/60	Dalang	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/61	Howliang	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/62	Holongong	7	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/63	Gab	10	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/64	Heprotong	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/65	Longjang	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/66	Swailiang	6	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/67	Pira	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/68	Prunung	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/69	Plongri /Yatong ..	11	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/70	Miket	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/71	Ploting	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/72	Yatong	2	J.B.S.	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/73	Mesitong	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/74	Suplang	12	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/75	Ratong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/76	Kaning	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/77	Kasigam	9	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/78	Tulla	13	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/79	Kongra	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/80	Telleng	3	..	..	..	Do.	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/81	Blom	3	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat
4/10/82	Kalaikong	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/83	Kapatui	1	..	..	..	Do.	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/84	Chiprogam	2	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat.
4/10/85	Mepumna	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/86	Talabom	1	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/87	Kalatong	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/88	Philleng	4	..	..	..	Do.	FT	..	Maize, Millet & Wheat.
4/10/89	Kasonglat	12	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/90	Ritlang	4	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/91	Beriliang	9	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/92	Gomtong	2	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/93	Braigkong	8	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/94	Paleng	3	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.
4/10/95	Challang	5	..	..	..	Do.	Do.	..	De.
4/10/96	Nilang	11	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/97	Chirang	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/98	Glothong	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/99	Brangkong	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/100	Ronglat	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/101	Goiliang	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/102	Braptong	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/103	Tappang	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/104	Langum	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/105	Twailiang	2	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/10/106	Dilang	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/107	Prayumna	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/108	Kamjuliang	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/109	Domlat/Gemliang Camp ..	11	..	..	..	F	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/Head-quarters 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 archaeo-logical 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 & Kachu	Deficit	Tezu	211	N.A.	..	54
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Self-sufficient	Hayuliang	32	N.A.	..	55
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	32	N.A.	..	56
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	26	N.A.	..	57
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	58
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	59
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	60
N.A.	2·50	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	51	N.A.	..	61
N.A.	2·50	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	29	N.A.	..	62
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	27	N.A.	..	63
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	64
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A.	..	65
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	66
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	67
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	68
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	69
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	70
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	71
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	72
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	73
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	74
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	75
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	11	N.A.	..	76
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	77
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A.	..	78
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	79
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Tezu	174	N.A.	..	80
N.A.	4·00	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	9	N.A.	..	81
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	82
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Tezu	182	N.A.	..	83
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	N.A.	N.A.	..	84
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	85
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	86
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Tezu	119	N.A.	..	87
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	N.A.	N.A.	..	88
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	89
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	90
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	91
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	92
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	93
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	94
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	48	N.A.	..	95
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	96
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	32	N.A.	..	97
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	54	N.A.	..	98
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	99
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	100
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	22	N.A.	..	101
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	102
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A.	..	103
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	104
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Kachu	Self-sufficient	Tezu	179	N.A.	..	105
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	N.A.	N.A.	..	106
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	107
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	108
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	109

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : HAYULIANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : HAYULIANG **AMENITIES AND**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communication	Post & Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4/10/110	Retilang	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Maize & Millet
4/10/111	Takromna ..	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/112	Duiliang	6	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/113	Akhugam	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/114	Klamdi	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/115	Champai	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Maize, Millet, Wheat & Rice
4/10/116	Chameliang/Chameliang Gref ..	15	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/117	Degum	1	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/118	Hayugam	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/119	Taboka	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/120	Barfu	8	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/121	Paluliang	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/122	Chamemna	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/10/123	Kabragam	2	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/10/124	Toiliang	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/10/125	Chikaie	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/126	Khupa/ Ampani Camp ..	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/127	Taprailiang	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/128	Patiliang	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/129	Chunga	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/130	Howailiang	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/131	Tahogam	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/10/132	Matelang	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/133	Amliang/Nara Camp ..	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/134	Chinang	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/135	Chilliang	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/136	Sagamma	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/137	Takaliang	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/138	Tayule/Paya Camp ..	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/139	Malagam	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/10/140	Toiliang (HQ)	125	J.B.S.	HC	E	T	KR	PO	Do.
4/10/141	Middle Camp	1	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/10/142	Swami Camp	4	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/10/143	Toloiliang	4	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/10/144	Maoyugam	1	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
	SUBDIVISION : DIBANG VALLEY CIRCLE : ROING								
4/5/1	Itiango	13	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Rice & Millet
4/5/2	Marinda	9	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
4/5/3	Ekesia	31	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/4	Rayang	42	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/5	Kando	25	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/6	Mayu	12	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/7	Malek	16	..	..	..	W	PR	..	Do.
4/5/8	Bolung	123	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	PR	..	Do.
4/5/9	Jia	123	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	PR	..	Do.
4/5/10	Irongo	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/5/11	Injuna	17	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
4/5/12	Ichuli	6	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/5/13	Ironda	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/5/14	Nepali village ..	12	..	..	..	TW	FT	..	Do.
4/5/15	Kongkong	103	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	PR	..	Do.
4/5/16	Roing (HQ)	327	J.B.S. & H.E.S.	HC	E	T	KR	PO & TO	Do.
4/5/17	Eduk	29	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/18	Santipur	43	..	..	..	TW	PR	..	Do.
4/5/19	Korunu	43	J.B.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
4/5/20	Ithili	24	J.B.S.	..	..	TW	PR	..	Do.
4/5/21	Simre	11	..	..	..	T	PR	..	Do.
4/5/22	Abango	12	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
4/5/23	Parbuk	120	J.B.S.	..	E	TW	PR	PO	Do.
4/5/24	Cheta-I	42	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

LAND USE

Land use (in acres)			Main crops 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 & Wheat	Deficit	Hayuliang	12	N.A.	..	110
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	111
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	11	N.A.	..	112
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	6	N.A.	..	113
N.A.	2·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	114
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Wheat & Paddy	Do.	,,	5	N.A.	..	115
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	116
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	6	N.A.	..	117
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Self-sufficient	,,	5	N.A.	..	118
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Paddy & Wheat	Deficit	,,	6	N.A.	..	119
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Wheat	Self-sufficient	,,	8	N.A. ..		120
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A. ..		121
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	4	N.A.	..	122
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet, Wheat & Paddy	Self-sufficient	,,	1	N.A.	..	123
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	2	N.A.	..	124
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	2	N.A.	..	125
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	8	N.A.	..	126
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	127
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	128
N.A.	5·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	129
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	130
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	131
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	132
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	133
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	134
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	135
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	136
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	137
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	19	N.A.	..	138
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	29	N.A.	..	139
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	140
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	141
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	142
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	143
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	144
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize & Millet	Deficit	Tezu (District H.Q. Town)	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	..	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	8·00	1·00	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	14·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize & Millet	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	,,	..	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize & Millet	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	87·00	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Surplus	,,	75	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	133·00	N.A.	Maize & Millet	Deficit	,,	60	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Self-sufficient	,,	..	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	1·00	Maize & Millet	Deficit	,,	67	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Self-sufficient	,,	..	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	55	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	55	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	..	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	71	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	11·50	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	76	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	..	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	..	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	39·50	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	69	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize & Millet	Deficit	,,	59	N.A.	..	24

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : DIBANG VALLEY

CIRCLE : ROING

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
4/5/25	Cheta-II	12	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Rice & Millet
4/5/26	Chidu	28	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/5/27	Iphiango	12	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/5/28	Simare	13	J.B.S.	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/5/29	Ithigu	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/5/30	Elope	23	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/5/31	Kunduli	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/5/32	Idili	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
	CIRCLE : HUNLI								
4/4/1	Ethora	12	..	..	..	F	PT		Maize, Millet & Rice
4/4/2	Esemra	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/3	Amilin	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/4	Kronli	72	J.B.S.	HC	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/5	Mambro	23	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/6	Aouli	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/8	Apako	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/9	Ataya	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/10	Sisso	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/11	Ichigu	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/12	Asili	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/13	Karo	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/14	Endoli	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/15	Embuli	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/16	Atilin	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/17	Idipo	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/18	Aruju	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/19	Ranli	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/20	Ichindo	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/21	Ekaya	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/22	Enoya	39	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/23	Kano	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/24	Amuli	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/25	Abhango	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/26	Epanli	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/27	Anoro	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/28	Adodya	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/29	Abranli	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/30	Punli	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/31	Arundo	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/32	Asongo	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/33	Aloni	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/34	Akuli	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/35	Eyanli	15	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/36	Abrangga	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/37	Yamli	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/38	Rango	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/39	Elope	25	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/40	Apanli	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/41	Hunli (H.Q.)	48	J.B.S.	HC	..	T	PT	..	Do.
4/4/42	Koni	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/43	Marango	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/44	Sita	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/45	Mihuda	35	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/46	Pika	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/47	Gurango	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/48	Ayani	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/49	Aruni	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/50	Chanli	54	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/51	Sulangu	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/52	Denge	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/53	Donli	18	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/54	Taloni	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/55	Haka	1	..	..	..	F	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/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 archaeo-logical interest	Lo-cation code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
..	..	..	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	(Tezu District H.Q. Town)	N.A.	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 77	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	29
..	6·00	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	30
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	32
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Hunli (Circle NA)	N.A.	..	1
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	2
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	3
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 20	N.A.	..	4
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	R.A.	..	5
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	6
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	7
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	8
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	9
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	M.A.	..	10
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	11
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	12
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	13
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	14
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	15
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	16
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	17
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	18
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	19
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	20
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	21
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	22
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	23
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	24
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	25
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	26
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	27
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	28
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	29
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	30
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	31
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	32
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	33
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	34
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	35
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	36
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	37
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	38
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 31	N.A.	..	39
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	40
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	Tezu 100 (District HQ Town)	N.A.	..	41
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	42
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	43
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	44
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	45
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	46
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	47
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	48
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	49
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,, 112	N.A.	..	50
..	3·50	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	51
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	52
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	53
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	54
..	..	..	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	55

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : DIBANG VALLEY

CIRCLE : HUNLI

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
4/4/56	Choumani	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize, Millet and Rice
4/4/57	Dopowa	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/58	Metama	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
3/4/59	Mithaka	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/60	Arini	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/61	Runli	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/4/62	Koro	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
	CIRCLE : ETALIN								
4/3/1	Angolin	13	..	..	..	F	PT	PO	Do.
4/3/2	Apronli	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/3	Aloli	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/4	Apunli	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/5	Etalin (H.Q.)	35	J.B.S.	HC	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/6	Emuli	11	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/7	Chanli	13	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/8	Aropo	10	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/9	Okali	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/10	Anigo	11	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/11	Amushi	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/12	Punli	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/13	Puchi	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/14	Aunli	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/15	Aroko	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/16	Athunli	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/17	Mawali	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/18	Idilin	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/19	Elledo	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/20	Anojo	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/21	Echanli	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/22	Akuli	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/3/23	Sunli	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/24	Apanli	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/25	Agoso	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/26	Malinye	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/27	Awali	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/3/28	Okuli	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
	CIRCLE : ANINI								
4/15/1	Granli	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/2	Cheya	8	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/3	Imilin	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/4	Akobe	7	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/5	Mihindo	18	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/6	Etabele	19	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/7	Ahunli	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/8	Alinye	24	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/9	Rili	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/10	Etali	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/11	Achali	16	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/12	Acheson	9	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/13	Angem valley	25	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/14	Gipulin	16	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/15	Imulin	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/16	Agolin	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/17	Yuron	10	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/18	Epanli	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/19	Ayuson	10	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/20	Angulin	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/21	Amulin	11	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/22	Matuli	5	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/23	Akolin	7	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/24	Larongo	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/25	Baro	7	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/15/26	Nunimbro	7	..	..	..	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.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	Tezu 100 (District HQ-Town)	N.A.	..	56
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	57
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	58
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	59
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	60
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	61
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	62
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize Millet, Paddy Bean and Arum.	Self-sufficient	Tinsukia 130 (Town in Assam)	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Do. 135	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 140	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 143	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 145	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 150	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 166	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 158	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 149	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 150	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 150	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 165	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 165	A.N.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 170	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 175	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 185	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 185	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 190	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 170	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 175	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 172	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 173	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 174	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 185	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 199	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 200	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 210	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 212	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy & Millet	Deficit	Dibrugarh 300	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, 320	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Tinsukia ..	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	0·75	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	3·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	13·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	4·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 350	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, ..	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Dibrugarh ..	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, ..	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,, ..	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tinsukia ..	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Dibrugarh ..	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tinsukia ..	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Dibrugarh ..	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	0·30	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,, ..	N.A.	..	26

(Contd.)

SUBDIVISION : DIBANG VALLEY

CIRCLE : ANINI

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
4/15/27	Ebali	3	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Rice, Maize & Millet
4/15/28	Biyanli	9	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/29	Angulin	2	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/30	Mipidom	9	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/31	Brango	20	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/32	Alombro	18	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/33	Emuli	13	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/34	Maronli	12	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/35	Maron	4	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
4/15/36	Anini (H.Q.)	166	Mid. S.	HC & Vety.	E	T	PT	PO & TO	Do.
	CIRCLE : ADANE								
4/1/1	Amrali	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/2	Ginli	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/3	Inchini	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/4	Anelih	22	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/5	Isulin	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/6	Akuli	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/7	Atalin	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/8	Ihili	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/9	Ichili	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/10	Embrangon	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/11	Aeshon	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/12	Elangon	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/13	Angalin	15	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/14	Punli I	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/15	Aokon	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/16	Ahalin	3	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/17	Ipungo	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/18	Chepewe	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/19	Wanli	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
4/1/20	Eralin	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/21	Andalin	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/22	Itini	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/23	Arunli	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/24	Ambolin	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/25	Punli II	1	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/26	Aralin	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/27	Asonli	4	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
4/1/28	Adane (H.Q.)	21	J.B.S	HC	..	T	PT	PO	Do.
	CIRCLE : DAMBUK								
4/2/1	Bijai	42	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/2/2	Bomjir	42	J.B.S.	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/2/3	Dambuk (H.Q.) ..	106	Mid, S.	H.C.	E	R	KR	PO	Do.
4/2/4	Kappang	16	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/5	Ahukali	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/6	Sindhili	3	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/7	Apali	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/8	Akoko	16	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/9	Tapat	91	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
4/2/10	Poblung	138	..	..	..	R	KR	..	Do.
4/2/11	Anpum	20	..	..	..	R	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.	0·75	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	Dibrugarh ..	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	2·20	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 312	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	0·75	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tinsukia ..	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, ..	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	26·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Dibrugarh 330	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tezu 129 (District HQ—Town)	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 139	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 136	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 134	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 135	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 137	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 141	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 146	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 148	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 150	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 158	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 156	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 155	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 160	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 165	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 169	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 171	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 174	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 142	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 144	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 149	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 146	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 147	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 152	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 155	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 157	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 162	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 129	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Millet & Vegetables	Self-sufficient	Dambuk 19 (Circle HQ)	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 8	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy Maize & Millet	Do.	Tezu 80 (District HQ—Town)	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Dambuk 1 (Circle HQ)	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Millet & Vegetables	Do.	,, 5	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 8	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 1	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	1·25	Do.	Do.	,, 1	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tezu 84 (District HQ—Town)	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	35·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Dambuk 24 (Circle HQ)	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 24	N.A.	..	11

(Concld.)

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 station. As this does not meet the ever-increasing hunger for data relating to the smaller units, it was decided in 1951 that the data into the level of village would 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 communication, 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, a 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 in nonagricultural livelihood is atleast 75 per cent 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 pronounced urban characteristics.

2. *Village*

A village is a collection of houses with 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 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 a universally accepted definition and this was applied to Arunachal Pradesh with slight variations wherever necessary so long it did not vitiate the concept materially. (Please see NEFA Census Circular No. 8 reproduced as Appendix VII).

5. *Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.* (Please see NEFA Census Circular No. 15 reproduced as Appendix VII).

6. *Houseless persons*

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

7. *Institutional population*

They are the inmates of institutions 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 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 for which they do not earn any 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 one's capacity as owners 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 circlewise 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 for village and towns could not be provided as no such data are available.

Under Col. 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 Caste 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 Cols. 37 and 38, show non-workers under male and female break-ups.

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/

LOHIT

Serial 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
	LOHIT DISTRICT	Total	2,44,270	10,116	12,260	62,865	35,461	27,404
		Rural	N.A.	9,404	11,326	58,683	32,688	25,995
		Urban	N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
1	TEZU SUBDIVISION	Total	N.A.	5,437	6,209	34,060	19,309	14,751
		Rural	N.A.	4,725	5,275	29,878	16,536	13,342
		Urban	N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
	Tezu	Total	N.A.	1,693	2,144	9,996	6,238	3,758
		Rural	N.A.	981	1,210	5,814	3,465	2,349
		Urban	N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
	Tezu Town	*Urban*	*N.A.*	*712*	*934*	*4,182*	*2,773*	*1,409*
	Chowkham	Total	N.A.	1,020	1,087	5,907	3,238	2,669
		Rural	N.A.	1,020	1,087	5,907	3,238	2,669
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Namsai	Total	N.A.	2,517	2,680	16,517	8,991	7,526
		Rural	N.A.	2,517	2,680	16,517	8,991	7,526
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakro	Total	N.A.	207	298	1,640	842	798
		Rural	N.A.	207	298	1,640	842	798
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION ..	Total	N.A.	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	5,853
		Rural	N.A.	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	7,853
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hawai	Total	N.A.	281	442	2,750	1,466	1,284
		Rural	N.A.	281	442	2,750	1,466	1,284
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walong	Total	N.A.	93	148	806	552	254
		Rural	N.A.	93	148	806	552	254
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kibithoo	Total	N.A.	76	92	426	347	79
		Rural	N.A.	76	92	426	347	79
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chaglongam	Total	N.A.	318	551	2,353	1,271	1,082
		Rural	N.A.	318	551	2,353	1,271	1,082
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hayuliang	Total	N.A.	784	1,341	7,238	4,084	3,154
		Rural	N.A.	784	1,341	7,238	4,084	3,154
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION ..	Total	N.A.	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800
		Rural	N.A.	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Roing	Total	N.A.	1,191	1,315	5,743	3,170	2,573
		Rural	N.A.	1,191	1,315	5,743	3,170	2,573
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hunli	Total	N.A.	625	717	3,398	1,836	1,562
		Rural	N.A.	625	717	3,398	1,836	1,562
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etalin	Total	N.A.	185	216	787	478	309
		Rural	N.A.	185	216	787	478	309
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anini	Total	N.A.	462	497	2,129	1,273	856
		Rural	N.A.	462	497	2,129	1,273	856
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adane	Total	N.A.	202	246	973	544	429
		Rural	N.A.	202	246	973	544	429
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dambuk	Total	N.A.	462	486	2,202	1,131	1,071
		Rural	N.A.	462	486	2,202	1,131	1,071
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Maless	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
319	165	154	36,611	18,140	18,471	10,935	8,914	2,021
319	165	154	36,287	17,984	18,303	8,887	7,289	1,598
..	..	..	324	156	168	2,048	1,625	423
319	165	154	13,763	7,003	6,760	7,726	6,026	1,700
319	165	154	13,439	6,847	6,592	5,678	4,401	1,277
..	..	..	324	156	168	2,048	1,625	423
33	14	19	3,010	1,457	1,553	3,396	2,718	678
33	14	19	2,686	1,301	1,385	1,348	1,093	255
..	..	..	324	156	168	2,048	1,625	423
..	..	..	*324*	*156*	*168*	*2,048*	*1,625*	*423*
284	149	135	2,489	1,268	1,221	962	802	160
284	149	135	2,489	1,268	1,221	962	802	160
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	6,760	3,534	3,226	3,288	2,442	846
2	2	..	6,760	3,534	3,226	3,288	2,442	846
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,504	744	760	80	64	16
..	..	..	1,504	744	760	80	64	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10,993	5,405	5,588	1,027	962	65
..	..	..	10,993	5,405	5,588	1,027	962	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,446	1,189	1,257	142	131	11
..	..	..	2,446	1,189	1,257	142	131	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	430	208	222	227	219	8
..	..	..	430	208	222	227	219	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	69	46	23	157	151	6
..	..	..	69	46	23	157	151	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,086	1,020	1,066	123	121	2
..	..	..	2,086	1,020	1,066	123	121	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,962	2,942	3,020	378	340	38
..	..	..	5,962	2,942	3,020	378	340	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11,855	5,732	6,123	2,182	1,926	256
..	..	..	11,855	5,732	6,123	2,182	1,926	256
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,899	1,862	2,037	1,053	858	195
..	..	..	3,899	1,862	2,037	1,053	858	195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,001	1,451	1,550	247	242	5
..	..	..	3,001	1,451	1,550	247	242	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	616	309	307	108	108	..
..	..	..	616	309	307	108	108	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,563	762	801	408	385	23
..	..	..	1,563	762	801	408	385	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	860	435	425	91	88	3
..	..	..	860	435	425	91	88	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	1,916	913	1,003	275	245	30
..	..	..	1,916	913	1,003	275	245	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Contd.)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/

LOHIT

Serial 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
	LOHIT DISTRICT	Total	33,945	22,724	11,221	22,350	11,864	10,486
		Rural	31,880	20,721	11,159	22,287	11,826	10,461
		Urban	2,065	2,003	62	63	38	25
1	TEZU SUBDIVISION	Total	15,996	11,364	4,632	9,369	5,372	3,997
		Rural	13,931	9,361	4,570	9,306	5,334	3,972
		Urban	2,065	2,003	62	63	38	25
	Tezu	Total	5,624	4,479	1,145	1,922	920	1,002
		Rural	3,559	2,476	1,083	1,859	882	977
		Urban	2,065	2,003	62	63	38	25
	Tezu Town	*Urban*	*2,065*	*2,003*	*62*	*63*	*38*	*25*
	Chowkham	Total	2,003	1,709	294	992	933	59
		Rural	2,003	1,709	294	992	933	59
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Namsai	Total	7,391	4,653	2,738	5,563	3,081	2,482
		Rural	7,391	4,653	2,738	5,563	3,081	2,482
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakro	Total	978	523	455	892	438	454
		Rural	978	523	455	892	438	454
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	Total	8,373	5,637	2,736	6,031	3,317	2,714
		Rural	8,373	5,637	2,736	6,031	3,317	2,714
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hawai	Total	1,746	1,013	733	1,459	727	732
		Rural	1,746	1,013	733	1,459	727	732
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walong	Total	559	449	110	223	114	109
		Rural	559	449	110	223	114	109
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kibithoo	Total	372	331	41	76	40	36
		Rural	372	331	41	76	40	36
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chaglongam	Total	1,561	899	662	1,298	636	662
		Rural	1,561	899	662	1,298	636	662
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hayuliang	Total	4,135	2,945	1,190	2,975	1,800	1,175
		Rural	4,135	2,945	1,190	2,975	1,800	1,175
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	Total	9,576	5,723	3,853	6,950	3,175	3,775
		Rural	9,576	5,723	3,853	6,950	3,175	3,775
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Roing	Total	3,022	1,909	1,113	1,923	863	1,060
		Rural	3,022	1,909	1,113	1,923	863	1,060
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hunli	Total	2,472	1,368	1,104	2,038	938	1,100
		Rural	2,472	1,368	1,104	2,038	938	1,100
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etalin	Total	655	412	243	467	224	243
		Rural	655	412	243	467	224	243
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anini	Total	1,512	973	539	955	424	531
		Rural	1,512	973	539	955	424	531
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adane	Total	690	411	279	567	289	278
		Rural	690	411	279	567	289	278
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dambuk	Total	1,225	650	575	1,000	437	563
		Rural	1,225	650	575	1,000	437	563
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT—contd.

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
1,331	932	399	2	2	..	..	..	..
1,297	898	399	2	2	..	..	..	..
34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,047	693	354	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,013	659	354	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	*34*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	115	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	81	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	246	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
472	246	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	332	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
411	332	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	21	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
25	21	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	218	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
259	218	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	184	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
210	184	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/

LOHIT

Serial No.	District/Subdivision/Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS								
			V						VI		
			(a) Household industry			(b) Other than household industry			Constructions		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	LOHIT DISTRICT	Total	388	379	9	1	1	..	23	23	..
		Rural	298	289	9	1	1	..	5	5	..
		Urban	90	90	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
1	TEZU SUBDIVISON	Total	181	175	6	1	1	..	19	19	..
		Rural	91	85	6	1	1	..	1	1	..
		Urban	90	90	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
	Tezu	Total	94	94	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
		Rural	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	90	90	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
	Tezu Town	*Urban*	*90*	*90*	..	..	..	..	*18*	*18*	..
	Chowkham	Total	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Namsai	Total	76	70	6	1	1	..	1	1	..
		Rural	76	70	6	1	1	..	1	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wakro	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	HAYULIANG SUBDIVISON	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
		Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hawai	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walong	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kibithoo	Total	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Changlongam	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hayuliang	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	Total	205	202	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	205	202	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Roing	Total	202	200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	202	200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hunli	Total	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etalin	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anini	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adane	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dambuk	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT—contd.

WORKERS											
VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other services			X 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
198	198	..	3	3	..	9,649	9,322	327	28,920	12,737	16,183
2	2	..	3	3	..	7,985	7,695	290	26,803	11,967	14,836
196	196	..	..	..	..	1,664	1,627	37	2,117	770	1,347
198	198	..	3	3	..	5,178	4,903	275	18,064	7,945	10,119
2	2	..	3	3	..	3,514	3,276	238	15,947	7,175	8,772
196	196	..	..	..	..	1,664	1,627	37	2,117	770	1,347
196	196	..	3	3	..	3,227	3,133	94	4,372	1,759	2,613
..	..	..	3	3	..	1,563	1,506	57	2,255	989	1,266
196	196	..	..	..	..	1,664	1,627	37	2,117	770	1,347
196	*196*	..	..	..	..	*1,664*	*1,627*	*37*	*2,117*	*770*	*1,347*
..	..	..	..	..	..	528	519	9	3,904	1,529	2,375
..	..	..	..	..	..	528	519	9	3,904	1,529	2,375
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	1,337	1,166	171	9,126	4,338	4,788
2	2	..	..	..	..	1,337	1,166	171	9,126	4,338	4,788
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	86	85	1	662	319	343
..	..	..	..	..	..	86	85	1	662	319	343
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,309	2,291	18	5,200	2,083	3,117
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,309	2,291	18	5,200	2,083	3,117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	285	284	1	1,004	453	551
..	..	..	..	..	..	285	284	1	1,004	453	551
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	336	335	1	247	103	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	336	335	1	247	103	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	273	272	1	54	16	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	273	272	1	54	16	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	259	259	..	792	372	420
..	..	..	..	..	..	259	259	..	792	372	420
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,156	1,141	15	3,103	1,139	1,964
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,156	1,141	15	3,103	1,139	1,964
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,162	2,128	34	5,656	2,709	2,947
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,162	2,128	34	5,656	2,709	2,947
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	687	662	25	2,721	1,261	1,460
..	..	..	..	..	..	687	662	25	2,721	1,261	1,460
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	423	422	1	926	468	458
..	..	..	..	..	..	423	422	1	926	468	458
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	187	187	..	132	66	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	187	187	..	132	66	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	546	541	5	617	300	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	546	541	5	617	300	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	123	122	1	283	133	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	123	122	1	283	133	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	196	194	2	977	481	496
..	..	..	..	..	..	196	194	2	977	481	496
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Concluded)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		LOHIT DISTRICT ..	Total 24,427·0	10,116	12,260	62,865	35,461	27,404
			Rural N.A.	9,404	11,326	58,683	32,688	25,995
			Urban N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
		TEZU SUBDIVISION	Total N.A.	5,437	6,209	34,060	19,309	14,751
			Rural N.A.	4,725	5,275	29,878	16,536	13,342
			Urban N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
	4/8	Total of Tezu Circle ..	Total N.A.	1,693	2,144	9,996	6,288	3,758
			Rural N.A.	981	1,210	5,814	3,465	2,349
			Urban N.A.	712	934	4,182	2,773	1,409
1	4/8/1	Loiliang	N.A.	88	106	478	238	240
2	4/8/3	Manefrong	N.A.	13	17	82	40	42
3	4/8/4	Chiagam	N.A.	6	17	52	24	28
4	4/8/5	Tituliang	N.A.	2	2	5	3	2
5	4/8/6	Chikagam	N.A.	2	2	11	5	6
6	4/8/7	Tusegam	N.A.	15	19	93	49	44
7	4/8/8	Hatigam	N.A.	10	10	59	33	26
8	4/8/9	Haremgum	N.A.	12	12	65	33	32
9	4/8/11	Payagam	N.A.	3	3	19	9	10
10	4/8/12	Tinali	N.A.	12	26	88	46	42
11	4/8/13	Telluliang	N.A.	38	46	305	201	104
12	4/8/14	Tindolong	N.A.	278	290	1,153	579	574
13	4/8/15	Gohaingaon	N.A.	55	56	258	154	104
14	4/8/17	27th Mile	N.A.	10	13	66	33	33
15	4/8/18	25th Mile	N.A.	19	20	69	48	21
16	4/8/19	Paya	N.A.	36	38	131	81	50
17	4/8/22	Yealiang	N.A.	38	44	193	101	92
18	4/8/23	Zeko	N.A.	31	33	122	67	55
19	4/8/24	Nalagam	N.A.	17	20	69	36	33
20	4/8/25	Sunpura	N.A.	108	110	449	263	186
21	4/8/27	Khoraliang	N.A.	12	17	79	38	41
22	4/8/28	Tafrogam	N.A.	8	9	42	25	17
23	4/8/29	Changlong	N.A.	15	18	107	47	60
24	4/8/30	Tezugam	N.A.	1	2	15	5	10
25	4/8/31	Tayengkon	N.A.	29	49	190	108	82
26	4/8/32	Duraliang	N.A.	10	12	117	76	41
27	4/8/33	Marangliang	N.A.	3	3	12	4	8
28	4/8/34	Pomla	N.A.	5	7	36	16	20
29	4/8/35	Kanuphlah	N.A.	2	3	12	6	6
30	4/8/36	Salamgam	N.A.	6	8	31	25	6
31	4/8/38	Sambiang	N.A.	2	2	7	5	2
32	4/8/39	Chikadomliang	N.A.	4	4	15	6	9
33	4/8/40	Chiblabliang	N.A.	8	9	47	30	17
34	4/8/41	Chailiang	N.A.	20	51	473	399	74
35	4/8/42	Bathaliang	N.A.	9	11	49	24	25
36	4/8/43	Blockliang	N.A.	3	6	22	9	13
37	4/8/44	Scoliang	N.A.	2	3	15	7	8
38	4/8/45	Chidoliang	N.A.	4	9	29	9	20
39	4/8/46	Taseiliang	N.A.	18	39	228	183	45
40	4/8/47	Joagam	N.A.	7	8	37	17	20
41	4/8/48	Haramsogram	N.A.	4	4	12	5	7
42	4/8/49	Muzu	N.A.	8	9	45	23	22
43	4/8/50	Hawa	N.A.	8	43	427	355	72

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	31	14	15	16	17	18		
165	154	18,140	18,471	8,914	2,021	22,724	11,221	11,864	10,486	932	399
165	154	17,984	18,303	7,289	1,598	20,721	11,159	11,826	10,461	898	399
..	..	156	168	1,625	423	2,003	62	38	25	34	..
165	154	7,003	6,760	6,026	1,700	11,364	4,632	5,372	3,997	693	354
165	154	6,847	6,592	4,401	1,277	9,361	4,570	5,334	3,972	659	354
..	..	156	168	1,625	423	2,003	62	38	25	34	..
14	19	1,457	1,553	2,718	678	4,479	1,145	920	1,002	115	49
14	19	1,301	1,385	1,093	255	2,476	1,083	882	977	81	49
..	..	156	168	1,625	423	2,003	62	38	25	34	..
..	..	146	163	39	5	127	122	95	120	6	..
..	..	40	42	..	..	25	23	24	23	..	..
..	..	24	28	..	..	17	22	17	22	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	5	6	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	47	44	2	..	25	29	23	29	..	..
..	..	33	26	1	..	26	15	25	15	..	..
..	..	33	32	..	..	22	21	22	21	..	..
..	..	9	10	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..
9	10	11	17	15	6	30	5	4	5	1	..
..	..	15	14	79	17	139	52	53	52	..	..
..	..	368	407	175	93	396	313	269	298	..	..
1	..	4	5	37	18	105	11	36	11	3	..
3	8	2	..	4	1	17	1	4	..	4	..
1	1	..	..	12	3	29	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	7	45	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	40	46	13	3	63	62	23	30	36	32
..	..	31	38	27	9	44	24	16	15	10	9
..	..	27	20	3	1	24	18	16	12	8	6
..	..	12	6	68	35	143	6	3	2	9	..
..	..	38	41	2	..	20	24	18	24	..	..
..	..	25	17	..	..	16	11	16	11	..	..
..	..	47	60	..	..	27	48	27	42	..	1
..	..	5	10	..	..	3	6	3	6	..	..
..	..	53	75	20	12	79	53	28	49	..	..
..	..	36	35	12	..	55	25	14	22	..	..
..	..	4	8	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	..
..	..	16	20	..	..	9	14	9	14	..	..
..	..	6	6	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	7	4	7	..	19	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	5	2	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	6	9	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	30	17	..	..	16	12	16	12	..	..
..	..	34	46	279	16	376	81	23	30	4	1
..	..	24	25	..	..	17	14	17	14	..	..
..	..	9	13	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	7	8	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	8	20	..	..	7	16	7	16	..	..
..	..	8	6	55	..	166	27	3	5	..	..
..	..	17	20	..	..	8	14	8	14	..	..
..	..	5	7	..	..	4	6	4	6	..	..
..	..	28	22	..	..	16	15	16	15	..	..
..	..	38	8	227	29	324	6	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village		WORKERS							
				III Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, 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
		LOHIT DISTRICT	Total	2	..	..	..	379	9	1	..
			Rural	2	..	..	..	289	9	1	..
			Urban	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
		TEZU SUBDIVISON	Total	..	..	..	..	175	6	1	..
			Rural	..	..	..	..	85	6	1	..
			Urban	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
	4/8	Total of Tezu Circle	Total	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..
			Rural	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			Urban	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
1	4/8/1	Loiliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/8/3	Manefrong		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	4/8/4	Chiagam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/8/5	Tituliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/8/6	Chikagam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/8/7	Tusegam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/8/8	Hatigam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/8/9	Harmgum		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/8/11	Payagam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
10	4/8/12	Tinali		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/8/13	Telluliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/8/14	Tindolong		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13	4/8/15	Gohaingaon		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	4/8/17	27th Mile		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/8/18	15th Mile		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/8/19	Paya		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/8/22	Yealiang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/8/23	Zeko		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/8/24	Nalagam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/8/25	Sunpura		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	4/8/27	Khoraliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/8/28	Tafrogam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/8/29	Changlong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/8/30	Tezugam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/8/31	Tayengkon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/8/32	Duraliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/8/33	Marangliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/8/34	Pomla		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/8/35	Kanuphlah		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/8/36	Salamgam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/8/38	Sambiang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/8/39	Chikadomliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	4/8/40	Chiblabliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/8/41	Chailiang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/8/42	Bataliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/8/43	Blockliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/8/44	Scholiang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/8/45	Chidoliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/8/46	Taseiliang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/8/47	Joagam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/8/48	Haramsogram		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/8/49	Muzu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	4/8/50	Hawa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		VII Trade and 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
23	..	198	..	3	..	9,322	327	12,737	16,183
5	..	2	..	3		7,695	290	11,967	14,836
18	..	196	..	..	..	1,627	37	770	1,347
19	..	198	..	3	..	4,903	275	7,945	10,119
1	..	2	..	3	..	3,276	238	7,175	8,772
18	..	196	..	..	..	1,627	37	770	1,347
18	..	196	..	3	..	3,133	94	1,759	2,613
..	..	..	..	3	..	1,506	57	989	1,266
18	..	196	..	..	..	1,627	37	770	1,347
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	111	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	16	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	62	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	126	15	183	261
..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	49	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	16	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	19	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	36	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	38	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	23	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
..	..	..	..	3	..	127	4	120	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	51	4	29	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	21	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	349	..	23	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	163	22	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	324	6	31	66

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of town/Urban block	Area of town in KM²	Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total of Tezu Town	*N.A.*	*712*	*934*	*4,182*	*2,773*	*1,409*
1	4/I(1)	Tezu	N.A.	211	326	1,644	993	651
2	4/I(2)	Tezu	N.A.	142	168	465	273	192
3	4/I(3)	Tezu	N.A.	82	106	452	312	140
4	4/I(4)	Tezu	N.A.	165	213	1,156	901	255
5	4/I(5)	Tezu	N.A.	112	121	465	294	171

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4/7	Total of Chowkham Circle Rural	N.A.	1,020	1,087	5,907	3,238	2,669
1	4/7/1	Chowkham	N.A.	154	183	1,002	584	418
2	4/7/2	Momong	N.A.	82	89	488	270	218
3	4/7/3	Alubari	N.A.	83	85	475	271	204
4	4/7/4	Napatia	N.A.	41	41	288	154	134
5	4/7/5	Namliang	N.A.	16	36	98	67	31
6	4/7/6	Kherem	N.A.	29	29	148	90	58
7	4/7/7	Mabira	N.A.	42	42	294	156	138
8	4/7/8	Mipong	N.A.	25	25	128	69	59
9	4/7/9	Mankoo	N.A.	21	21	113	56	57
10	4/7/10	Hoiking	N.A.	7	7	29	14	15
11	4/7/11	Tissu	N.A.	9	9	63	35	28
12	4/7/12	Emphom	N.A.	20	20	74	36	38
13	4/7/13	Mim.	N.A.	15	15	110	57	53
14	4/7/14	Chakma (1& 2)	N.A.	316	317	1,767	909	858
15	4/7/17	Tingua	N.A.	4	4	15	6	9
16	4/7/18	Embong	N.A.	8	8	36	22	14
17	4/7/19	Lathow	N.A.	6	6	33	16	17
18	4/7/20	Insa	N.A.	6	6	28	15	13
19	4/7/21	Tulung	N.A.	3	5	24	12	12
20	4/7/22	Insserta	N.A.	6	6	32	16	16
21	4/7/23	Chowkham (HQ)	N.A.	104	108	501	289	212
22	4/7/24	Barpathar	N.A.	9	9	51	29	22
23	4/7/25	Nampong	N.A.	2	2	9	5	4
24	4/7/26	Munglang	N.A.	4	4	19	10	9
25	4/7/27	Medo	N.A.	8	10	82	50	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
..	..	*156*	*168*	*1,625*	*423*	*2,003*	*62*	*38*	*25*	*34*	..
..	..	38	42	587	164	660	10	15	3	..	..
..	..	14	10	225	121	160	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	3	191	45	231	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	37	54	549	85	764	26	17	18	34	..
..	..	62	59	73	8	188	8	6	4	..	..

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
149	135	1,268	1,221	802	160	1,709	294	933	59	246	226
2	2	350	358	190	30	344	9	124	..	17	4
..	..	182	180	98	13	161	3	74	2	45	..
..	..	1	..	58	24	132	11	60	5	58	6
147	131	..	..	75	20	74	2	18	..	26	2
..	..	26	28	7	..	52	4	15	4	..	..
..	..	71	48	39	11	52	..	34	..	..	..
..	..	148	129	51	11	74	9	46	8	26	1
..	..	69	59	12	1	43	1	33	..	..	..
..	..	51	56	10	2	30	..	25	..	..	..
..	..	14	15	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	35	28	4	1	18	..	18	..	..	..
..	..	36	38	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..
..	..	57	53	17	6	25	..	24	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	98	5	391	229	316	20	65	209
..	..	5	9	4	..	5	2	4	1	..	1
..	..	21	14	3	..	14	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	16	17	4	..	10	2	10	2	..	..
..	..	14	13	3	..	11	5	8	5	3	..
..	..	11	12	1	..	7	2	7	2	..	..
..	..	15	16	2	..	9	2	7	2	2	..
..	2	77	88	106	35	165	8	28	6	1	..
..	..	21	16	4	..	14	1	12	..	..	1
..	..	5	4	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	10	9	..	..	5	4	4	2	1	2
..	..	33	31	13	1	37	..	17	..	2	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of town/Urban block	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
	Total of Tezu Town		..	..	..	..	*90*	..	..	..
1	4/I(1) Tezu		..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
2	4/I(2) Tezu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/I(3) Tezu		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	4/I(4) Tezu		..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
5	4/I(5) Tezu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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
	4/7	Total of Chowkham Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
1	4/7/1	Chowkham	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
2	4/7/2	Momong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/7/3	Alubari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/7/4	Napatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/7/5	Namliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/7/6	Kherem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/7/7	Mabira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/7/8	M-pong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/7/9	Mankoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/7/10	Hoiking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/7/11	Tissu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/7/12	Emphom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/7/13	Mimi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	4/7/14	Chakma (1&2)	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
15	4/7/17	Tingua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5/7/18	Embong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/7/19	Lathow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/7/20	Insa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/7/21	Tulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/7/22	Inja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/7/23	Chowkham (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/7/24	Barpathar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	4/7/25	Nampong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/7/26	Munglang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/7/27	Medo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade and 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
18	..	*196*	..	..	..	*1,627*	*37*	*770*	*1,347*
3	..	11	..	..	..	600	7	333	641
1	..	2	..	..	..	157	10	113	182
..	..	5	..	..	..	225	8	81	132
9	..	138	..	..	..	508	8	137	229
5	..	40	..	..	..	137	4	106	163

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade and 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
..	..	..	..	..	..	519	9	1,529	2,375
..	..	..	..	..	..	196	5	240	409
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	109	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	139	193
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	80	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	15	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	38	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	26	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	518	629
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	4	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	136	2	124	204
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	15	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	13	32

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes	
						Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4/6	Total of Namsai Circle Rural	N.A.	2,517	2,680	16,517	8,991	7,526	2	..
1	4/6/1	Mohong	N.A.	157	161	1,085	567	518	..	..
2	4/6/3	Mohong-Deori	N.A.	40	40	485	271	214	..	..
3	4/6/4	Adi	N.A.	9	9	30	17	13	..	..
4	4/6/5	Ningru (Old)	N.A.	6	6	35	19	16	..	..
5	4/6/6	Kumari (Kachari)	N.A.	56	61	422	213	209	..	..
6	4/6/7	Kumari (Khamti)	N.A.	67	70	433	232	201	..	..
7	4/6/8	Singibeel	N.A.	42	43	284	148	136	..	..
8	4/6/9	Khowti	N.A.	45	45	312	161	151	..	..
9	4/6/10	Silatu-Miri	N.A.	34	35	278	134	144	2	..
10	4/6/11	Silatu-Khamti	N.A.	16	17	98	51	47	..	..
11	4/6/12	Nongkhong	N.A.	42	45	409	220	189	..	..
12	4/6/13	Lekong-Khamti	N.A.	12	12	77	36	41	..	..
13	4/6/14	Mohadevpur-III	N.A.	21	23	361	190	171	..	..
14	4/6/15	Mohadevpur—II	N.A.	41	44	889	513	376	..	..
15	4/6/16	Mohadevpur I	N.A.	43	44	824	412	412	..	..
16	4/6/17	Tinali-Miri	N.A.	11	11	101	58	43	..	..
17	4/6/18	Sengapathar	N.A.	27	27	181	92	89	..	..
18	4/6/20	Dumsi village	N.A.	35	39	221	121	100	..	..
19	4/6/21	Kapotani	N.A.	67	67	454	238	216	..	..
20	4/6/22	Sitapani Moran (Eraloni) ..	N.A.	52	63	310	172	138	..	..
21	4/6/24	Sitapani-Miri	N.A.	49	54	301	173	128	..	..
22	4/6/25	Sitapani-Moran	N.A.	80	87	473	258	215	..	..
23	4/6/26	Dirak-Miri	N.A.	31	31	144	76	68	..	..
24	4/6/27	Phenong	N.A.	4	4	26	15	11	..	..
25	4/6/28	Rangali Beel	N.A.	21	21	160	72	88	..	..
26	4/6/29	Lekong Gohain	N.A.	15	15	95	53	42	..	..
27	4/6/30	Mengkong	N.A.	21	22	135	77	58	..	..
28	4/6/31	Ekorani	N.A.	13	13	124	61	63	..	..
29	4/6/32	Padumani	N.A.	25	25	160	80	80	..	..
30	4/6/33	Mohaloni	N.A.	40	40	245	128	117	..	..
31	4/6/34	Dharampur	N.A.	20	20	110	52	58	..	..
32	4/6/35	Krishnapur	N.A.	22	23	132	68	64	..	..
33	4/6/36	Namsai (HQ)	N.A.	670	736	2,965	1,749	1,216	..	..
34	4/6/38	Jenglai	N.A.	21	21	121	65	56	..	..
35	4/6/39	Kungyow	N.A.	11	11	61	22	39	..	..
36	4/6/40	Nangtow	N.A.	31	31	161	88	73	..	..
37	4/6/41	Winko	N.A.	44	45	229	127	102	..	..
38	4/6/43	Pangen	N.A.	19	19	124	71	53	..	..
39	4/6/44	Nampong	N.A.	29	29	192	97	95	..	..
40	4/6/45	Kissu	N.A.	26	27	170	102	68	..	..
41	4/6/46	Nigru-Piyong	N.A.	46	46	248	126	122	..	..
42	4/6/47	Enthen	N.A.	12	12	54	29	25	..	..
43	4/6/48	Enden	N.A.	9	9	45	18	27	..	..
44	4/6/49	Pathargaon	N.A.	42	44	250	136	114	..	..
45	4/6/50	Manmo	N.A.	43	47	233	134	99	..	..
46	4/6/51	Nanamshyam Monhophai ..	N.A.	43	47	370	195	175	..	..
47	4/6/52	Manfaisang	N.A.	5	5	53	28	25	..	..
48	4/6/53	Sengsap	N.A.	27	30	145	84	61	..	..
49	4/6/54	Nanam	N.A.	37	39	248	131	117	..	..
50	4/6/55	Lathoa	N.A.	62	76	407	233	174	..	..
51	4/6/56	Samoguri	N.A.	6	6	48	26	22	..	..
52	4/6/57	Dhonekona	N.A.	7	8	51	28	23	..	..
53	4/6/58	Jaypur (New)	N.A.	10	10	48	26	22	..	..
54	4/6/59	Jaypur (Old)	N.A.	15	18	98	52	46	..	..
55	4/6/60	Bhangamura	N.A.	12	12	70	41	29	..	..
56	4/6/61	Jengthu	N.A.	17	17	104	54	50	..	..
57	4/6/62	Jonapathar-II Meleng Khang	N.A.	43	45	265	137	128	..	..
58	4/6/63	Sulungto	N.A.	24	30	160	91	69	..	..
59	4/6/64	Jonapathar—I	N.A.	34	34	146	89	57	..	..
60	4/6/65	Jonpathar—II	N.A.	8	9	57	34	23	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

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
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,534	3,226	2,442	846	4,653	2,738	3,081	2,482	332	79
158	162	22	7	314	246	304	245	7	1
271	214	88	29	124	119	124	119	..	..
14	13	1	..	8	6	8	6	..	..
15	14	..	..	15	14	11	12	4	2
2	3	89	35	100	98	92	98	5	..
10	17	47	32	115	87	109	86	6	1
..	..	6	..	87	64	78	64	9	..
..	..	73	30	76	72	76	72	..	..
127	140	68	6	72	76	66	76	5	..
17	20	8	1	23	20	23	20	..	..
187	172	62	20	88	70	74	68	6	2
32	37	6	9	19	20	16	20	2	..
184	171	64	6	71	73	66	73	5	..
490	376	193	61	197	157	156	156	24	1
410	412	128	24	173	212	166	212	3	..
52	43	17	1	25	21	19	21	3	..
..	..	23	2	55	49	55	49	..	..
2	2	20	2	66	49	64	49	..	..
..	..	19	4	126	107	119	105	5	2
3	2	79	29	84	48	51	47	8	..
112	98	45	8	106	61	63	61	6	..
3	2	59	18	142	109	103	100	21	9
68	66	37	5	50	49	48	49	1	..
15	11	1	..	10	6	10	6	..	..
..	..	25	..	42	53	42	53	..	..
5	5	28	11	35	36	35	36	..	..
..	..	20	4	38	27	33	27	5	..
..	..	9	..	34	32	34	32	..	..
..	..	48	19	37	..	36	..	1	..
..	..	83	53	60	..	57	..	1	..
1	2	20	12	33	..	33	..	..	..
..	..	28	12	38	..	31	..	1	..
76	73	481	236	1,006	162	2	..	1	..
40	46	11	3	35	25	29	25	1	..
21	36	4	1	12	8	11	8	..	..
63	56	6	1	45	40	42	38	3	2
90	81	44	8	58	49	38	43	17	6
17	12	8	..	38	27	35	27	3	..
79	73	16	3	60	57	55	54	3	3
3	1	46	12	46	32	39	31	4	1
95	92	37	3	69	56	65	56	..	..
25	25	1	..	15	15	12	12	2	..
15	24	1	..	10	17	9	16	1	1
86	72	19	3	66	65	52	60	9	1
73	68	34	18	81	29	28	15	17	14
6	..	92	54	89	46	59	42	30	3
16	23	16	4	14	11	10	8	3	1
78	59	21	7	45	16	41	11	..	1
66	71	11	2	76	32	75	32	1	..
127	113	60	22	125	11	53	..	52	11
26	22	7	2	11	..	11	..	..	..
28	23	2	..	15	1	15	1	..	..
26	22	1	..	11	..	11	..	..	..
46	42	17	5	23	..	22	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	20	13	20	13	..	..
54	50	1	1	24	28	24	28	..	..
59	50	23	7	72	3	62	..	10	3
60	60	31	10	57	9	24	..	15	9
45	27	22	2	50	3	19	..	31	3
34	23	11	1	17	2	16	..	1	2

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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
	4/6	Total of Namsai Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	70	6	1	..
1	4/6/1	Mohong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/6/3	Mohong Deori	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/6/4	Adi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/6/5	Ningru (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/6/6	Kumari (Kachari)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/6/7	Kumari (Khamti)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/6/8	Singi Beel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/6/9	Khowti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/6/10	Silatu—Miri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/6/11	Silatu—Khamti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/6/12	Nonkhong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/6/13	Lekong—Khamti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/6/14	Mohadevpur—III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/6/15	Mohadevpur—II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/6/16	Mohadevpur—I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/6/17	Tinali—Miri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/6/18	Sangapather	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/6/20	Dumsi village	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/6/21	Kapotani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/6/22	Sitapani Moran (Eraloni)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	4/6/24	Sitapani—Miri	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
22	4/6/25	Sitapani—Moran	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
23	4/6/26	Dirak Miri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/6/27	Phenong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/6/28	Rangali—Beel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/6/29	Lekong Gohain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/6/30	Mengkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/6/31	Ekorani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/6/32	Padumani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/6/33	Mohaioni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/6/34	Dharampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/6/35	Krishnapur	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
33	4/6/36	Namsai (HQ)	..	..	..	..	49	..	1	..
34	4/6/38	Jenglai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/6/39	Kungyow	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
36	4/6/40	Nangtow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/6/41	Winko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/6/43	Pangen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/6/44	Nampong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/6/45	Kissu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/6/46	Nigrn-Piyong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/6/47	Enthen	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
43	4/6/48	Enden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4/6/49	Pathargaon	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
45	4/6/50	Manmo	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
46	4/6/51	Nanam shyam-Monhophai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	4/6/52	Manfaisang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	4/6/53	Sengsap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4/6/54	Nanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	4/6/55	Lathoa	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
51	4/6/56	Samoguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	4/6/57	Dhonekona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	4/6/58	Jaypur (New)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	4/6/59	Jaypur (Old)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	4/6/60	Bhangamura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	4/6/61	Jengthu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	4/6/62	Jonapathar III Melengkhang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	4/6/63	Sulungto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	4/6/64	Jonapathar I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	4/6/65	Jonapathar II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade and 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
1	..	2	..	..	..	1,166	171	4,338	4,788
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	253	272
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	113	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	62	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	132	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	316	219
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	239	200
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	55	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	112	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	88	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	67	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	116	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	30	64
1	..	2	..	..	..	950	162	748	1,054
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	69	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	57	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	70	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	58	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	106	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	39	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	108	163
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	34	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	Occupied residential houses	No. of household	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4/9	Total of Wakro Circle Rural ..	N.A.	207	298	1,640	842	798
1	4/9/71	Wakro village	N.A.	4	4	22	9	13
2	4/9/2	Gundri	N.A.	7	11	70	35	35
3	4/9/3	Kajang	N.A.	8	12	78	38	40
4	4/9/4	Chirung	N.A.	8	11	56	27	29
5	4/9/5	Pukhuri	N.A.	9	16	92	51	41
6	4/9/6	Mawai	N.A.	19	26	155	82	73
7	4/9/9	Twam	N.A.	9	9	61	34	27
8	4/9/10	Blonglat	N.A.	6	7	55	25	30
9	4/9/11	Sina	N.A.	2	3	16	9	7
10	4/9/12	Chikrung	N.A.	6	10	77	36	41
11	4/9/13	Luma	N.A.	4	4	25	11	14
12	4/9/15	Glaw	N.A.	11	13	84	40	44
13	4/9/16	Tihum	N.A.	4	8	47	24	23
14	4/9/17	Kalai	N.A.	10	15	87	46	41
15	4/9/19	Karhe	N.A.	12	15	88	40	48
16	4/9/20	Prasi	N.A.	1	1	3	2	1
17	4/9/22	Manthi	N.A.	18	21	107	54	53
18	4/9/23	Tawai	N.A.	5	10	36	17	19
19	4/9/24	Tangum	N.A.	5	11	48	23	25
20	4/9/25	Bay	N.A.	2	2	14	7	7
21	4/9/26	Tinok	N.A.	6	11	57	24	33
22	4/9/27	Tissa	N.A.	4	5	35	14	21
23	4/9/28	Gango	N.A.	4	6	30	17	13
24	4/9/29	Lakao	N.A.	3	5	28	16	12
25	4/9/31	Turong	N.A.	3	4	29	11	18
26	4/9/34	Wakro (HQ)	N.A.	27	42	151	105	46
27	4/9/35	Kamja	N.A.	10	16	89	45	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	Malles	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	744	760	64	16	523	455	438	454	..	..
..	..	9	13	1	1	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	35	35	5	..	13	19	13	19	..	..
..	..	38	40	2	..	21	25	21	25	..	..
..	..	27	29	..	..	15	14	15	14	..	..
..	..	51	41	..	..	23	24	23	24	..	..
..	..	82	73	1	..	43	43	43	43	..	..
..	..	34	27	..	..	16	14	16	14	..	..
..	..	24	30	1	..	15	17	14	17	..	..
..	..	9	7	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	36	41	..	..	19	15	19	15	..	..
..	..	11	14	..	..	8	9	8	9	..	..
..	..	40	44	1	..	25	27	25	27	..	..
..	..	23	23	3	..	15	14	14	14	..	..
..	..	46	41	..	..	30	27	30	27	..	..
..	..	40	48	3	..	23	28	21	28	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	54	53	1	..	33	34	33	34	..	..
..	..	17	19	1	..	14	13	14	13	..	..
..	..	23	25	..	..	18	21	18	21	..	..
..	..	7	7	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..
..	..	24	33	..	..	18	17	18	17	..	..
..	..	14	21	1	..	10	11	10	11	..	..
..	..	17	13	..	..	13	11	13	11	..	..
..	..	16	12	..	..	11	9	11	9	..	..
..	..	11	18	3	1	10	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	9	8	40	14	80	3	..	2	..	..
..	..	45	44	1	..	36	36	36	36	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, 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
	4/9	Total of Wakro Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/9/1	Wakro village	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/9/2	Gundri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/9/3	Kajang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/9/4	Chirung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/9/5	Pukhuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/9/6	Mawai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/9/9	Twam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/9/10	Blonglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/9/11	Sina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/9/12	Chikrung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/9/13	Luma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/9/15	Glaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/9/16	Tihum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/9/17	Kalai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/9/19	Karhe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/9/20	Prasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/9/22	Manthi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/9/23	Tawai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/9/24	Tangum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/9/25	Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/9/26	Tinok	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/9/27	Tissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/9/28	Gango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/9/29	Lakao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/9/31	Turong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/9/34	Wakro (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/9/35	Kamja	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		VII Trade and 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	319	343
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	21	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1	25	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8

(Continued.)

Serial 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
		HAYULIANG SUB DIVISION	Total	N.A.	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	5,853
			Rural	N.A.	1,552	2,574	13,573	7,720	5,853
			Urban	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
	4/12	Total of Hawai Circle	Rural	N.A.	281	442	2,750	1,466	1,284
1	4/12/1	Yelliang		N.A.	2	4	32	13	19
2	4/12/2	Thela		N.A.	1	1	21	11	10
3	4/12/3	Topang		N.A.	5	8	63	37	26
4	4/12/4	Lontoo		N.A.	7	10	74	31	43
5	4/12/5	Narriyhal		N.A.	7	8	68	36	32
6	4/12/6	Kandai		N.A.	8	12	93	45	48
7	4/12/7	Ruti		N.A.	7	9	68	36	32
8	4/12/8	Kritong		N.A.	4	5	46	18	28
9	4/12/9	Thambluglat		N.A.	10	19	122	59	63
10	4/12/10	Kallai		N.A.	9	15	88	39	49
11	4/12/11	Chowohgong		N.A.	1	2	10	5	5
12	4/42/12	Mangkhung		N.A.	4	8	33	15	18
13	4/12/13	Chedune		N.A.	5	9	45	22	23
14	4/12/14	Mochong		N.A.	2	2	21	9	12
15	4/12/15	Sung		N.A.	4	6	38	17	21
16	4/12/17	Tapat		N.A.	1	2	16	9	7
17	4/12/18	Bhow		N.A.	6	8	55	29	26
18	4/12/19	Matkong		N.A.	6	8	25	18	7
19	4/12/21	Hunung		N.A.	3	5	26	14	12
20	4/12/22	Dutty		N.A.	1	1	10	6	4
21	4/12/23	Shirong		N.A.	3	3	19	11	8
22	4/12/24	Sanglang		N.A.	5	6	38	25	13
23	4/12/25	Khiyong		N.A.	4	4	25	9	16
24	4/12/26	Krosam		N.A.	3	6	73	65	8
25	4/12/27	Rungsam		NA..	1	1	8	5	3
26	4/12/28	Lapkrong		N.A.	3	4	17	8	9
27	4/12/29	Kamblat		N.A.	2	7	35	17	18
28	4/12/30	Kulsang		N.A.	1	1	3	2	1
29	4/12/31	Walap		N.A.	2	4	20	7	13
30	4/12/32	Flang		N.A.	2	3	14	8	6
31	4/12/33	Farmo		N.A.	2	4	20	12	8
32	4/12/34	Halaikrong		N.A.	7	10	57	29	28
33	4/12/35	TulangKunung		N.A.	7	5	24	12	12
34	4/12/36	Surmung		N.A.	2	3	18	12	6
35	4/12/37	Ngi		N.A.	6	8	86	36	50
36	4/12/38	Kagong		N.A.	3	4	22	10	12
37	4/12/39	Nukung		N.A.	4	5	33	16	17
38	4/12/40	Mla		N.A.	4	7	38	17	21
39	4/12/41	Changunga		N.A.	6	13	77	34	43
40	4/12/42	Wala		N.A.	9	12	138	57	81
41	4/12/43	Watong		N.A.	12	21	157	76	81
42	4/12/44	Kamdi		N.A.	2	7	49	20	29
43	4/12/45	Sargong		N.A.	3	3	18	9	9
44	4/12/46	Marwoh		NA.	6	10	68	34	34
45	4/12/47	Longliang		N.A.	7	13	74	41	33
46	4/12/48	Chounoyo		N.A.	7	10	66	27	39
47	4/12/49	Perhoh		N.A.	3	3	20	8	12
48	4/12/50	Blong		N.A.	7	20	119	90	29
49	4/12/51	Mitikunung		N.A.	3	5	24	15	9
50	4/12/52	Wahai		N.A.	8	14	67	33	34
51	4/12/53	Min		N.A.	4	8	24	14	10
62	4/12/54	Lapkunung		N.A.	2	4	20	11	9
53	4/12/55	Charnai		N.A.	9	15	80	48	32
54	4/12/56	Quibom		N.A.	3	6	37	16	21
55	4/12/57	Hawai (RQ)		N.A.	34	48	191	157	34
56	4/12/58	Samdul		N.A.	2	3	17	6	11

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
..	..	5,405	5,588	962	65	5,637	2,736	3,317	2,714	21	4
..	..	5,405	5,588	962	65	5,637	2,736	3,317	2,714	21	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,189	1,257	131	11	1,013	733	727	732	1	..
..	..	13	19	..	..	9	15	9	15	..	..
..	..	11	10	..	..	7	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	37	26	..	..	22	18	22	18	..	..
..	..	31	43	..	..	20	34	20	34	..	..
..	..	36	32	..	..	30	27	30	27	..	..
..	..	45	48	..	..	34	33	34	33	..	..
..	..	36	32	..	..	24	28	24	28	..	..
..	..	18	28	..	..	14	18	14	18	..	..
..	..	49	62	9	1	37	17	27	17	..	..
..	..	39	49	..	..	18	22	17	22	..	..
..	..	5	5	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	10	18	..	..	11	3	4	3	1	..
..	..	22	23	..	..	14	3	14	3	..	..
..	..	9	12	..	..	6	5	6	5	..	..
..	..	17	21	..	..	12	11	12	11	..	..
..	..	9	7	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	29	26	..	..	12	13	12	13	..	..
..	..	18	7	..	..	15	5	6	5	..	..
..	..	14	12	..	..	7	8	7	8	..	..
..	..	6	4	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..
..	..	11	8	..	..	7	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	25	13	..	..	14	8	14	8	..	..
..	..	9	16	..	..	7	8	7	8	..	..
..	..	10	8	36	..	60	2	5	2	..	..
..	..	5	3	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	8	9	..	..	6	9	6	9	..	..
..	..	17	18	..	..	16	12	16	12	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	7	13	..	..	5	9	5	9	..	..
..	..	8	6	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	12	8	..	..	10	5	10	5	..	..
..	..	29	28	..	..	20	19	20	19	..	..
..	..	12	12	1	–	7	2	7	2	..	..
..	..	12	6	..	..	11	5	11	5	..	..
..	..	36	50	..	..	24	31	24	31	..	..
..	..	10	12	..	..	8	7	8	7	..	..
..	..	16	17	..	..	9	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	17	21	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	..
..	..	34	43	7	..	22	28	22	28	..	..
..	..	57	81	..	..	28	38	28	38	..	..
..	..	76	81	..	..	42	46	41	46	..	..
..	..	20	29	..	..	12	12	12	12	..	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	7	3	7	3	..	..
..	..	34	34	..	..	22	26	22	26	..	..
..	..	41	33		..	25	21	25	21	..	..
..	..	27	39	..	..	13	19	13	19	..	..
..	..	8	12	..	..	14	6	4	16	..	..
..	..	27	29	2	..	83	19	19	19	..	..
..	..	15	9	..	..	8	5	8	5	..	..
..	..	33	34	..	..	20	24	20	24	..	..
..	..	14	10	..	..	14	9	14	9	..	–
..	..	11	9	..	..	9	8	9	8	..	..
..	..	48	32	..	..	28	19	28	19	..	..
..	..	16	21	..	..	10	18	10	18	..	..
..	..	13	8	76	10	139	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	11	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III Livestock, Forestry, Fishings, Hunting and Plantation, 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(a)	2(b)			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	..	.. Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
				Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4/12	Total of Hawai Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	4/12/1	Yelliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/12/2	Thela	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/12/3	Topang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/12/4	Lontool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/12/5	Narriyhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/12/6	Kandai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/12/7	Ruti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/12/8	Kritong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/12/9	Thambluglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/12/10	Kallai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/12/11	Chowohgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/12/12	Mangkhung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/12/13	Chendune	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/12/14	Mochong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/12/15	Sung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/12/17	Tapat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/12/18	Bhow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/12/20	Matkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/12/21	Hunung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/12/22	Dutty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/12/23	Shirong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/12/24	Sanglang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/12/25	Khiyong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/12/26	Krosam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/12/27	Rungsam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/12/28	Lapkrong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/12/29	Kamblat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/12/30	Kuisang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/12/31	Walap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/12/32	Flang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/12/33	Farmo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/12/34	Halaikrong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	4/12/35	Tulang Kunung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/12/36	Surnung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/12/37	Ngi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/12/38	Kogong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/12/39	Nukung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/12/40	Mla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/12/41	Changuna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/12/42	Wala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/12/43	Watong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/12/44	Kamdi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	4/12/45	Sargong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4/12/46	Marwoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	4/12/47	Lonling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	4/12/48	Chunoyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	4/12/49	Perhoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	4/12/50	Blong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4/12/51	Mitlkunung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	4/12/52	Wahal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	4/12/53	Min	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	4/12/54	Lapkunung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	4/12/55	Charnai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	4/12/56	Quibom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	4/12/57	Hawai (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	4/12/58	Samdul	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communication		IX Other service		X Non workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
4	..	..	..	..	..	2291	18	2,083	3,117
4	..	..	..	..	..	2291	18	2,083	3,117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	284	1	453	551
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	22	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	7	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	138	1	18	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6

(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
	4/13	Total of Walong Circle Rural	N.A.	93	148	806	552	254
	4/13/1	Walong village	N.A.	7	7	52	21	31
2	4/13/2	Tinai	N.A.	3	3	34	19	15
3	4/13/3	Dong	N.A.	4	4	19	9	10
4	4/13/4	Sapkung	N.A.	1	1	7	3	4
5	4/13/5	Chitol	N.A.	1	1	7	3	4
6	4/13/6	Warti	N.A.	2	2	50	25	25
7	4/13/7	Sarti	N.A.	7	15	73	36	37
8	4/13/8	Salong	N.A.	3	3	24	8	16
9	4/13/9	Halla	N.A.	7	18	124	102	22
10	4/13/10	Krill	N.A.	2	5	26	13	13
11	4/13/11	Kalin	N.A.	2	2	26	14	12
12	4/13/13	Khantipani	N.A.	1	2	5	3	2
13	4/13/14	Gong	N.A.	3	4	26	11	15
14	4/3/15	Charal	N.A.	1	2	3	3	..
15	4/13/16	Khrawti	N.A.	2	2	10	7	3
16	4/13/17	Gai	N.A.	1	2	6	3	3
17	4/13/18	Walong (H.Q.)	N.A.	46	75	314	272	42

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
..	..	208	222	219	8	449	110	114	109	..	..
..	..	21	31	1	..	12	9	12	9	..	..
..	..	19	15	2	..	9	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	9	10	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	3	4	2	..	2	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	3	4	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	25	25	..	..	13	14	12	14	..	..
..	..	36	37	..	..	19	22	19	22	..	..
..	..	8	16	..	..	6	8	6	8	..	..
..	..	21	22	50	..	96	14	15	14	..	..
..	..	13	13	..	..	11	8	11	8	..	..
..	..	14	12	..	..	7	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	11	15	..	..	6	9	6	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	3	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	12	10	163	8	248	1	..	..	..	..

(Continued.)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry	
			Males	Females	Malef	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2
	4/13	Total of Walong Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/13/1	Walong village	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/13/2	Tinai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/13/3	Dong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/13/4	Sapkung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/13/5	Chitol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/13/6	Warti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/13/7	Sarti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/13/8	Salong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/13/9	Halla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/13/10	Krill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/13/11	Kalin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/13/13	Khantipani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/13/14	Gong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/13/15	Charal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/13/16	Khrawti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/13/17	Gai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/13/18	Walong (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		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
..	..	..	..	..	..	335	1	103	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	248	1	24	41

(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
	4/14	Total of Kibithoo Circle Rural	N.A.	76	92	426	347	79
1	4/14/1	Kahao	N.A.	13	17	95	77	18
2	4/14/2	Meshai	N.A.	6	6	35	17	18
3	4/14/4	Changforung	N A.	3	3	9	9	..
4	4/14/5	Yakung	N.A.	7	7	39	16	23
5	4/14/6	Kibithoo (H.Q.)	N.A.	32	40	191	171	20
6	4/14/7	Sachong	N.A.	3	5	22	22	..
7	4/14/8	Hotspring	N.A.	12	14	35	35	..

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
..	..	46	23	151	6	331	41	40	36	19	4
..	..	..	..	30	..	70	10	15	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	12	11	11	11	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	15	..	3	14	15	14	15	..	..
..	..	24	8	82	3	169	5	..	..	19	4
..	..	2	..	4	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	29	..	35	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued.)

Serial 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			
								(a) Household indutry		Other (b) than household industry	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	4/14	Total of Kibithoo Circle	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/14/1	Kahao		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/14/2	Meshai		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/14/4	Changforung		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/14/5	Yakung		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/14/6	Kibithoo (H.Q.) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/14/7	Sachong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/14/8	Hotspring		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		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
..	..	..	—	—	—	272	1	16	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	7	8
..	..	..	—	..	—	1	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	—	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	—	150	1	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..

(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
	4/11	Total of Chaglongam Circle Rural	N A	318	551	2,353	1,271	1,082
1	4/11/1	Chingkon	N.A.	3	5	36	18	18
2	4/11/2	Tarapu	N.A.	6	7	34	16	18
3	4/11/3	Tidem	N.A.	3	3	15	6	9
4	4/11/4	Habaka	N.A.	4	4	29	13	16
5	4/11/5	Matengliang	N.A.	16	21	77	38	39
6	4/11/6	Bomna	N.A.	9	10	45	25	20
7	4/11/7	Metumna	N.A.	13	16	79	40	39
8	4/11/8	Mailiang	N.A.	9	14	60	28	32
9	4/11/9	Chipru	N.A.	3	3	12	8	4
10	4/11/10	Khalega Metaliang	N.A.	4	11	40	18	22
11	4/11/11	Khalega	N.A.	4	7	34	20	14
12	4/11/12	Chaglongam village	N.A.	15	41	134	62	72
13	4/11/13	Tarampa	N.A.	4	8	24	12	12
14	4/11/14	Sailumna	N.A.	1	4	13	5	8
15	4/11/15	Taflagam	N.A.	16	40	149	72	77
16	4/11/16	Talempa	N.A.	8	8	33	24	9
17	4/11/17	Aphumna	N.A.	5	10	59	25	34
18	4/11/18	Chakka	N.A.	5	9	44	25	19
19	4/11/19	Tarampong	N.A.	1	2	9	6	3
20	4/11/20	Goningko	N.A.	4	4	21	10	11
21	4/11/21	Karawa	N.A.	1	2	6	2	4
22	4/11/22	Chipailiang	N.A.	6	10	51	27	24
23	4/11/23	Karamna	N.A.	21	41	155	80	75
24	4/11/24	Khoinkon	N.A.	7	10	44	22	22
25	4/11/25	Tayamna	N.A.	9	12	58	31	27
26	4/11/26	Duagam	N.A.	14	24	136	62	74
27	4/11/27	Payarop	N.A.	6	10	50	26	24
28	4/11/28	Pailiang	N.A.	5	8	49	25	24
29	4/11/29	Tabratlang	N.A.	5	5	32	17	15
30	4/11/30	Payagam	N.A.	5	7	35	17	18
31	4/11/31	Gomin	N.A.	8	16	84	46	38
32	4/11/32	Raikon	N.A.	7	7	38	14	24
33	4/11/33	Buagam	N.A.	5	11	37	20	17
34	4/11/34	Hauka	N.A.	3	4	25	13	12
35	4/11/35	Tarabliang	N.A.	3	5	24	14	10
36	4/11/36	Baumna	N.A.	6	8	36	18	18
37	4/11/37	Chuhagon	N.A.	9	12	56	23	33
38	4/11/38	Chaglongam (H Q)	N.A.	38	86	264	244	20
39	4/11/39	Adumna	N.A.	5	8	39	19	20
40	4/11/40	Hamangliang	N.A.	3	5	26	13	13
41	4/11/41	Hamangkong	N.A.	5	11	52	20	32
42	4/11/42	Tolai	N.A.	2	3	32	13	19
43	4/11/43	Tesipumna	N.A.	8	13	61	27	34
44	4/11/47	Chinliang	N.A.	1	1	3	1	2
45	4/11/48	Chipra	N.A.	3	5	13	6	7

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS: Total workers (I—IX)		WORKERS: I Cultivators		WORKERS: 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
..	..	1,020	1,066	121	2	899	662	636	662	..	..
..	..	18	18	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	16	18	..	..	12	9	12	9	..	..
..	..	6	9	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	..
..	..	13	16	..	..	10	6	10	6	..	..
..	..	29	39	4	..	28	26	18	26	..	..
..	..	25	20	..	..	13	14	13	14	..	..
..	..	35	39	2	..	23	21	16	21	..	..
..	..	27	32	..	..	19	20	18	20	..	..
..	..	4	4	2	..	7	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	18	22	..	..	9	15	9	15	..	..
..	..	20	14	..	..	13	11	13	11	..	.
..	..	62	72	1	..	37	47	36	47	.	..
..	..	12	12	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	5	8	..	..	1	4	1	4	..	..
..	..	72	77	..	..	44	50	44	50	..	..
..	..	17	9	7	..	15	2	7	2	..	..
..	..	25	34	..	..	15	16	15	16	..	..
..	..	25	19	1	..	12	12	12	12	..	..
..	..	6	3	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	10	11	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..
..	..	2	4	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	27	24	..	..	14	16	14	16	..	..
..	..	80	75	..	..	46	48	45	48	..	..
..	..	22	22	..	..	16	17	16	17	..	..
..	..	31	27	..	..	22	16	22	16	..	..
..	..	62	74	..	..	45	46	45	46	..	..
..	..	26	24	..	..	15	17	15	17	..	..
..	..	25	24	..	..	15	13	15	13	..	..
..	..	17	15	..	..	12	8	12	8	..	..
..	..	17	18	..	..	17	15	17	15	..	..
..	..	46	38	..	..	33	27	33	27	..	..
..	..	14	24	..	..	8	14	8	14	..	..
..	..	20	17	..	..	15	14	15	14	..	..
..	..	13	12	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	14	10	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..
..	..	13	13	..	..	15	11	15	11	..	..
..	..	23	33	..	..	16	16	16	16	..	..
..	..	20	4	103	2	232	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	19	20	..	..	13	15	13	15	..	..
..	..	13	13	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	..
..	..	20	32	..	..	17	18	17	18	..	..
..	..	13	19	..	..	11	11	11	11	..	..
..	..	27	34	..	..	22	22	22	22	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..
..	..	5	7	1	..	3	4	2	4	..	..

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, orchard and 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
	4/11	Total of Chaglongam Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/11/1	Chingkon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/11/2	Tarapu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/11/3	Tidem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/11/4	Habak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/11/5	Metengliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/11/6	Bomna	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
7	4/11/7	Metumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/11/8	Malliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/11/9	Chipru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/11/10	Khalega Metaliang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/11/11	Khalega	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/11/12	Chaglongam village ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/11/13	Tarampa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/11/14	Sallumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/11/15	Taflagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/11/16	Talempa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/11/17	Aphumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/11/18	Chakka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/11/19	Tarampong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/11/20	Goningko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/11/21	Karawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/11/22	Chipailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/11/23	Karamna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/11/24	Khoinkon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/11/25	Tayamna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/11/26	Duagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/11/27	Payarop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/11/28	Pailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/11/29	Tabratiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/11/30	Payagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/11/31	Gomin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
32	4/11/32	Raikon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33	4/11/33	Buagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/11/34	Huaka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/11/35	Tarabliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/11/36	Baumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/11/37	Chubagon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/11/38	Chaglongam (HQ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/11/39	Adumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/11/40	Hamangliang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/11/41	Hamangkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/11/42	Tolai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	4/11/43	Tasipumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4/11/47	Chinliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	4/11/48	Chipra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other service		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
4	..	..	..	..	..	259	..	372	420
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	12
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..		..	..	..	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	230	..	12	20
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3

(Continued)

M/P(D)10DCO Shillong—11

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
	4/10	**Total of Hayuliang Circle Rural**	N.A.	784	1,341	7,238	4,084	3,154
1	4/10/1	Kinbom	N.A.	3	3	29	15	14
2	4/10/2	Reygum	N.A.	3	3	31	17	14
3	4/10/3	Lamaliang	N.A.	8	8	64	28	36
4	4/10/4	Zapaliang	N.A.	5	7	60	27	33
5	4/10/5	Tadug-lat	N.A.	1	1	16	10	6
6	4/10/6	Kumbo	N.A.	6	6	49	26	23
7	4/10/7	Huilam	N.A.	4	5	57	26	31
8	4/10/8	Tawaikong	N.A.	3	5	32	15	17
9	4/10/9	Mahikong	N.A.	9	9	84	44	40
10	4/10/10	Paka	N.A.	1	1	8	6	2
11	4/10/11	Mahuigam	N.A.	2	2	12	4	8
12	4/10/12	Changaliang	N.A.	6	6	51	25	26
13	4/10/13	Tomtong	N.A.	3	3	15	8	7
14	4/10/14	Nethong	N.A.	5	5	41	21	20
15	4/10/15	Mele	N.A.	3	3	20	10	10
16	4/10/16	Thowlong	N.A.	5	5	23	12	11
17	4/10/17	Kundung	N.A.	3	3	36	20	16
18	4/10/18	Khuliang	N.A.	7	7	87	47	40
19	4/10/19	Krusam	N.A.	5	10	64	32	32
20	4/10/20	Chikrongliang	N.A.	4	9	47	26	21
21	4/10/21	Chiliang	N.A.	4	6	41	20	21
22	4/10/22	Kumbo	N.A.	6	8	59	29	30
23	4/10/23	Towong	N.A.	5	5	35	17	18
24	4/10/24	Krempa	N.A.	7	12	64	31	33
25	4/10/25	Ekailiang	N.A.	5	10	40	18	22
26	4/10/26	Hul	N.A.	1	2	12	7	5
27	4/10/27	Zong	N.A.	2	4	33	14	19
28	4/10/28	Longmai	N.A.	1	1	9	5	4
29	4/10/29	Chotong	N.A.	5	12	56	30	26
30	4/10/30	Kambing	N..A	2	4	21	10	11
31	4/10/31	Gatong	N.A.	4	9	36	16	20
32	4/10/32	Manhal	N.A.	5	12	68	37	31
33	4/10/33	Griliang	N.A.	2	3	18	9	9
34	4/10/34	Katong	N.A.	2	2	22	11	11
35	4/10/35	Phanglonglat	N.A.	10	12	110	63	47
36	4/10/36	Dung (Thung)	N.A.	5	5	36	18	18
37	4/10/37	Khamblenglat	N.A.	17	25	144	73	71
38	4/10/38	Kanji	N.A.	3	4	24	11	13
39	4/10/39	Chambab	N.A.	7	9	64	27	37
40	4/10/40	Khalamokh	N.A.	4	5	36	20	16
41	4/10/41	Loiliang	N.A.	8	13	96	46	50
42	4/10/42	Sangung	N.A.	7	14	74	36	38
43	4/10/43	Kanaliang	N.A.	1	1	4	2	2
44	4/10/44	Daknong	N.A.	1	4	4	4	..
45	4/10/45	Mangung	N.A.	7	14	98	47	51
46	4/10/46	Siet	N.A.	3	5	29	19	10
47	4/10/47	Khetong	N.A.	3	4	29	15	14
48	4/10/48	Petong	N.A.	2	3	20	11	9
49	4/10/49	Hamatong	N.A.	3	11	55	35	20
50	4/10/50	Hayam	N.A.	4	13	54	29	25
51	4/10/51	Rendum	N.A.	6	13	48	22	26
52	4/10/52	Tila	N.A.	3	7	29	12	17
53	4/10/53	Manjuliang	N.A.	17	31	137	75	62
54	4/10/54	Kuibang	N.A.	4	28	471	467	4
55	4/10/55	Hutung	N.A.	8	14	64	31	33
56	4/10/56	Manjuglat	N.A.	2	7	36	22	14
57	4/10/57	Towa	N.A.	4	8	33	19	14
58	4/10/58	Griliang	N.A.	2	4	18	9	9
59	4/10/59	Pongung	N.A.	9	17	94	42	52
60	4/10/60	Dalang	N.A.	3	8	30	15	15
61	4/10/61	Howliang	N.A.	4	4	18	8	10
62	4/10/62	Holongong	N.A.	7	12	58	24	34

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
..	..	2,942	3,020	340	38	2,945	1,190	1,800	1,175	1	..
..	..	15	14	..	..	12	11	12	11	..	..
..	..	17	14	..	..	11	9	11	9	..	..
..	..	28	36	..	..	17	23	17	23	..	..
..	..	27	33	..	..	19	22	19	22	..	..
..	..	10	6	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	26	23	..	..	18	18	18	18	..	..
..	..	26	31	..	..	18	21	18	21	..	..
..	..	15	17	..	..	6	9	6	9	..	..
..	..	44	40	..	..	30	28	30	28	..	..
..	..	6	2		..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	4	8	..	..	1	6	1	6	..	..
..	..	25	26	..	..	11	20	11	20	..	..
..	..	8	7	..	..	6	5	6	5	..	..
..	..	21	20	..	..	16	17	16	17	..	..
..	..	10	10	..	..	6	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	12	11	..	..	10	4	10	4	..	..
..	..	20	16	..	..	15	14	15	14	..	..
..	..	47	40	..	..	35	33	35	33	..	..
..	..	32	32	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
..	..	26	21	..	..	16	3	16	3	..	..
..	..	20	21	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	29	30	..	..	15	1	15	1	..	..
..	..	17	18	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	31	33	..	..	22	..	22	..	..	..
..	..	18	22	..	..	11	2	11	2	..	..
..	..	7	5	..	..	5	2	5	2	..	..
..	..	14	19	..	..	8	2	8	2	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	30	26	..	..	26	..	26	..	..	..
..	..	10	11	..	..	6	3	6	3	..	..
..	..	16	20	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	37	31	..	..	15	6	15	6	..	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	6	1	6	1	..	..
..	..	11	11	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	63	47	..	..	37	5	37	5	..	..
..	..	18	18	..	..	13	6	13	6	..	..
..	..	73	71	..	..	55	10	55	10	..	..
..	..	11	13	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..
..	..	27	37	..	..	18	4	18	4	..	..
..	..	20	16	..	..	13	1	13	1	..	..
..	..	46	50	..	..	30	7	30	7	..	..
..	..	36	38	..	..	23	5	23	5	..	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	47	51	..	..	28	24	28	24	..	..
..	..	19	10	..	..	8	6	8	6	..	..
..	..	15	14	..	..	10	9	10	9	..	..
..	..	11	9	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	35	20	..	..	25	15	25	15	..	..
..	..	29	25	..	..	16	22	16	22	..	..
..	..	22	26	..	..	17	19	17	19	..	..
..	..	12	17	..	..	6	11	6	11	..	..
..	..	75	62	..	..	49	43	49	43	..	..
..	..	8	4	57	..	461	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	31	33	..	..	19	20	19	20	..	..
..	..	22	14	..	..	13	9	13	9	..	..
..	..	19	14	..	..	12	9	12	9	..	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..
..	..	42	52	..	..	29	35	28	35	..	..
..	..	15	15	..	..	9	4	9	4	..	..
..	..	8	10	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..
..	..	24	34	..	..	14	22	14	22	..	..

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, orchards and 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
	4/10	Total of Hayuliang Circle Rural	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	4/10/1	Kinbom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/10/2	Reygum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/10/3	Lamaliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/10/4	Zapaliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/10/5	Taduglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/10/6	Kumbo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/10/7	Huilam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/10/8	Tawaikong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/10/9	Mahikong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/10/10	Paka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/10/11	Mahuigam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/10/12	Changaliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/10/13	Tomtong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/10/14	Nethong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/10/15	Mele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/10/16	Thowlong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/10/17	Kundung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/10/18	Khuliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/10/19	Krusam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/10/20	Chikrongliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/10/21	Chillang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/10/22	Kumbo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/10/23	Towong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/10/24	Krempa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/10/25	Ekailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/10/26	Hul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/10/27	Zong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/10/28	Longmai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/10/29	Chotong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/10/30	Kambing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/10/31	Gatong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/10/32	Manhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	4/10/33	Grilliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/10/34	Katong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/10/35	Phanglonglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/10/36	Dung (Thung)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/10/37	Khamblenlat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/10/38	Kanji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/10/39	Chambab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/10/40	Khalamokh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/10/41	Loiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/10/42	Sangung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	4/10/43	Kanaliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4/10/44	Daknong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	4/10/45	Mangung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	4/10/46	Siet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	4/10/47	Khetong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	4/10/48	Petong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4/10/49	Hamatong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	4/10/50	Hayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	4/10/51	Rendum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	4/10/52	Tila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	4/10/53	Manjuliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	4/10/54	Kuibang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	4/10/55	Hutung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	4/10/56	Manjuglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	4/10/57	Towa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	4/10/58	Griliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	4/10/59	Pengung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	4/10/60	Dalang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	4/10/61	Howliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	4/10/62	Holongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,141	16	1,139	1,964
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	459	..	6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13

(Continued)

Serial 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
63	4/10/63	Gab	N.A.	10	21	98	47	51
64	4/10/64	Heprotong	N.A.	3	7	22	8	14
65	4/10/65	Longjang	N.A.	2	5	20	12	8
66	4/10/66	Swailiang	N.A.	6	11	62	33	29
67	4/10/67	Pira	N.A.	1	2	8	5	3
68	4/10/68	Prunung	N.A'	5	11	56	28	28
69	4/10/69	Plongri/Yatong	N.A.	7	13	36	20	16
70	4/10/70	Miket	N.A.	3	4	12	4	8
71	4/10/71	Ploting	N.A.	3	8	32	16	16
72	4/10/72	Yatong	N.A.	2	3	7	4	3
73	4/10/73	Mesitong	N.A.	4	6	35	12	23
74	4/10/74	Suplang	N.A.	11	20	100	51	49
75	4/10/75	Ratong	N.A.	5	7	34	16	18
76	4/10/76	Kaning	N.A.	1	6	28	12	16
77	4/10/77	Kasigam	N.A.	9	16	76	34	42
78	4/10/79	Tulla	N.A.	13	22	123	64	59
79	4/10/70	Kongra	N.A.	7	10	35	15	20
80	4/10/80	Telleng	N.A.	3	5	34	14	20
81	4/10/81	Blom	N.A.	3	14	51	20	31
82	4/10/82	Kalaikong	N.A.	4	7	32	14	18
83	4/10/83	Kapatuj	N.A.	1	2	8	3	5
84	4/10/84	Chiprogam	N.A.	2	2	8	4	4
85	4/10/85	Mepumna	N.A.	4	8	41	23	18
86	4/10/86	Talabom	N.A.	1	2	8	4	4
87	4/10/87	Kalatong	N.A.	2	3	14	7	7
88	4/10/88	Phillong	N.A.	4	4	19	6	13
89	4/10/89	Kasonglat	N.A.	12	19	97	45	52
90	4/10/90	Ritlang	N.A.	3	5	21	8	13
91	4/10/91	Beriliang	N.A.	9	14	66	30	36
92	4/10/92	Gomtong	N.A.	2	6	29	17	12
93	4/10/93	Braigkong	N.A.	7	10	39	21	18
94	4/10/94	Palang	N.A.	3	4	28	15	13
95	4/10/95	Challang	N.A.	5	8	38	22	16
96	4/10/96	Nilang	N.A.	9	11	90	44	46
97	4/10/97	Chirang	N.A.	5	13	62	37	25
98	4/10/98	Glothong	N.A.	4	7	47	21	26
99	4/10/99	Brangkong	N.A.	4	8	37	19	18
100	4/10/100	Roniglat	N.A.	1	1	9	6	3
101	4/10/101	Goiliong	N.A.	6	10	36	22	14
102	4/10/102	Braptong	N.A.	7	15	62	28	34
103	4/10/103	Tappang	N.A.	16	33	144	65	79
104	4/10/104	Langum	N.A.	8	13	66	35	31
105	4/10/105	Twailiang	N.A.	2	10	34	16	18
106	4/10/106	Dilang	N.A.	4	4	30	15	15
107	4/10/107	Prayumna	N.A.	5	5	37	20	17
108	4/10/108	Kamjuliang	N.A.	5	7	51	26	25
109	4/10/109	Domlat/Gemliang Camp	N.A.	10	18	78	48	30
110	4/10/110	Retilang	N.A.	8	13	47	18	29
111	4/10/111	Takromna	N.A.	8	9	61	31	30
112	4/10/112	Duiliang	N.A.	6	9	34	15	19
113	4/10/113	Akhugam	N.A.	5	6	26	11	15
114	4/10/114	Klamdi	N.A.	7	8	48	23	25
115	4/10/115	Champai	N.A.	3	3	24	12	12
116	4/10/116	Chameliang/Chameliang Gref	N.A.	19	19	174	144	30
117	4/10/177	Degum	N.A.	1	2	11	6	5
118	4/10/118	Hayugam	N.A.	2	5	23	9	14
119	4/10/119	Taboka	N.A.	3	6	22	8	14
120	4/10/120	Barfu	N.A.	8	10	46	20	26
121	4/10/121	Paluliang	N.A.	4	10	45	22	23
122	4/10/122	Chamemna	N.A.	4	4	19	10	9
123	4/10/123	Kabragam	N.A.	2	3	14	6	8
124	4/10/124	Toiliang	N.A.	3	3	33	17	16
125	4/10/125	Chikalte	N.A.	2	3	15	7	8
126	4/10/126	Khupa/Ampani Camp	N.A.	3	6	23	13	10
127	4/10/127	Taprailiang	N.A.	6	6	22	9	13
128	4/10/128	Patiliang	N.A.	2	3	19	7	12
129	4/10/129	Chunga	N.A.	2	5	20	8	12
130	4/10/130	Howailiang	N.A.	2	5	20	8	12
131	4/10/131	Tahogam	N.A.	5	9	50	23	27
132	4/10/132	Matelang	N.A.	6	13	59	29	30
133	4/10/133	Amliangl Nara Camp	N.A.	7	19	42	26	16
134	4/10/134	Chinang	N.A.	3	6	54	38	16
135	4/10/135	Chilliang	N.A.	6	6	23	11	12
136	4/10/136	Sagamma	N.A.	3	3	16	9	7
137	4/10/137	Takaljang	N.A.	7	7	64	23	41
138	4/10/138	Tayule/Paya Camp	N.A.	10	12	70	44	26
139	4/10/139	Malagam	N.A.	7	8	32	17	15
140	4/10/140	Toiliang (HQ)	N.A.	86	186	542	387	155
141	4/10/141	Middle Camp	N.A.	1	4	80	78	2
142	4/10/142	Swami Camp	N.A.	4	7	71	64	7
143	4/10/143	Toloiliang	N.A.	4	4	23	15	8
144	4/10/144	Manyugam	N.A.	1	2	13	5	8

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
..	..	47	51	..	..	25	33	25	33	..	..
..	..	8	14	..	..	7	10	7	10	..	..
..	..	12	8	..	..	6	5	6	5	..	..
..	..	33	29	..	..	20	15	20	15	..	..
..	..	5	3	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	28	28	..	..	22	17	22	17	..	..
..	..	13	13	4	..	13	8	7	8	..	..
..	..	4	8	..	..	4	6	4	6	..	..
..	..	16	16	..	..	10	11	10	11	..	..
..	..	4	3	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	12	23	..	..	11	14	11	14	..	..
..	..	51	49	..	..	31	34	31	34	..	..
..	..	16	18	..	..	10	7	10	7	..	..
..	..	12	16	..	..	5	11	5	11	..	..
..	..	34	42	..	..	20	26	20	26	..	..
..	..	64	59	..	..	38	34	38	34	..	..
..	..	14	20	2	..	9	6	8	6	..	..
..	..	14	20	..	..	9	2	9	2	..	..
..	..	20	31	..	..	14	6	14	6	..	..
..	..	14	18	..	..	5	6	5	6	..	..
..	..	3	5	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	4	4	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	23	18	..	..	16	3	16	5	..	..
..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	—	..
..	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	6	13	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..
..	..	45	52	..	..	22	13	22	13	..	..
..	..	8	13	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	30	36	..	..	17	12	17	12	..	..
..	..	17	12	..	..	9	2	9	2	..	..
..	..	21	18	..	..	18	6	8	6	..	—
..	..	15	13		..	10	9	10	9	..	—
..	..	22	16	..	..	16	1	16	1	..	..
..	..	40	46	1	..	26	5	22	5	..	..
..	..	29	25	3	..	23	2	14	2	—	—
..	..	21	26	..	..	17	..	15	..	..	—
..	..	19	18	..	..	10	2	10	2	..	..
..	..	6	3	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	—
..	..	16	13	5	1	16	1	8	1	..	..
..	..	28	34	..	..	26	4	26	4	..	..
..	..	65	79	..	..	47	10	47	10	..	..
..	..	35	31	..	..	25	4	25	4	..	..
..	..	16	18	..	..	12	8	12	8	..	..
..	..	15	15	..	..	9	1	9	1	..	..
..	..	20	17	..	..	8	4	8	4	..	..
..	..	26	25	..		17	7	17	7	..	..
..	..	40	30	8	..	33	3	24	3	..	..
..	..	18	29	..	..	12	3	12	3	..	..
..	.	31	30	.	.	18	9	18	9	..	..
..	..	15	19	..	..	10	5	10	5	..	..
..	..	11	15	..	..	6	3	6	3	..	..
..	..	23	25	..	..	13	14	13	14	..	..
..	..	12	12	..	..	8	6	8	6	..	..
..	..	30	15	31	..	133	12	4	6	1	..
..	..	6	5	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	.
..	..	9	14	..	..	7	4	7	4	..	..
..	..	8	14	..	..	7	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	20	26	..	..	10	2	10	2	..	..
..	..	22	23	..	..	12	9	12	9	..	..
..	..	10	9	..	..	6	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	6	8	..	..	3	6	3	6	..	..
..	..	11	16	..	..	14	4	8	4	..	..
..	..	7	8	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..
..	..	11	10	1	..	8	1	6	1	..	..
..	..	8	12	1	1	8	3	7	2	..	..
..	..	7	12	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	8	12	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..
..	..	8	12	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..
..	..	23	27	..	..	16	10	16	10	..	..
..	..	29	30	..	..	17	7	17	7	..	..
..	..	18	16	2	..	24	15	16	15	..	..
..	..	14	16	4	..	31	11	7	11	..	..
..	..	11	12	..	..	7	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	9	7	..	..	7	6	7	6	..	..
..	..	23	41	..	..	17	29	17	29	..	..
..	..	24	26	6	..	32	22	12	22	..	..
..	..	15	15	1	..	13	12	11	12	..	..
..	..	37	44	133	35	312	9	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	61	1	78	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	24	6	20	..	61	2	..	2	..	..
..	..	15	8	..	..	9	2	9	2	..	..
..	..	5	8	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..

(Continued)

Serial 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			
							(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
63	4/10/63	Gab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	4/10/64	Heprotong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	4/10/65	Longjang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	4/10/66	Swailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	4/10/67	Pira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	4/10/68	Prunung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	4/10/69	Plongri/Yatong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	4/10/70	Miket	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	4/10/71	Ploting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	4/10/72	Yatong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	4/10/73	Mesitong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	4/10/74	Suplang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	4/10/75	Ratong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	4/10/76	Kanning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	4/10/77	Kasigam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	4/10/78	Tulla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	4/10/79	Kongra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	4/10/80	Telleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	4/10/81	Biom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	4/10/82	Kalaikong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	4/10/83	Kapatui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	4/10/84	Chiprogam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	4/10/85	Mepumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	4/10/86	Talabom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	4/10/87	Kalatong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	4/10/88	Philleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	4/10/89	Kasonglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	4/10/90	Ritlang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	4/10/91	Beriliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	4/10/92	Gomtong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	4/10/93	Braigkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	4/10/94	Paleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	4/10/95	Challang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	4/10/96	Nilang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	4/10/97	Chirang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	4/10/98	Glothong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	4/10/99	Brangkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	4/10/100	Roniglat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	4/10/101	Goiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	4/10/102	Braptong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	4/10/103	Tappang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	4/10/104	Langum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	4/10/105	Twailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	4/10/106	Dilang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	4/10/107	Prayumna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	4/10/108	Kamjuliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	4/10/109	Domlat/Gemliang Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	4/10/110	Retilang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	4/10/111	Takromna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	4/10/112	Duiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	4/10/113	Akhugam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	4/10/114	Klamdi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	4/10/115	Champai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	4/10/116	Chameliang/ChamelianGres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	4/10/117	Degum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	4/10/118	Hayugam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	4/10/119	Taboka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	4/10/120	Barfu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	4/10/121	Paluliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	4/10/122	Chamemna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	4/10/123	Kabragam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	4/10/124	Toiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	4/10/125	Chikate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	4/10/126	Khupa/Amliang Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	4/10/127	Taprailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	4/10/128	Patiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	4/10/129	Chunga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	4/10/130	Howailiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	4/10/131	Tahogam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	4/10/132	Matelang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	4/10/133	Amliang/Nara Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	4/10/134	Chinang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	4/10/135	Chilliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	4/10/136	Sagamna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	4/10/137	Takaliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	4/10/138	Tayule/Paya Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	4/10/139	Malagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	4/10/140	Toiliang (HQ)	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
141	4/10/141	Middle Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	4/10/142	Swami Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	4/10/143	Toloiliang	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	4/10/144	Manyugam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI Construction		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and ~~Commerce~~ 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
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	18	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	14	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	15	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	128	6	11	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	12	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	308	8	75	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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
		DIBANG VALLEY ..	Total	N.A.	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800
		SUBDIVISION ..	Rural	N.A.	3,127	3,477	15,232	8,432	6,800
			Urban	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
	4/5	Total of Roing Circle	Rural	N.A.	1,191	1,315	5,743	3,170	2,573
1	4/5/1	Itiango		N.A.	13	13	52	29	23
2	4/5/2	Marinda		N.A.	9	9	42	30	12
3	4/5/3	Ekesia		N.A.	30	30	146	74	72
4	4/5/4	Rayang		N.A.	39	42	191	86	105
5	4/5/5	Kando		N.A.	24	24	122	72	50
6	4/5/6	Mayu		N.A.	12	12	66	36	30
7	4/5/7	Malek		N.A.	15	15	46	27	19
8	4/5/8	Bolung		N.A.	119	123	703	355	348
9	4/5/9	Jia		N.A.	120	123	558	281	277
10	4/5/10	Irongo		N.A.	8	11	50	21	29
11	4/5/11	Injuna		N.A.	17	17	91	44	47
12	4/5/12	Ichuli		N.A.	6	6	25	9	16
13	4/5/13	Ironda		N.A.	4	5	21	9	12
14	4/5/14	Nepali village		N.A.	11	12	44	22	22
15	4/5/15	Kongkong		N.A.	99	99	505	274	231
16	4/5/16	Roing (HQ)		N.A.	281	353	1,220	855	365
17	4/5/17	Eduk		N.A.	25	25	160	73	87
18	4/5/18	Santipur		N.A.	30	45	156	99	57
19	4/5/19	Korunu		N.A.	39	44	156	86	70
20	4/5/20	Ithili		N.A.	23	24	93	43	50
21	4/5/21	Simre		N.A.	10	14	43	26	17
22	4/5/22	Abango		N.A.	12	12	51	23	28
23	4/5/23	Parbuk		N.A.	111	120	598	309	289
24	4/5/24	Cheta-I		N.A.	42	42	160	65	95
25	4/5/25	Cheta-II		N.A.	12	12	50	27	23
26	4/5/26	Chidu		N.A.	24	24	85	49	36
27	4/5/27	Iphiango		N.A.	12	12	45	26	19
28	4/5/28	Simare		N.A.	11	13	39	22	17
29	4/5/29	Ithigu		N.A.	4	4	28	11	17
30	4/5/30	Elope		N.A.	18	18	134	61	73
31	4/5/31	Kunduli		N.A.	3	3	14	7	7
32	4/5/32	Idili		N.A.	8	9	49	19	30

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
..	..	5,732	6,123	1,926	256	5,723	3,853	3,175	3,775	218	41
..	..	5,732	6,123	1,926	256	5,723	3,853	3,175	3,775	218	41
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,862	2,037	858	195	1,909	1,113	863	1,060	184	26
..	..	29	23	3	..	15	14	15	14	..	..
..	..	11	12	2	..	26	4	6	4	1	..
..	..	74	72	..	..	43	36	35	26	8	10
..	..	82	105	9	1	51	50	42	48	5	2
..	..	72	50	..	..	33	30	33	30	..	..
..	..	36	30	2	..	17	22	12	22	..	..
..	..	12	19	1	..	25	13	10	13	1	..
..	..	259	302	81	20	178	152	111	146	25	3
..	..	241	267	40	5	156	137	123	136	17	1
..	..	20	29	10	2	10	17	9	17	-	-
..	..	44	47	3	7	21	29	21	29	-	-
..	..	9	16	2	1	6	8	6	8	..	..
..	..	9	12	5	1	3	4	3	4	-	-
..	..	..	..	5	..	12	7	12	7	-	-
..	..	168	186	49	7	157	102	76	94	71	7
..	..	59	42	396	96	608	13	1	5	9	-
..	..	66	81	17	3	39	42	22	40	5	2
..	..	1	1	45	9	78	15	1	1	8	-
..	..	64	59	31	11	45	35	30	34	5	..
..	-	40	50	6	3	26	27	21	27	1	..
..	..	15	17	8	..	15	11	10	11	5	..
..	..	23	28	1	..	17	15	17	15	-	..
..	..	265	278	83	19	152	135	115	134	20	1
..	..	55	89	19	6	38	48	22	48	1	..
..	..	27	23	2	..	17	17	16	17	-	-
..	..	43	36	16	2	32	22	18	22	1	-
..	..	26	19	3	..	15	14	13	14	-	-
-	-	22	17	2	..	15	13	15	13	-	-
-	-	11	17	1	..	6	10	6	10	-	-
..	-	53	73	9	..	40	53	29	53	1	..
..	..	7	7	1	-	3	4	3	4	-	-
..	..	19	30	6	2	10	14	10	14	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGE WISE

Serial 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			
									(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	3	24	25	26	27	28
	DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION			Total	..	..	..	..	202	3	..	..
				Rural	..	..	..	..	202	3	..	..
				Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4/5	Total of Roing Circle	Rural		..	..	..	..	200	2	..	..
1	4/5/1	Itiango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/5/2	Marinda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/5/3	Ekesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/5/4	Rayang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/5/5	Kando	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/5/6	Mayu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/5/7	Malek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/5/8	Bolung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/5/9	Jia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/5/10	Irongo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/5/11	Injuna		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/5/12	Ichuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/5/13	Ironda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/5/14	Nepali village	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/5/15	Kongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/5/16	Roing (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2	..	..
17	4/5/17	Eduk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/5/18	Santipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/5/19	Korunu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/5/20	Ithili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/5/21	Simre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/5/22	Abango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/5/23	Parbuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/5/24	Cheta-I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/5/25	Cheta-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/5/26	Chidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/5/27	Iphiango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/5/28	Simare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4-5-29	Ithigu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/5/30	Elope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/5/31	Kundali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/5/32	Idili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	34	2,709	2,947
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	34	2,709	2,947
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	662	25	1,261	1,460
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	14	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	.	4	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	35	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	177	196
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	125	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	117	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	398	6	247	352
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	34	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	69	14	21	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	41	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	17	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	157	154
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	27	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	17	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	..	..	..			..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	21	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16

(Continu

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
	4/4	Total of Hunli Circle Rural ..	N.A.	625	717	3,398	1,836	1,562
1	4/4/1	Ethora	N.A.	12	12	61	23	38
2	4/4/2	Esemra	N.A.	14	15	78	35	43
3	4/4/3	Amilin	N.A.	17	17	94	49	45
4	4/4/4	Kronli	N.A.	48	79	247	166	81
5	4/4/5	Mambro	N.A.	20	25	102	50	52
6	4/4/6	Aouli	N.A.	10	11	70	38	32
7	4/4/8	Apako	N.A.	11	12	45	29	16
8	4/4/9	Ataya	N.A.	3	3	18	8	10
9	4/4/10	Sisso	N.A.	1	1	6	4	2
10	4/4/11	Ichigu	N.A.	14	14	72	32	40
11	4/4/12	Asili	N.A.	2	2	16	8	8
12	4/4/13	Karo	N.A.	8	8	34	14	20
13	4/4/14	Endoli	N.A.	19	22	71	40	31
14	4/4/15	Embuli	N.A.	11	11	52	27	25
15	4/4/16	Atilin	N.A.	12	12	40	20	20
16	4/4/17	Idipo	N.A.	2	2	6	3	3
17	4/4/18	Aruju	N.A.	13	13	57	23	34
18	4/4/19	Ranli	N.A.	3	4	10	7	3
19	4/4/20	Ichindo	N.A.	8	9	35	21	14
20	4/4/21	Ekaya	N.A.	4	4	21	14	7
21	4/4/22	Enoya	N.A.	39	39	204	103	101
22	4/4/23	Kano	N.A.	17	17	70	34	36
23	4/4/24	Amuli	N.A.	5	5	14	7	7
24	4/4/25	Abhango	N.A.	2	2	12	5	7
25	4/4/26	Epanli	N.A.	6	6	50	28	22
26	4/4/27	Anoro	N.A.	2	2	6	3	3
27	4/4/28	Adodya	N.A.	3	3	20	9	11
28	4/4/29	Abranli	N.A.	8	8	41	20	21
29	4/4/30	Punli	N.A.	6	6	30	12	18
30	4/4/31	Arundo	N.A.	3	3	17	8	9
31	4/4/32	Asongo	N.A.	3	3	14	8	6
32	4/4/33	Aloni	N.A.	21	21	115	64	51
33	4/4/34	Akuli	N.A.	9	9	47	25	22
34	4/4/35	Eyanli	N.A.	15	15	85	37	48
35	4/4/36	Abrangga	N.A.	2	2	11	6	5
36	4/4/37	Yanli	N.A.	4	4	28	14	14
37	4/4/38	Rango	N.A.	7	7	53	27	26
38	4/4/39	Elope	N.A.	21	21	141	68	73
39	4/4/40	Apanli	N.A.	7	7	43	24	19
40	4/4/41	Hunli (HQ)	N.A.	35	57	316	237	79
41	4/4/42	Koni	N.A.	7	9	38	13	25
42	4/4/43	Marango	N.A.	3	3	18	6	12
43	4/4/44	Sita	N.A.	4	4	18	9	9
44	4/4/45	Mihunda	N.A.	35	35	168	85	83
45	4/4/46	Pika	N.A.	12	12	64	37	27
46	4/4/47	Gurango	N.A.	1	1	12	7	5
47	4/4/48	Arani	N.A.	3	3	13	7	6
48	4/4/48	Aruni	N.A.	3	3	14	9	5
49	4/4/50	Chanli	N.A.	32	56	147	107	40
50	4/4/51	Sula-ugu	N.A.	4	4	17	6	11
51	4/4/52	Denge	N.A.	7	7	38	21	17
52	4/4/53	Donli	N.A.	18	18	115	47	68
53	4/4/54	Taloni	N.A.	13	13	54	27	27
54	4/4/55	Haka	N.A.	1	1	8	5	3
55	4/4/56	Choumani	N.A.	2	2	6	4	2
56	4/4/57	Dopowa	N.A.	6	6	29	12	17
57	4/4/58	Metama	N.A.	3	3	20	7	13
58	4/4/59	Mithaka	N.A.	9	9	75	33	42
59	4/4/60	Arini	N.A.	2	2	5	2	3
60	4/4/61	Runli	N.A.	6	6	48	25	23
61	4/4/62	Koro	N.A	7	7	39	17	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
..	..	1,451	1,550	242	5	1,368	1,104	938	1,100	7	2
..	..	23	38	..	..	19	30	19	30	..	..
..	..	29	43	2	..	27	33	20	33	..	..
..	..	49	45	5	..	34	36	32	36	..	..
..	..	74	80	83	3	137	47	26	46	1	..
..	..	38	52	8	..	40	37	27	37	..	..
..	..	29	32	2	..	27	24	16	22	..	2
..	..	22	16	3	..	23	13	12	13	..	..
..	..	8	10	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
..	..	32	40	..	..	27	24	27	24	..	..
..	..	8	8	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..
..	..	14	20	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	..
..	..	38	31	1	..	25	21	23	21	..	..
..	..	27	25	..	..	16	20	16	20	..	..
..	..	15	19	3	..	13	12	9	12	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..
..	..	23	34	..	..	18	20	18	20	..	..
..	..	6	3	1	..	5	3	4	3	..	..
..	..	16	14	3	..	16	10	10	10	..	..
..	..	14	7	..	..	11	7	11	7	..	..
..	..	103	101	2	..	73	74	73	74	..	..
..	..	34	36	..	..	20	26	20	26	..	..
..	..	7	7	..	..	7	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	5	7	..	..	2	4	2	4	..	..
..	..	28	22	..	..	18	14	18	14	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	9	11	..	..	4	8	4	8	..	..
..	..	20	21	..	..	11	12	11	12	..	..
..	..	12	18	..	..	12	14	12	14	..	..
..	..	8	9	..	..	8	7	8	7	..	..
..	..	8	6	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..
..	..	64	51	..	..	49	41	49	41	..	..
..	..	25	22	..	..	16	17	15	17	..	..
..	..	37	48	..	..	25	37	25	37	..	..
..	..	6	5	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	..
..	..	14	14	..	..	11	10	11	10	..	..
..	..	27	26	..	..	16	20	16	20	..	..
..	..	68	73	1	..	41	47	38	47	..	..
..	..	24	19	..	..	11	14	11	14	..	..
..	..	75	78	90	1	206	54	38	54	3	..
..	..	13	25	..	..	10	19	10	19	..	..
..	..	6	12	..	..	4	8	4	8	..	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..
..	..	85	83	..	1	61	59	61	59	..	..
..	..	30	27	6	..	24	19	15	19	..	..
..	..	7	5	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..
..	..	7	6	..	..	6	5	6	5	..	..
..	..	9	5	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	30	31	29	..	92	18	12	17	3	..
..	..	6	11	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..
..	..	21	17	2	..	14	12	13	12	..	..
..	..	47	68	..	..	33	42	33	42	..	..
..	..	27	27	..	..	18	20	18	20	..	..
..	..	5	3	..	..	4	3	4	3	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..
..	..	12	17	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	..
..	..	7	13	..	..	4	10	4	10	..	..
..	..	33	42	..	..	25	35	25	35	..	
..	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	
..	..	25	23	1	..	16	18	16	18	..	
..	..	17	22	..	..	12	18	12	18	..	

Serial No.	Location cod	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			
							(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
	4/4	Total of Hunli Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	4/4/1	Ethora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/4/2	Esemra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/4/3	Amilin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/4/4	Kronli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/4/5	Mambro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/4/6	Aouli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/4/8	Apako	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/4/9	Ataya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/4/10	Sisso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/4/11	Ichigu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/4/12	Asili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/4/13	Karo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/4/14	Endoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/4/15	Embuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/4/16	Atilin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/4/17	Idipo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/4/18	Aruju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/4/19	Ranli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/4/20	Ichindo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/4/21	Ekaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/4/22	Enoya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/4/23	Kano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/4/24	Amuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/4/25	Abhango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/4/26	Epanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/4/27	Anoro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/4/28	Adodya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/4/29	Abranli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/4/30	Punli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/4/31	Arundo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/4/32	Asongo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/4/33	Aloni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	4/4/34	Akuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/4/35	Eyanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/4/46	Abrangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/4/37	Yanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	4/4/38	Rango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	4/4/39	Elope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4/4/40	Apanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	4/4/41	Hunli (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	4/4/42	Koni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	4/4/43	Marango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	4/4/44	Sita	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	4/4/45	Mihunda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	4/4/46	Pika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	4/4/47	Gurango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	4/4/48	Ayani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	4/4/49	Aruni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4/4/50	Chanli	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
50	4/4/51	Sulangu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	4/4/52	Denge	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
52	4/4/53	Donli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	4/4/54	Taloni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	4/4/55	Haka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	4/4/56	Choumani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	4/4/57	Dopowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	4/4/58	Metama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	4/4/59	Mithaka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	r/4/60	Arini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	4/4/61	Runli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	4/4/62	Koro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	422	1	468	458
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1	29	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	31	25
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	13	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	15	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4

(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
	4/3	Total of Etalin Circle Rural ..	N.A.	185	216	787	478	309
1	1/3/1	Angoiin	N.A.	12	16	49	33	16
2	4/3/2	Apronli	N.A.	4	4	16	6	10
3	4/3/3	Aloli	N.A.	5	6	22	14	8
4	4/3/4	Apunli	N.A.	9	11	39	22	17
5	4/3/5	Etalin (HQ)	N.A.	28	31	80	65	15
6	4/3/6	Emuli	N.A.	11	11	50	26	24
7	4/3/7	Chanli	N.A.	11	11	47	25	22
8	4/3/8	Aropo	N.A.	10	10	38	18	20
9	4/3/9	Okali	N.A.	1	5	15	13	2
10	4/3/10	Anigo	N.A.	10	11	40	20	20
11	4/3/11	Amuchi	N.A.	6	6	28	18	10
12	4/3/12	Punli	N.A.	7	9	25	17	8
13	4/3/13	Pushi	N.A.	1	1	2	2	..
14	4/3/14	Aunli	N.A.	7	7	39	16	23
15	4/3/15	Anoko	N.A.	7	7	34	14	20
16	4/3/16	Athunli	N.A.	7	10	45	22	23
17	4/3/17	Mawali	N.A.	3	3	9	5	4
18	4/3/18	Idilin	N.A.	2	5	5	5	..
19	4/3/19	Elledo	N.A.	5	5	18	12	6
20	4/3/20	Anojo	N.A.	2	2	6	4	2
21	4/3/21	Echanli	N.A.	5	5	24	14	10
22	4/3/22	Akuli	N.A.	5	5	14	8	6
23	4/3/23	Sunli	N.A.	3	6	15	13	2
24	4/3/24	Apanli	N.A.	10	10	49	26	23
25	4/3/25	Agoso	N.A.	7	9	26	17	9
26	4/3/26	Maliuye	N.A.	4	7	43	42	1
27	4/3/27	Awali	N.A.	1	1	4	1	3
28	4/3/28	Okuli	N.A.	2	2	10	5	5

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
..	..	309	307	108	..	412	243	224	243	1	..
..	..	22	16	8	..	28	14	16	14	..	..
..	..	6	10	..	..	6	8	6	8	..	..
..	..	9	8	8	..	13	6	7	6	..	.
..	..	14	17	5	..	20	17	12	17	..	..
..	..	19	14	36	..	61	10	1	10	..	..
..	..	26	24	..	..	24	16	24	16	..	..
..	..	25	22	..	..	18	20	18	20	..	..
..	..	17	20	1	..	16	17	15	17	1	..
..	..	2	2	6	..	13	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	13	20	3	..	19	12	12	12	..	..
..	..	13	10	..	..	10	8	10	8	..	..
..	..	9	8	2	..	16	7	8	7	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	16	23	..	..	10	20	10	20	..	..
..	..	14	20	..	..	8	14	8	14	..	..
..	..	12	23	6	..	17	16	5	16	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	12	6	..	..	8	5	8	5	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	14	10	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..
..	..	8	6	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	..
..	..	8	2	5	..	12	2	2	2	..	..
..	..	26	23	..	..	20	15	20	15	..	..
..	..	10	9	6	..	16	7	9	7	..	..
..	..	1	..	23	..	42	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..
..	..	5	5	..	..	5	4	5	4	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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			
							(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
	4/3	Total of Etalin Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/3/1	Angolin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/3/2	Apronli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/3/3	Aloli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/3/4	Apunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/3/5	Etalin (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/3/6	Emuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	43/7	Chanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/3/8	Aropn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/3/9	Okali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/3/10	Anigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/3/11	Amuchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/3/12	Punli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/3/13	Pushi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/3/14	Aunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/3/15	Anoko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/3/16	Athunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/3/17	Mawali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/3/18	Idilin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/3/19	Elledo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/3/20	Anojo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/3/21	Echanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/3/22	Akuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/3/23	Sunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/3/24	Apanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/3/25	Agoso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/3/26	Malinye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/3/27	Awali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/3/28	Okuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS								X	
VI Constructions		VII Trade & Commerce		VIII Transport, Sotarage 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
..	..	..	..	..	..	187	..	66	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(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
	4/15	Total of Anini Circle Rural ..	..	462	497	2,129	1,273	856
1	4/15/1	Granli	N.A.	5	5	28	9	19
2	4/15/2	Cheya	N.A.	8	8	39	21	18
3	4/15/3	Imilin	N.A.	2	3	8	2	6
4	4/15/4	Akobe	N.A.	7	10	35	24	11
5	4/15/5	Mihindo	N.A.	15	17	101	60	41
6	4/15/6	Etabele	N.A.	16	20	93	50	43
7	4/15/7	Ahunli	N.A.	8	8	45	24	21
8	4/15/8	Alinye	N.A.	22	24	63	49	14
9	4/15/9	Rili	N.A.	5	5	18	8	10
10	4/15/10	Etali	N.A.	6	6	17	10	7
11	4/15/11	Achali	N.A.	16	16	54	27	27
12	4/15/12	Acheson	N.A.	7	8	63	47	16
13	4/15/13	Angem valley	N.A.	25	25	126	59	67
14	4/15/14	Gipulin	N.A.	11	14	76	39	37
15	4/15/15	Imulin	NA.	5	5	20	10	10
16	4/15/16	Agolin	N.A.	4	4	19	10	9
17	4/15/17	Yuron	N.A.	9	12	45	28	17
18	4/15/18	Epanli	N.A.	4	4	19	9	10
19	4/15/19	Ayuson	N.A.	10	10	39	18	21
20	4/15/20	Angulin	N.A.	8	8	36	16	20
21	4/15/21	Amulin	N.A.	11	11	72	34	38
22	4/15/22	Matulin	N.A.	3	4	12	7	5
23	4/15/23	Akolin	N.A.	7	7	28	9	19
24	4/15/24	Larongo	N.A.	6	6	39	14	25
25	4/15/25	Baro	N.A.	7	10	50	25	25
26	4/15/26	Nunimbro	N.A.	7	7	30	13	17
27	4/15/27	Ebali	N.A.	3	3	10	6	4
28	4/15/28	Biyanli	N.A.	9	9	49	31	18
29	4/15/29	Angulin	N.A.	2	2	10	5	5
30	4/15/30	Mipidom	N.A.	4	4	48	40	8
31	4/15/31	Brango	N.A.	20	20	95	50	45
32	4/15/32	Alombro	N.A.	18	18	37	19	18
33	4/15/33	Emuli	N.A.	10	10	63	28	35
34	4/15/34	Maronli	N.A.	10	11	51	31	20
35	4/15/35	Maron	N.A.	3	5	26	17	9
36	4/15/36	Anini (HQ)	N.A.	149	158	565	424	141

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
..	..	762	801	385	23	973	539	424	531	8	3
..	..	9	19	..	..	7	17	7	17	..	..
..	..	21	18	3	..	14	12	14	12	..	..
..	..	2	6	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..
..	..	18	11	1	..	14	11	8	11	..	..
..	..	35	41	9	..	46	25	21	25	..	..
..	..	43	42	16	6	26	30	16	29	1	..
..	..	24	21	3	..	16	17	15	17	..	..
..	..	9	8	24	1	45	7	6	7	2	..
..	..	8	10	..	..	4	6	4	6	..	..
..	..	10	7	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..
..	..	27	27	3	..	20	19	20	19	..	..
..	..	15	16	26	1	43	13	10	13	..	..
..	..	59	67	3	..	43	48	43	48	..	..
..	..	39	37	12	1	27	24	25	24	..	..
..	..	10	10	..	..	7	8	7	8	..	..
..	..	10	9	..	..	5	8	5	8	..	..
..	..	20	17	2	..	19	9	10	9	..	..
..	..	9	10	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..
..	..	18	21	..	..	13	17	13	17	..	..
..	..	16	20	1	..	10	9	7	9	..	..
..	..	31	38	1	..	23	28	17	25	2	3
..	..	3	5	2	..	6	3	1	3	..	..
..	..	9	19	3	..	7	13	7	13	..	..
..	..	14	25	1	..	10	13	10	13	..	..
..	..	25	25	1	..	14	17	13	17	..	..
..	..	13	17	..	..	7	10	7	10	..	..
..	..	6	4	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	25	18	11	..	20	15	14	15	..	..
..	..	5	5	..	..	3	4	3	4	..	..
..	..	12	8	15	..	38	7	8	7	..	..
..	..	42	45	14	..	38	27	29	27	..	..
..	..	19	18	..	..	12	10	12	10	..	..
..	..	28	35	..	..	20	25	20	25	..	..
..	..	27	20	..	..	21	15	17	15	..	..
..	..	12	9	..	..	11	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	89	93	234	14	368	46	13	42	3	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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			
							(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
	4/15	Total of Anini Circle Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/15/1	Granli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/15/2	Cheya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/15/3	Imilin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/15/4	Akobe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/15/5	Mihindo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/15/6	Etabele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/15/7	Ahunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/15/8	Alinye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/15/9	Rili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/15/10	Etali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/15/11	Achali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/15/12	Acheson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/15/13	Angemvalley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/15/14	Yipulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/15/15	Imulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/15/16	Agolin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/15/17	Yuron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/15/18	Epanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/15/19	Ayuson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/15/20	Angulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/15/21	Amulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/15/22	Matulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/15/23	Akolinn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/15/24	Larongo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/15/25	Baro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/15/26	Nunimbro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/15/27	Ebali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/15/28	Biyanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	4/15/29	Angolin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	4/15/30	Mipidom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	4/15/31	Brango	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	4/15/32	Alombro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	4/15/33	Emuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	4/15/34	Maronli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	4/15/35	Maron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	4/15/36	Anini(HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	541	5	300	317
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	14	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	24	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	12	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	352	4	56	95

(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
	4/1	Total of Adane Circle Rural ..	N.A.	202	246	973	544	429
1	4/1/1	Amrali	N.A.	10	12	40	26	14
2	4/1/2	Ginli	N.A.	13	15	72	30	42
3	4/1/3	Inchini	N.A.	5	5	15	8	7
4	4/1/4	Anelih	N.A.	22	26	85	49	36
5	4/1/5	Isulin	N.A.	3	3	9	5	4
6	4/1/6	Akuli	N.A.	8	8	24	10	14
7	4/1/7	Atalin	N.A.	5	7	32	21	11
8	4/1/8	Ihili	N.A.	16	24	86	42	44
9	4/1/9	Iohili	N.A.	1	2	9	2	7
10	4/1/10	mbrangon..	N.A.	6	8	41	24	17
11	4/1/11	Aeshon	N.A.	3	4	21	13	8
12	4/1/12	Elangon	N.A.	1	1	3	2	1
13	4/1/1	Angalin	N.A.	15	24	84	44	40
14	4/1/14	Punli-I	N.A.	2	2	7	4	3
15	4/1/15	Aokop	N.A.	8	10	42	22	20
16	4/1/16	Ahalin	N.A.	3	3	11	6	5
17	4/1/17	Ipun o	N.A.	5	7	23	13	10
18	4/1/18	Chepewe	N.A.	9	10	43	25	18
19	4/1/19	Wanli	N.A.	16	20	73	39	34
20	4/1/20	Er lin	N.A.	7	9	33	17	16
21	4/1/21	Andalin	N.A.	2	2	8	4	4
22	4/1/22	Itini	N.A.	1	1	5	3	2
23	4/1/23	runli	N.A.	4	4	16	6	10
24	4/1/24	Ambolin	N.A.	8	8	64	50	14
25	4/1/25	Punli-II	N.A.	1	1	6	3	3
26	4/1/26	Aralin	N.A.	7	8	34	15	19
27	4/8/27	Asonli	N.A.	4	5	31	15	16
28	4/1/28	Adane (HQ)	N.A.	17	17	56	46	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 houseldss population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8
	4/2	Total of Dambuk Circle Rural	N.A.	462	486	2,202	1,131	1,071
1	4/2/1	Bijai	N.A.	42	52	198	106	92
2	4/2/2	Bomjir	N.A.	41	41	157	80	77
3	4/2/3	Dambuk (HQ(.. ..	N.A.	84	108	341	241	100
4	4/2/4	Kappang	N.A.	16	16	64	27	37
5	4/2/5	Ahukali	N.A.	5	5	19	9	10
6	4/2'6	Sindhill	N.A.	3	3	17	12	5
7	4/2/7	Apalill	N.A.	6	6	42	16	26
8	4/2/8	Akoko	N.A.	16	16	73	38	35
9	4/2/9	Tapat	N.A.	91	91	524	244	280
10	4/2/10	Poblung	N.A.	138	138	704	322	382
11	4/2/11	Anpum	N.A.	20	29	63	36	27

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
..	..	435	425	88	3	411	279	289	278	..	..
..	..	19	14	5	..	18	9	10	9	..	..
..	..	30	42	..	..	22	27	22	27	..	..
..	..	8	7	..	..	8	5	8	5	..	..
..	..	36	34	7	2	38	22	23	22	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	3	4	3	4	..	..
..	..	10	14	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..
..	..	12	11	4	..	17	9	8	9	..	..
..	..	39	44	3	1	29	25	26	25	..	..
..	..	2	7	..	..	2	4	2	4	..	..
..	..	24	17	4	..	18	10	18	10	..	..
..	..	13	8	1	..	9	6	9	6	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	44	40	..	..	29	27	29	27	..	..
..	..	4	3	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..
..	..	22	20	1	..	13	14	13	14	..	..
..	..	6	5	..	..	4	3	4	3	..	..
..	..	13	10	..	..	9	8	9	8	..	..
..	..	25	18	..	..	17	13	17	13	..	..
..	..	31	34	2	..	30	24	22	24	..	..
..	..	17	16	..	..	10	13	10	13	..	..
..	..	4	4	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	6	10	..	..	6	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	16	14	35	..	47	11	10	11	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	15	19	..	..	10	12	10	12	..	..
..	..	15	16	..	..	10	11	10	11	..	..
..	..	11	8	26	..	45	2	3	1	..	..

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
..	..	913	1,003	245	30	650	575	437	563	18	10
..	..	82	81	7	..	68	55	45	48	6	7
..	..	47	70	14	2	57	36	22	36	3	..
..	..	88	52	128	21	152	21	14	19	2	..
..	..	27	37	..	..	16	24	16	24	..	..
..	..	9	10	..	..	5	6	5	6	..	..
..	..	12	5	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	16	26	..	..	8	13	8	13	..	..
..	..	37	33	1	..	21	25	20	23	1	2
..	..	242	280	51	5	127	182	118	182	2	..
..	..	317	382	37	2	167	193	155	192	4	1
..	..	36	27	7	..	28	16	28	16	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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			
							(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
	4/1	Total of Adane Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4/1/1	Amarali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4/1/2	Ginli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/1/3	Inchini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/1/4	Anelih	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/1/5	Isulin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/1/6	Akuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/1/7	Atalin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/1/8	Ihinli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/1/9	Ichili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/1/10	Embrangon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/1/11	Aeshon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4/1/12	Elangon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	4/1/13	Angalin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	4/1/14	Punli-I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4/1/15	Aokon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	4/1/16	Ahalin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4/1/17	Ipungo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	4/1/18	Chepewe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	4/1/19	Wanli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	4/1/20	Eralin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	4/1/21	Andalin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	4/1/22	Itini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4/1/23	Arunli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4/1/24	Ambolin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	4/1/25	Punli-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	4/1/26	Aralin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	4/1/27	Asonli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	4/1/28	Adane (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial 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			
							(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
	4/2	Total of Dambuk Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	4/2/1	Bijai	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	4/2/2	Bomjir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4/2/3	Bumbuk (HQ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4/2/4	Kappang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4/2/5	Ahukali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4/2/6	Sindhili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	4/2/7	Apali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	4/2/8	Akoko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	4/2/9	Tapat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4/2/10	Poblung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4/2/11	Anpum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1	133	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	11	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	1	8

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
..	..	..	..	..	..	194	2	481	496
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	43	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	23	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	135	2	89	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	117	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	155	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11

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APPENDIX I

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

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX I

The Appendix I is the statement regarding missing location codes in the Primary Census Abstract with respect to Lohit 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 villages 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 villages.

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

APPENDIX I

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

Sl. No.	Name of district	Subdivision	Circle	Name of the villages and the missing location codes		Reason	
0	1	2	3	4		5	
1	Lohit	Tezu	Tezu	1. Tabaliang	4/8/2	Shifted to Taseiliang	4/8/46
				2. Machemla	4/8/10	Shifted to Loilang & Hatigam village	4/8/9
				3. Nepali village	4/8/16	Included under Gohaingaon village	4/8/15
				4. Hatiduba	4/8/20	Merged with Muji village	4/8/49
				5. 19th Mile	4/8/21	Added to Yeliang village	4/8/22
				6. Balijan	4/8/26	Added to Nalagan	4/8/24
				7. Tidailiang	4/8/37	Shifted to Chidoliang	4/8/45
			Namsai	1. Mohong (Kuli)	4/6/2	Enumerated under Mohong village	4/6/1
				2. Betoni	4/6/19	Hamlet of Kapotani	4/6/21
				3. Sitapani (Morang Kuli)	4/6/23	Added to Eraloni village	4/6/22
				4. Pegong	4/6/37	Same as Pangem	4/6/43
			Chowkham	1. Pomong	4/7/15	Shifted to Namngo village	4/7/25
				2. Mongtong	4/7/16	Same as Munglang	4/7/26
			Wakro	1. Safai	4/9/7	Merged with Mawai	4/9/6
				2. Kande	4/9/8	Merged with Mawai	4/9/6
				3. Chhisam	4/9/14	Merged with Glaw	4/9/15
				4. Chamba	4/9/18	Shifted to Kamja	4/9/35
				5. Pahi	4/9/21	Shifted to Manthi	4/9/22
				6. Ngati	4/9/30	Merged with Mawai	4/9/6
				7. Slakgum	4/9/32	Merged to Kanjan	4/9/6
				8. Thong	4/9/33	Shifted to Mido village under Chowkham circle	4/7/27
		Hayauliang	Chaglongam	1. Manyugam	4/11/44	Shifted to Hayuliang Circle	4/10/144
				2. Tololiang	4/11/46	Shifted to Hayuliang Circle	4/10/143
				3. Mayeliang	4/11/45	Merged with Hamangliang village	4/11/40
			Hawai	1. Lamkong	4/12/16	Abandoned	
				2. Grong	4/12/19	Abandoned	
			Walong	1. Chik	4/13/12	Abandened	
			Kibithoo	1. Kundan	4/4/3	Population shifted to Yakung village	4/14/5
		Dibang Valley	Hunli	1. Amrali	4/4/7	Transferred to Adane Circle	4/1/1

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES OF LOHIT DISTRICT

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX II

Appendix II is the statement of comparative lists of 1961 and 1971 villages of Lohit District. As the villages of Arunachal Pradesh shiftsplit, 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 of 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. For Lohit District such villages were 95 in number. The names of 4 villages that were found in 1961 Census and not in 1971 Census, were eventually found to be synonymous with 4 villages already enumerated in 1971 Census.

Under column (4), the names of the villages that appeared in the 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list, are listed. The village list under this column relates to new villages that had come up since 1961 by splitting of the old villages or due to migration. 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, LOHIT DISTRICT

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Adane (4/1)	1. Amrali 2. Ginli 3. Ichini (Ehini) 4. Anelih 5. Ishulin 6. Akuli 7. Ihinli 8. Ichili 9. Emibrangon 10. Aeshon 11. Elangon 12. Angalin 13. Punli (I) 14. Aokon (Aokan) 15. Ahalin 16. Ipongo 17. Chepwe 18. Wanli 19. Eralin 20. Endalin 21. Itini 22. Ambolin	Nil	1. Atalin 2. Arunli 3. Punli (II) 4. Armilin 5. Asonli 6. Adane (HQ)	
Dambuk (4/2)	1. Bomjir 2. Kapang 3. Ahukali 4. Sindili 5. Apali 6. Akoko 7. Poblln g 8. Dambuk	1. Patbak 2. Edaligaon 3. Sindligaon 4. Samen 5. Lamen 6. Muri 7. Ariado 8. Ihini	1. Bijari 2. Tapat 3. Anpum	
Etalin(Angolin) (4/3)	1. Angolin 2. Aprunti 3. Aloli 4. Apunli 5. Emuli 6. Chanli (Songli) 7. Aropo 8. Okali 9. Aningo 10. Amuchi 11. Punli 12. Puchi 13. Aunli 14. Aroko 15. Athunli 16. Mawli 17. Idilin 18. Elledo (Ariado) 19. Anojo 20. Echanli 21. Akuli 22. Sunli 23. Apanli 24. Agojo 25. Awali 26. Okuli	Nil	1. Etalin (HQ) 2. Malinye	
Hunli (4/4)	1. Ethora 2. Esamra 3. Amili 4. Kronli 5. Mambro 6. Aouli 7. Ataya	1. Apahani 2. Aphengo 3. Apahaok 4. Ichipe 5. Anluli 6. Yalin 7. Piarison	1. Apako 2. Asili 3. Anoro 4. Sita 5. Chowkhani 6. Runli 7. Koro	

(Contd.)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show in 1916 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hunli (4/4)—*contd.*	8. Sisso 9. Ichigu 10. Karo 11. En loli 12. Embuli 13. Atilin 14. Idipa 15. Abuzu 16. Ranli 17. Ekaya 18. Enoya 19. Kano 20. Amuli 21. Abgabgo 22. Epanili 23. Adopya 24. Abranli 25. Punli 26. Arundo 27. Asongo 28. Aloni 29. Akuli (Akulin) 30. Eyanli (Epolin) 31. Abrangga (Aprengo) 32. Yamli (Halin) 33. Rango 34. Elope 35. Apanli (Apani) 36. Hunli (HQ) 37. Koni 38. Marango 39. Mohinda 40. Pika 41. Gurango 42. Ayani 43. Aruni (Arulin) 44. Chanli 45. Sulango 46. Denge 47. Donli 48. Taloni 49. Haka 50. Dodowa 51. Metama 52. Mitaka 53. Arini 54. Ichindo 55. Apako (Apakon)	8. Ichini 9. Anelin 10. Esoli 11. Ihinli 12. Engalin 13. Areshon 14. Ipingum 15. Elangon 16. Ichilin 17. Chepwe 18. Walin 19. Grinli		
Roing (4/5)	1. Itiango 2. Marinda 3. Ekesia 4. Rayang 5. Kando 6. Malek 7. Bolung 8. Jia 9. Irongo 10. Injan 11. Ichuli 12. Ironda 13. Ebuk 14. Koronu (Karun) 15. Ithili 16. Simari 17. Abango 18. Parbuk (Patbuk) 19. Chete I 20. Chete II 21. Chidu 22. Ipiango	Nil	1. Mayu 2. Nepli village 3. Kongkong 4. Santipur 5. Kunduli	

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Roing(4/5)—*contd.*	23. Sionare 24. Ithigu 25. Elope 26. Roing HQ. 27. Idili			
Namsai (4/6)	1. Mohong old & new 2. Ningru 3. Kumari 4. Kumari 5. Khowti 6. Silatu 7. Silatu 8. Nongkhong 9. Lekong Khamti 10. Mahadevpur I 11. Mahadevpur II 12. Mamadevpur III 13. Dumgi 14. Kapotani 15. Sitapani 16. Sitapani 17. Sitapani 18. Dirak Miri 19. Rangoli Beel 20. Lekong Gohain 21. Mengkong 22. Ekorani 23. Padumani 24. Mohaloni 25. Dharampur 26. Krisnapur 27. Namsai H.Q. 28. Jenglai 29. Pangen 30. Nampung 31. Kissu 32. Enthen 33. Enden 34. Pathargaon 35. Manmo 36. Nanamshyak 37. Manpaisang 38. Sengsap 39. Nanam 40. Lathoa 41. Samoguri 42. Dhanekona (Maithong) 43. Jaipur (New) 44. Jaipur (Old) 45. Jengthu 46. Sulungto 47. Janapathar II	1. Rajabeel 2. Maithong 3. Phaniangri	1. Mohang Deori 2. Adi 3. Singi Beel 4. Tinali Miri 5. Sengapathar 6. Phenong 7. Kungyow 8. Namgthaw 9. Wingko 10. Nigru-Piyong 11. Bongumura 12. Jonapathar III 13. Jonapathar I	
Chowkham (4/7)	1. Chowkham 2. Namong 3. Alubari 4. Nepatia 5. Namliang 6. Kheram (Khareng) 7. Mabira 8. Mipong 9. Mankao 10. Hoikiang 11. Tissu 12. Emphoom 13. Tingna 14. Embong 15. Lathona 16. Insa	1. Khareng II 2. Pasong	1. Mimi 2. Chakma Village 3. Nampong	

(Contd.)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Nam of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Chowkham(4/7) —*contd.*	17. Tulng 18. Inja 19. Chowkham H.Q. 20. Barpathar 21. Manglang 22. Medu (Thong)			
Tezu (4/8)	1. Loiliang 2. Monefrong 3. Chiagam 4. Titoliang 5. Chikagam 6. Tusegam 7. Hatigam 8. Harimgam 9. Telluliang 10. Paya 11. Yealiang (17th Mile) 12. Zeko 13. Sunpura 14. Khoraliang 15. Taphrogam 16. Tezugam 17. Duraliang 18. Pomila 19. Salamgam 20. Sambiang 21. Chidoliang 22. Tasiliang 23. Joagam 24. Haransogran 25. Nalagam 26. Gohaingaon 27. Chaliang	1. Tubangum 2. Chiproliang 3. Bodard 4. Masishi 5. Mailagaon 6. Tabliang 7. Manyugam 8. Labobgum 9. Chidalong 10. Dumlo 11. Timai 12. Bodoliang 13. Danko 14. Hayoliangborn 15. Zoikhun 16. Dorphu 17. Digaru 18. Balijan	1. Payagam 2. Tinali 3. Tinelolang 4. 27th Mile 5. 25th Mile 6. Nalagam 7. Changlong 8. Tayengkon 9. Marangliang 10. Kanupalam 11. Chiblangling 12. Bathaliang 13. Blockliang 14. Scoliang 15. Muzunsogram 16. Hawb	
Wakro (4/9)	1. Wakro 2. Gundri (Gandry) 3. Kajang 4. Chirung 5. Pukhur 6. Twam 7. Blonglat 8. Chikrung 9. Luma (Sisam) 10. Glaw 11. Tihun 12. Kalai 13. Karhe 14. Tawai 15. Tangum 16. Gango 17. Lakao 18. Kamja 19. Mawai 20. Manthi (Tamba), (Kayat), (Taphoi) 21. Tissa 22. Bay	1. Tala 2. Ngatai 3. Satai 4. Gandey 5. Pemoi 6. Tamba 7. Kayat 8. Taphoi 9. Thongj 10. Boot 11. Glactno	1. Sina 2. Prasi 3. Tinok 4. Turung 5. Wakro (HQ)	
Hayuliang (4/10)	1. Kinbom 2. Lamaliang 3. Lapaliang (Tado) 4. Kumbo 5. Tawaikong 6. Methong 7. Kundong 8. Khuliang 9. Krusam 10. Kumbo	1. Brailiang 2. Chamgreiliang 3. Chancalang 4. Chapkrap 5. Chiliang 6. Chiranglat 7. Chamfai 8. Khrangjang 9. Kungliang 10. Nachong	1. Reygum 2. Mahikong 3. Paka 4. Mahuigam 5. Chanliang 6. Tumtong 7. Mele 8. Thowlong 9. Krempa 10. Longmai	

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in bracket show in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hayuliang(4/10) —*contd.*	11. Towong 12. Ekaliang 13. Hul 14. Zong 15. Chotong 16. Kambing 17. Gatong 18. Manchal 19. Griliang 20. Kathong 21. Phangionglat 22. Dhung (Thung) 23. Khamlamokh 24. Kanji 25. Chambab 26. Loiliang 27. Mangung 28. Sibi 29. Khetong 30. Petong 31. Hamatong 32. Hayang 33. Rendum 34. Tila 35. Manjuliang 36. Hutong 37. Tawa 38. Pongung 39. Palang 40. Howliang 41. Holongong (Hutong) 42. Gab 43. Longjang 44. Swailiang 45. Pira 46. Prunung 47. Plongri 48. Miket 49. Plotong 50. Yatong 51. Mesitong 52. Suplang 53. Ratong 54. Kaning 55. Kasigam 56. Tulla 57. Kongra 58. Tellang 59. Blom 60. Kalaikong 61. Kasonglat 62. Braigong 63. Palang 64. Challang 65. Brangkong 66. Bomglat 67. Goiliang 68. Braptong 69. Tappang 70. Langum 71. Twailiang 72. Dilang 73. Prayumna 74. Kamjuliang 75. Retilang 76. Duiliang 77. Klamdi	11. Chiratong 12. Khubliang 13. Kromma 14. Mundong 15. Thamto 16. Tisam 17. Huilan 18. Mangang 19. Phangri 20. Sung 21. Khupa 22. Tamblap 23. Mingling 24. Matengliang II 25. Malonmla 26. Tolaitu 27. Nilanglat 28. Sum 29. Rum 30. Glotonglat 31. Kalongtong 32. Mepoglat 33. Chuprotong 34. Rittong	11. Khalamokh 12. Sangung 13. Daknong 14. Kullnw 15. Manjuliang 16. Griliang 17. Heprotong 18. Tapajuli 19. Mepumna 20. Talabom 21. Philang 22. Gomtong 23. Chirang 24. Domlat 25. Takromna 26. Akhugam 27. Degum 28. Chamemna 29. Kabragam 30. Chira 31. Patiliang 32. Tahagam 33. Chinang 34. Middle Camp 35. Sawami Camp 36. Toloiliang	

(Contd.)

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hayuliang (4/10)—contd.	78. Champla 79. Chameliang 80. Hayugam 81. Taboka 82. Barfu 83. Paluliang 84. Toiliang 85. Chikale 86. Howailiang 87. Matelang 88. Amliang 89. Chiliang 90. Sagamna 91. Takliang 92. Tayule 93. Malogam 94. Tuiliang 95. Brailiang 96. Chiliang 97. Chikrongliang 98. Kalatong 99. Kavaliang 100. Rillang 101. Nillong 102. Glotong 103. Manyogun 104. Nilang 105. Chunga 106. Rulam (Huilam) 107. Chiprogram 108. Taprailiang			
Chaglongam (4/11)	1. Chingkon 2. Tarapu 3. Tidem 4. Matengliang 5. Bomna 6. Metumna 7. Mailiang 8. Chipru 9. Khalega Matengliang 10. Khalega 11. Chaglongam 12. Tarampa 13. Taflagam 14. Aphumna 15. Chaka 16. Goningkon 17. Chipailiang 18. Koromna 19. Khoikon 20. Tayamna (Tamna) 21. Duagam 22. Payaprap 23. Pailiang 24. Tabratiang 25. Payagam 26. Gomin 27. Raimkon 28. Buagam 29. Kuaka 30. Tabraliang 31. Buomna 32. Chowhakon 33. Adomna 34. Hamangliang 35. Hamankon 36. Tolai 37. Tachipumna	Nil	1. Habaka 2. Sailumna 3. Talempa 4. Terempong 5. Karawa 6. Chaglonggam (HQ) 7. Chililiang 8. Chipra	

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets shown in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hawai (4/12)	1. Yelling 2. Topang 3. Loutul 4. Naryal 5. Kandai 6. Ruti 7. Kritong 8. Kalai 9. Chowkong (Chowohgong) 10. Mangkhung 11. Chedun 12. Mochong 13. Sung 14. Tapat 15. Bhow 16. Hunung 17. Sanglang 18. Khiyong 19. Lapkrong 20. Kamblat 21. Walap 22. Flang 23. Farmo 24. Halairong 25. Julangkonug 26. Shurnung 27. Ngi 28. Kagong 29. Nukong 30. Mla 31. Changuna 32. Wala 33. Watong 34. Kamdi 35. Sargong 36. Marwoh 37. Longliang 38. Chunayo 39. Peroh 40. Blong 41. Mitikunung 42. Wahal 43. Min 44. Lapkunung Laikung & Wom 45. Charnai 46. Quibom 47. Samdul 48. Tambluglat	Nil	1. Thela 2. Matkong 3. Dutty 4. Shirvong 5. Krosam 6. Rungsam 7. Hawai (H.Q.) 8. Kuisang	
Walong (4/13)	1. Walong 2. Tinai 3. Dong (Mainiong) 4. Chitol (Chatlo) 5. Warti 6. Sarti 7. Halla 8. Krill 9. Kalin 10. Gong 11. Kharanti (Kumti) 12. Gai 13. Walong (H.Q.)	Nil	1. Sapkong 2. Salong 3. Khantipani 4. Chara!	
Kibithoo (4/14)	1. Kahao 2. Mesai 3. Chanforung 4. Yakung (Kundun) 5. Sachong 6. Kibithoo (H.Q.)	Nil	1. Hotspring	

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE LIST OF 1961 AND 1971 VILLAGES, LOHIT DISTRICT—contd.

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets shown in 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Anini (4/15)	1. Granli 2. Cheya 3. Imilin 4. Akobe 5. Mihindo 6. Etabe 7. Ahunli 8. Alinye 9. Rili 10. Etali (Erali) 11. Achali 12. Acheson (Anoson) 13. Gipulin 14. Inulin 15. Agolin 16. Yoron 17. Apanli (Apunli) 18. Ayuson (Aishon) 19. Angulin 20. Amulin (Iumbuli) 21. Matuli 22. Akolin 23. Larango 24. Baro 25. Nunimbro 26. Ebali (Awalin 27. Biyanli 28. Ang-Ulin 29. Mipodon 30. Brango (Brande) 31. Alombro 32. Emuli 33. Maronli 34. Maron 35. Anini (H.Q.)			

(Concld.)

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APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Serial No.	Dates	Epicentre/Location	Magnitude	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1	1869, Jan 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 earthquake that has occurred any where 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. mile including Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet. Calcutta also seriously affected. About 1,600 lives lost. Land slips and earth fissures very abovdant over the whole of epicentral area. Estimated maximum horizontal acceleration per sec² 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 epicentral tract exceeded that of gravity.
3	1906, Aug 31	.. 27°N, 97°E	7·0	Depth—100 m.
4	1908, Dec 12	.. 26½°N, 91°E	7·5	
5	1918, Jluy 8	.. 24½°N, 91°E	7·6	Many teagstares were ruined. Epicentre south of Srimangal on an aluvial tract. Felt over an area of 8,00,000 sq. miles. Desgruction of brick and stone buildings was practically universal over and area of nearly 3,000 sq. miles. Area over which damage to brick and stone buildings was universal— —89,000 sq. miles.
6	1923, Sept 9	.. 25½°N, 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, east Chota-Nagpur.
7	1930, July 3	.. 25·8°N, 90·2°E near Dhubri (Assam North West foot of Garo Hills).	7·1	The estimated area over which the damage masonry or brick buildings was universal, often serious amounting in some cases to destruction, was 600 sq. miles. The estimated area over which the shock was felt was 322,000 sq. miles. Estimated horizontal acceleration near the vicinity of the epicentre was 2,200 mm. per sec². A large number of railway culverts and bridges were cracked. Some displacement and slight subsidence of the piers and abutments also took place in a few cases.
8	1931, Jan 27	.. 25·6°N, 96·8°E	7·6	The main shock was followed by after shocks.
9	1932, Aug 14	.. 26°N, 95½°North West Burma.	7·0	Focal depth 120 mm. Semi destructive near epicentral region and some damage over eastern part of North-East Assam. Felt over Assam. Felt over Assam Bengal and North Burma.
10	1934, 2nd June	.. 24½°N, 95°E ..	6½	Focal Depth 130 Kms.
11	1938, Aug 16	.. 23½°N, 94½°E	7·2	The shock was felt at Silchar (R.F. VI).
12	1939, May 27	.. 24½°N, 94°E	6¾	Focal depth 75 Km.
13	1941, Jan 21	.. 27½°N, 92½°E North Assam		Felt over Assam, north and east Bengal. Presumably some damage near epicentre.
14	1943, Oct. 23	.. 26°N 93°E ..	7·2	Destructive over north east Assam and minor damage over northern part of Assam. Felt over Assam Bengal and major parts of Bihar and north-east Orissa.
15	1946, Sept 12	.. 23½°N, 96°E ..	7½	North east Burma, Felt at Narayanganj, Noakhali Silchar. At Noakhali all water tanks and ponds were found to poll up in high waves for about 20 minutes.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—contd.

Serial No.	Date	Epicentre/Location	Magnitude	Description
1	2	3	4	5
16	1947 July 29 ..	28·8°N, 93·5°E in Tibet about 100 miles NW of Dibrugarh.	7¾	Water overflowed river banks at Jorhat and near Dibrugarh. Cracks 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.
17	1950 Aug 15 ..	28·5°N, 96·7°E ..	8·6	The areas worst hit by the eq. were the Abor and Mismi Hills districts 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, desctruction of 70 villages and death of 156 pepole was reported in the Abor hills. Land slides were responsible 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 the sq. and wave 20 ft. high wept away villages and caused 532 deaths. Estimated area of NE Assam over which extensive and heavy damage occured 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, Aug. 16 ..	28·6°N, 95·7°N	7·0	
	(*ii*) 1950, Aug. 26	26·8°N 95·1°E	7·0	
	(*iii*) 1950, Sept. 13	27·8°N, 95·5°E	7·0	
18	1954 March, 21 ..	24·4°N 94°E	Manipur, Burma Border. 7 to 7¼	The shock was felt over the whole of Assam, Bengal and parts of Biha and Orissa. Minor damage was reported from parts of Assam, Dept of focus about 180 Kms.
19	1956 July 12 ..	22·6°N 94·0°	6·3	
20	1957 July 10 ..	24·4°N, 39·8°E	7¼	
21	1958 March 22 ..	23·5°N, 93·8°E	6½	
22	1960 July 29 ..	26·9°N, 90·3°E	6·5	
23	1961 Nov 6 ..	26·7°N 91·9°E	6·7	
24	1963 June 19 ..	24·9°N, 90·5°E	6·2	
25	1963 June 21 ..	24·8°N, 90·9°E	6·2	
26	1964 July 12 ..	24·9°N 93·3°E	6·7	
27	1964 Sep. 26 ..	30·1°N, 80·7°E	6·2	
28	1965 Feb. 18 ..	25°N, 94°E	6·2	Felt in large parts of Assam, Manipur etc.
29	1965 Dec. 15 ..	22·0°N, 93·0°E	6·1	
30	1966 March 6 ..	31·6°N, 80·3°E	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 suspenced object, may swing.
III	..	Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize 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 nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Disturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	..	Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors. 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 structrues; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving motor-cars.
VIII	..	Damage slight in specially designed structrues; 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. Disturbed 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 racked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken.
X	..	Some well built wooden structures destroyed; masonry 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. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipe lines completely out of service. Earth slumps and landslips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.
XII	..	Damage total. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown upward in the air.

APPENDIX V

CROP CALENDER OF LOHIT DISTRICT

Crops	Local name	Month	Harvesting season
1	2	3	4
Paddy	(Keh)	March/April	Sept/
Foxtail Millet	(Dhu)	May	Oct/Nov
Wheat	(N.A.)	May	Sept/Oct
Maize	(Nambu)	March	Sept/Oct
Banana	(N.A.)	..	..
Cotton	(N.A.)	..	..
Sweet Potato	(Ghiihuhla)	April/May	Nov/Dec
Job's Tear	(N.A.)	..	..
Mustard	(Turi)	December	March/April
Country bean	(Ghuleso)	March/April	Oct/Nov
Pumkin	(Kopra)	March/April	Sept/Oct
White gourd	(Thamm)	March/April	Sept/Oct
Small onion	(Allo)	March/April	Sept/Oct
Brinjal	(Phundho)	March/April	Oct/Nov
Bitter gourd	(N.A.)	..	..
French bean	(Dhebeh)	March/April	Nov/Dec
Potato	(Alu)	Oct/Nov	Jan/Feb
Tomatoes	(Thanatii)	March/April	Sept/Oct
Chillies	(Pachak)	March/April	Sept/Oct
Tobacco	(Dhungwa)	March/April	Aug/Sept
Ginger	(Hodzing)	March/April	Nov/Dec

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.

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 he 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 person 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.

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
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
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			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	
			.....		.....	

Signature of Enumerator ..... *Date* .....

ENGLISH

IX

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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 1½ 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

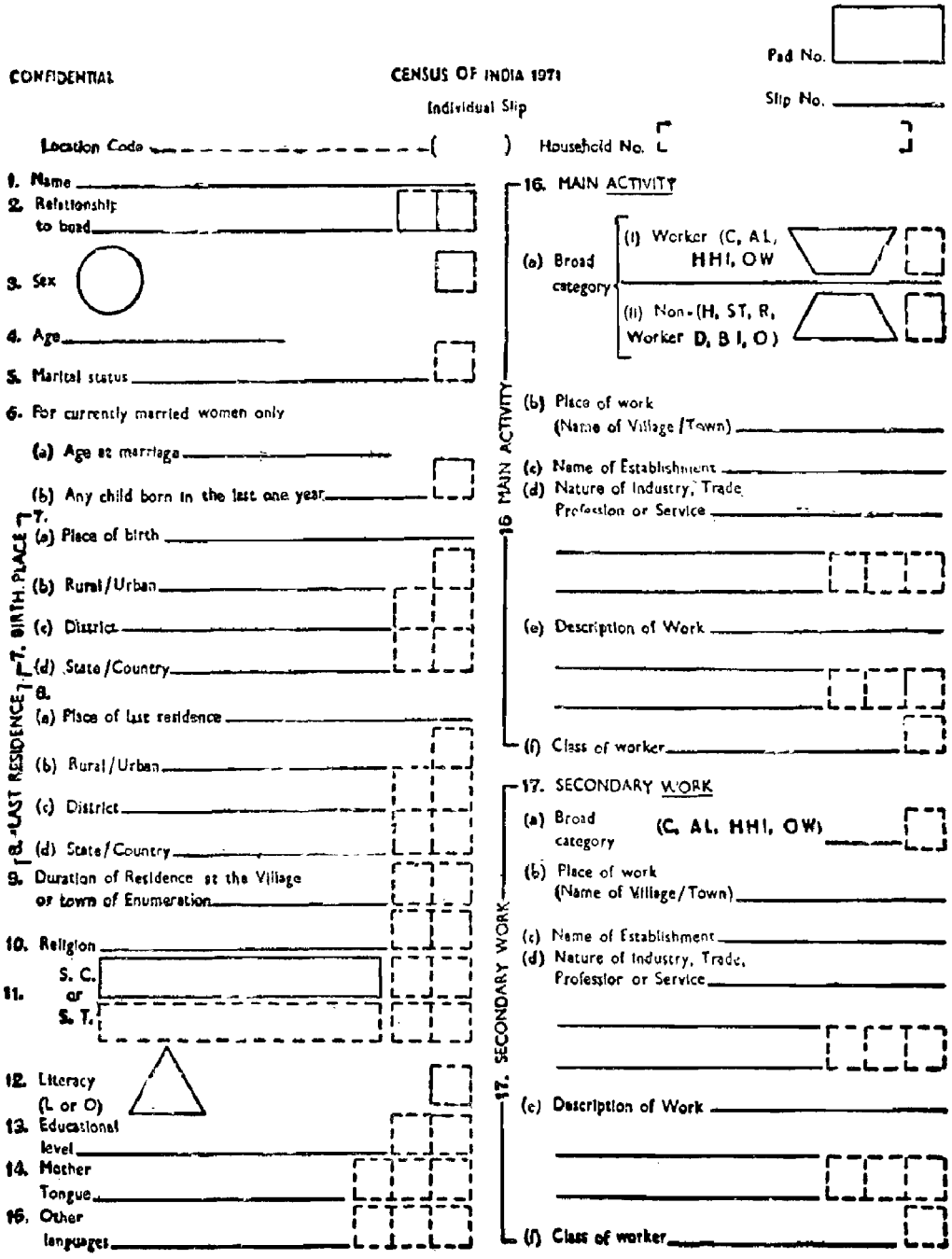
INDIVIDUAL SLIP

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.

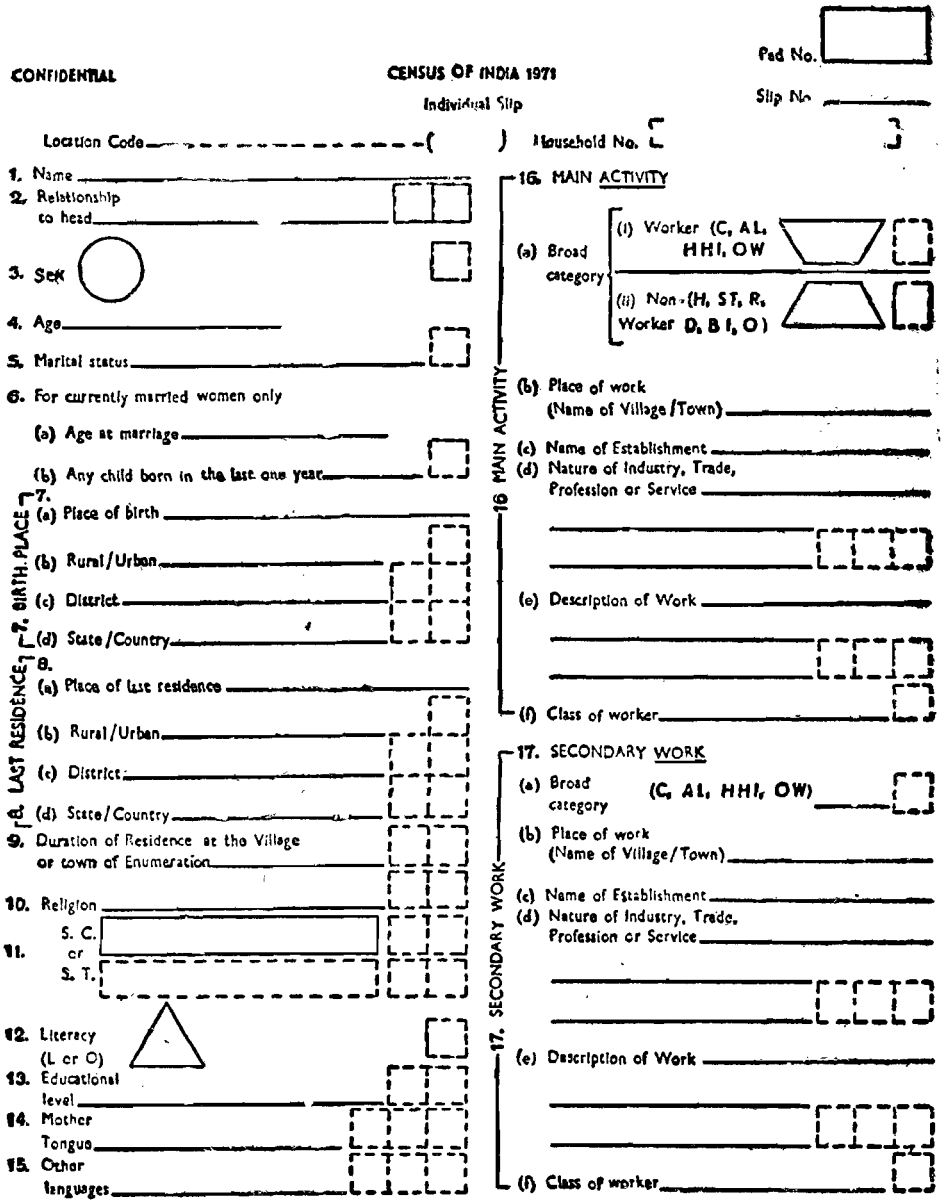
20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in 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 No. 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.*



(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

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

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

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.

(Continued)

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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 II : 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

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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 in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as 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 rickshaw 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 Supply (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 represent 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**

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

(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 worker(s) 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

(Continued)

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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 appro-private 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

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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.*

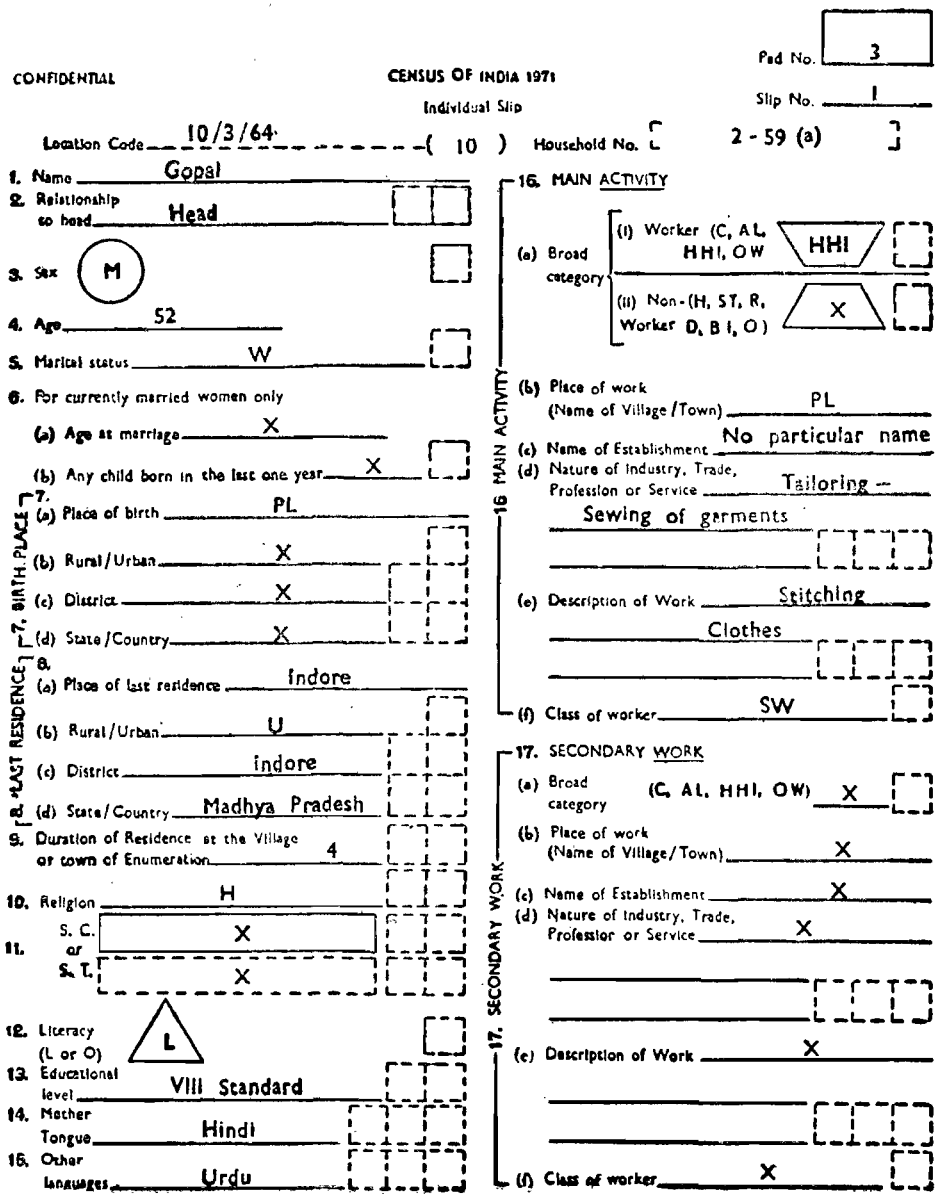
APPENDIX VI—*concld.*

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 Caster	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

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

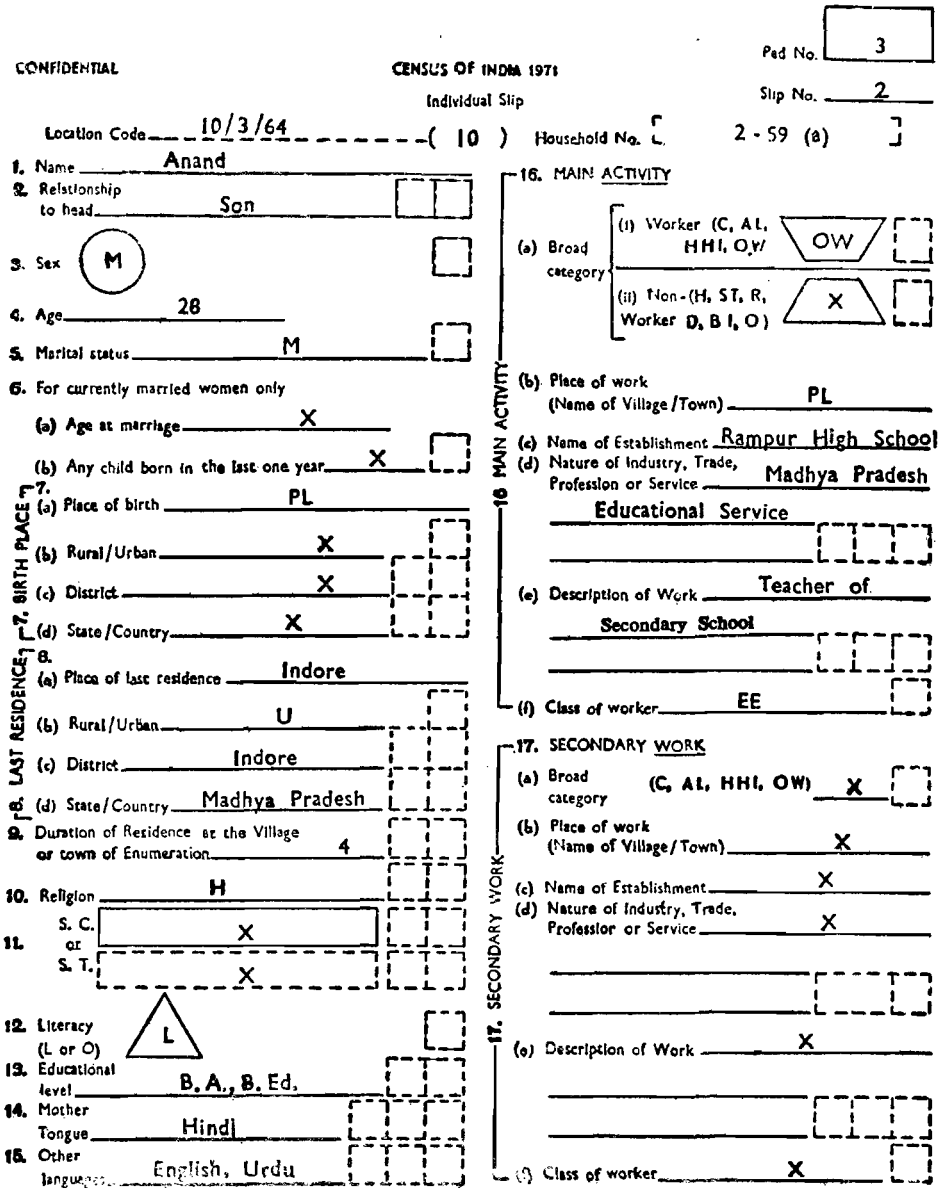
APPENDIX VII



(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

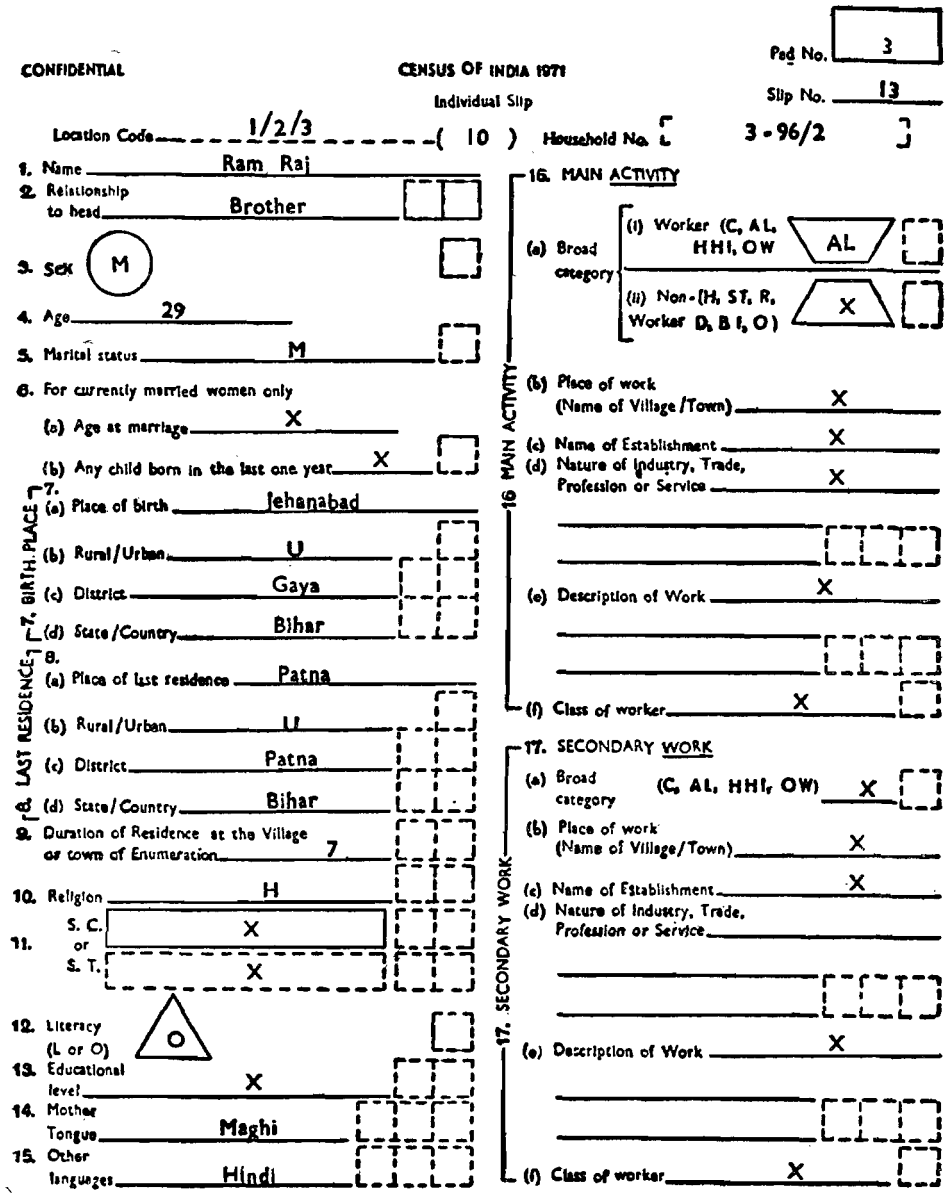
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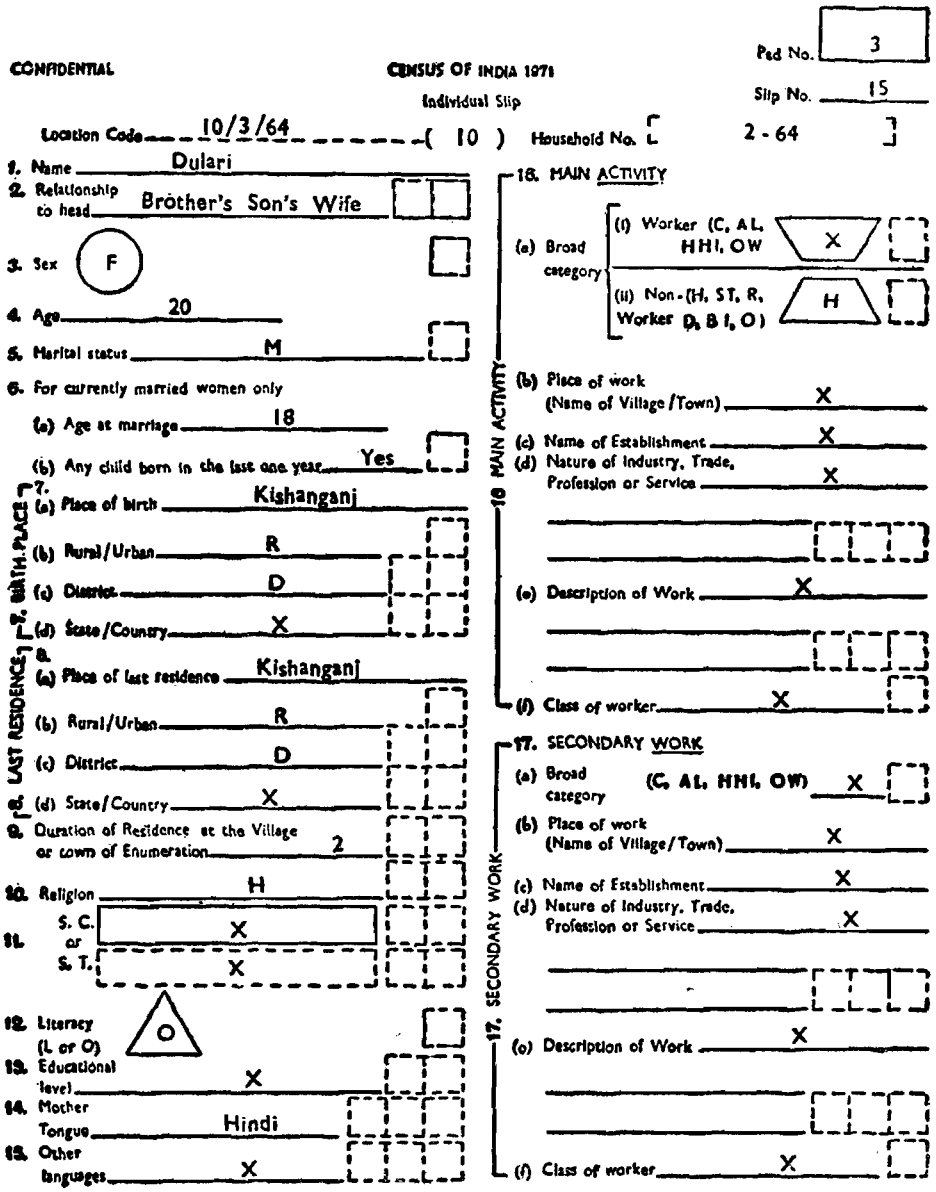
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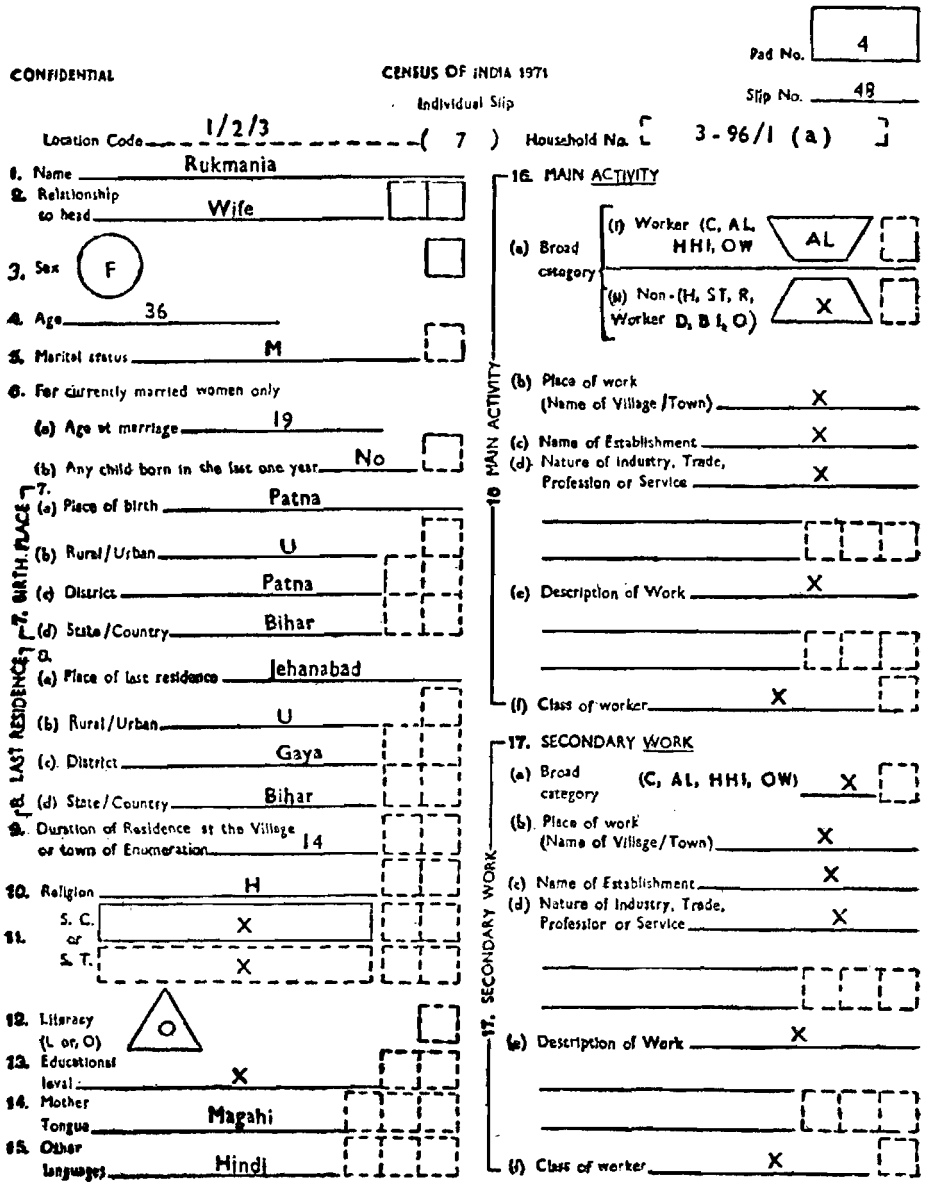
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APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

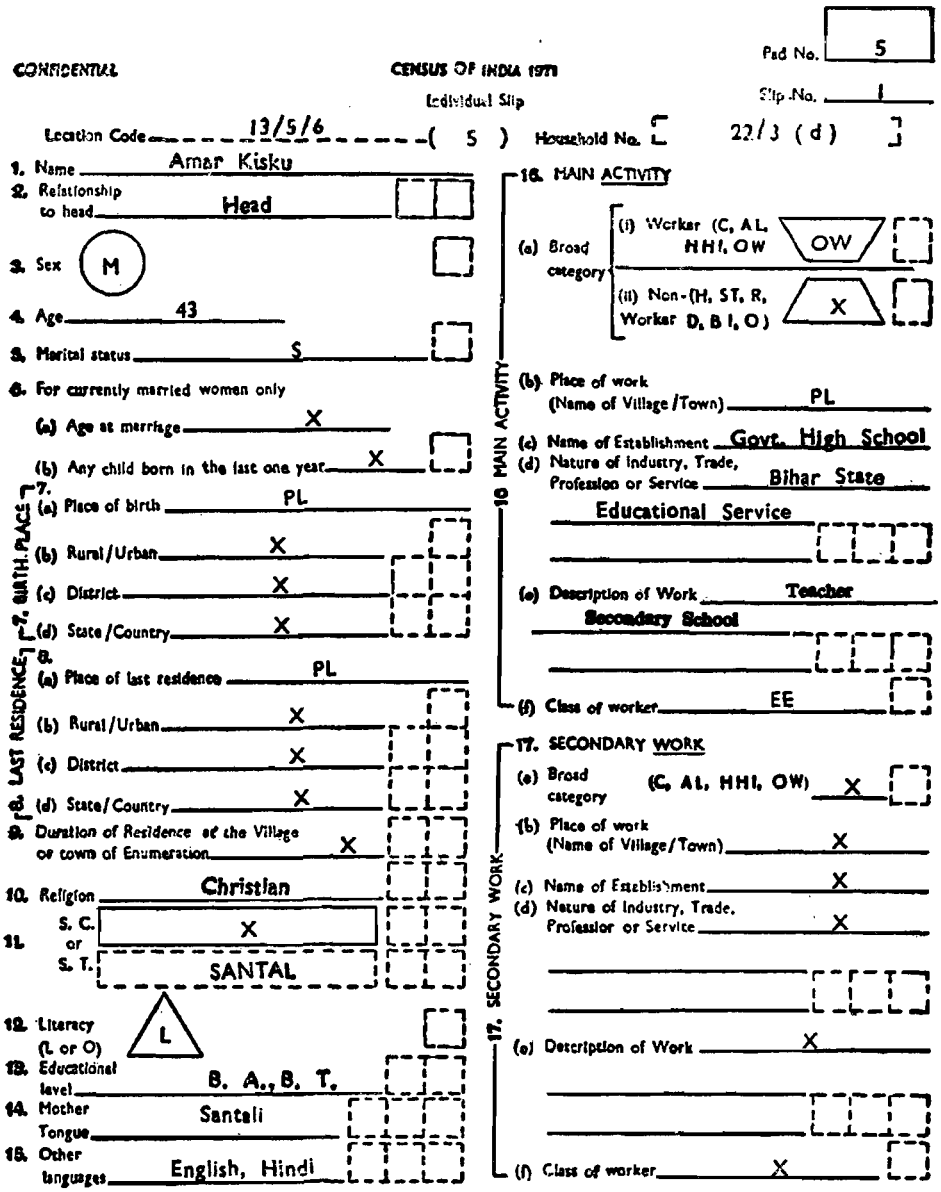
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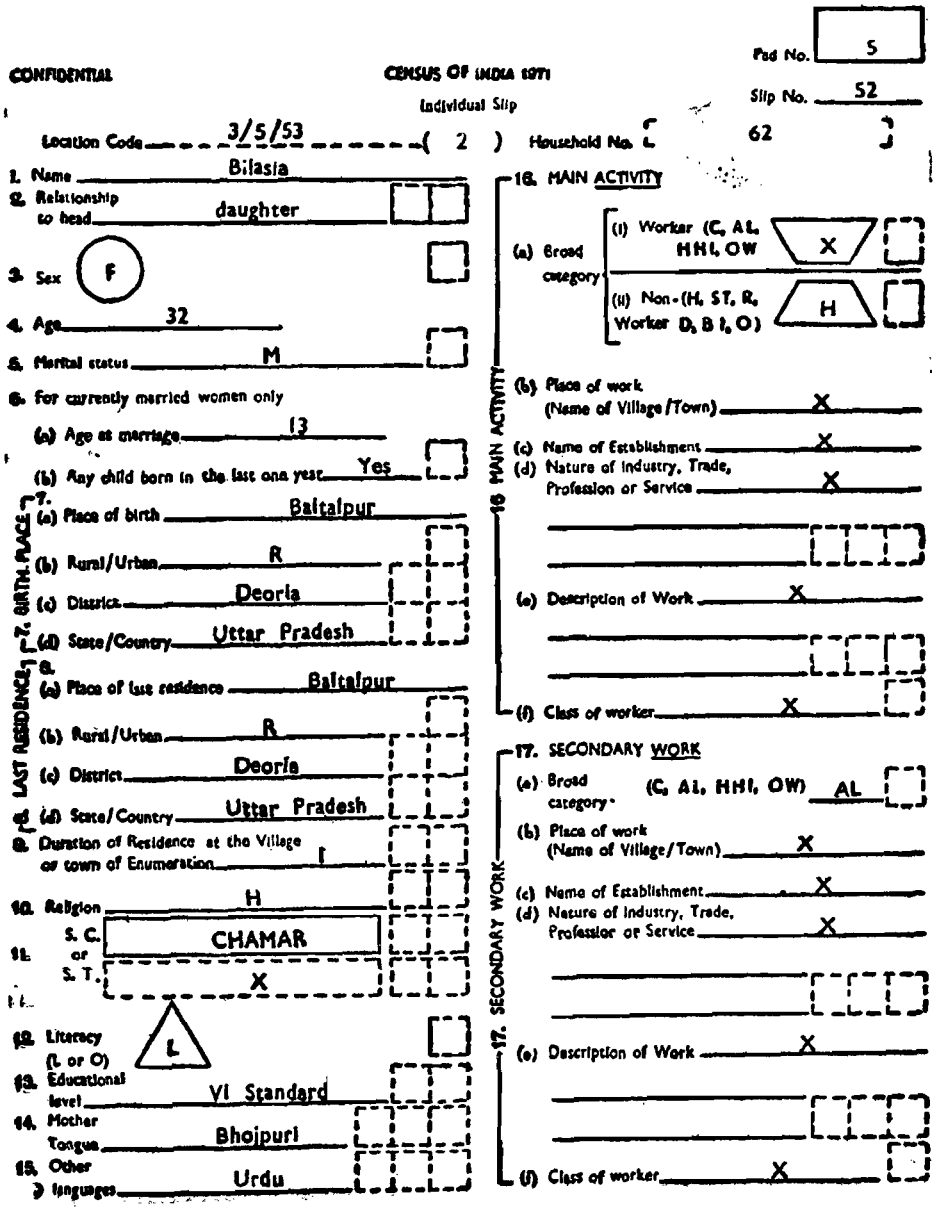
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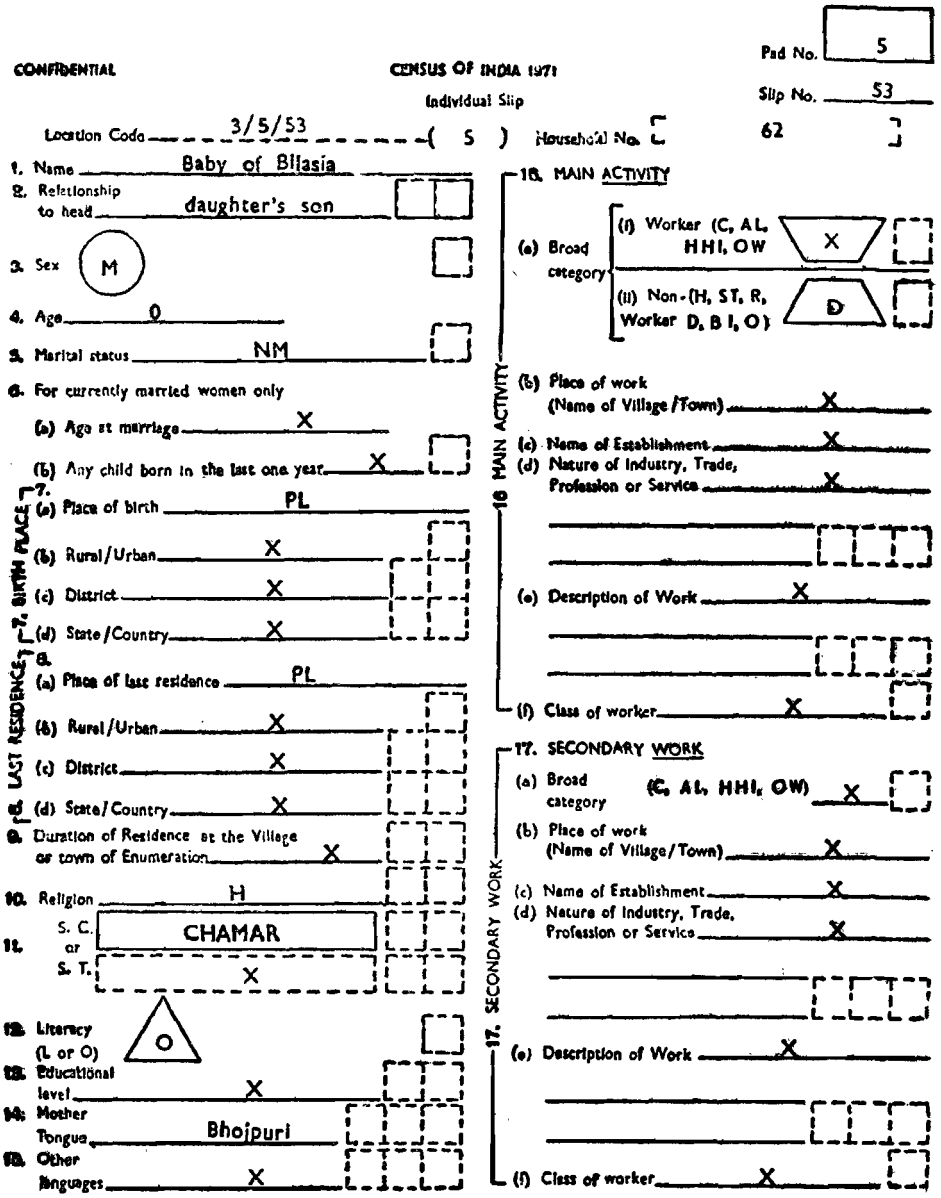
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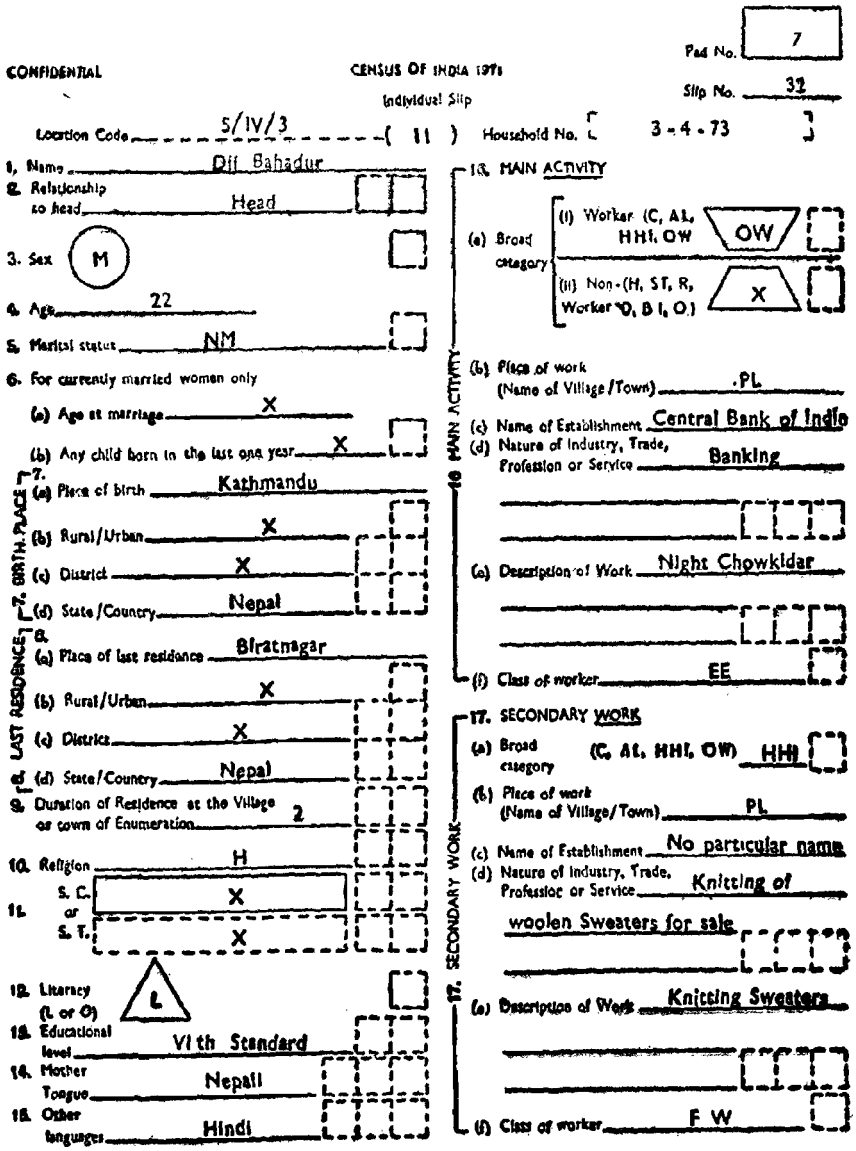
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*conta.*

APPNDIX VII—*contd.*



CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No. 7

Slip No. 32

Location Code 5/IV/3 (11) Household No. 3-4-73

1. Name Dil Bahadur
2. Relationship to head Head
3. Sex M
4. Age 22
5. Marital status NM
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 Kathmandu
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country Nepal
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Biratnagar
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country Nepal
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 2
10. Religion H
11. S. C. or S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level VI th Standard
14. Mother Tongue Nepali
15. Other languages Hindi

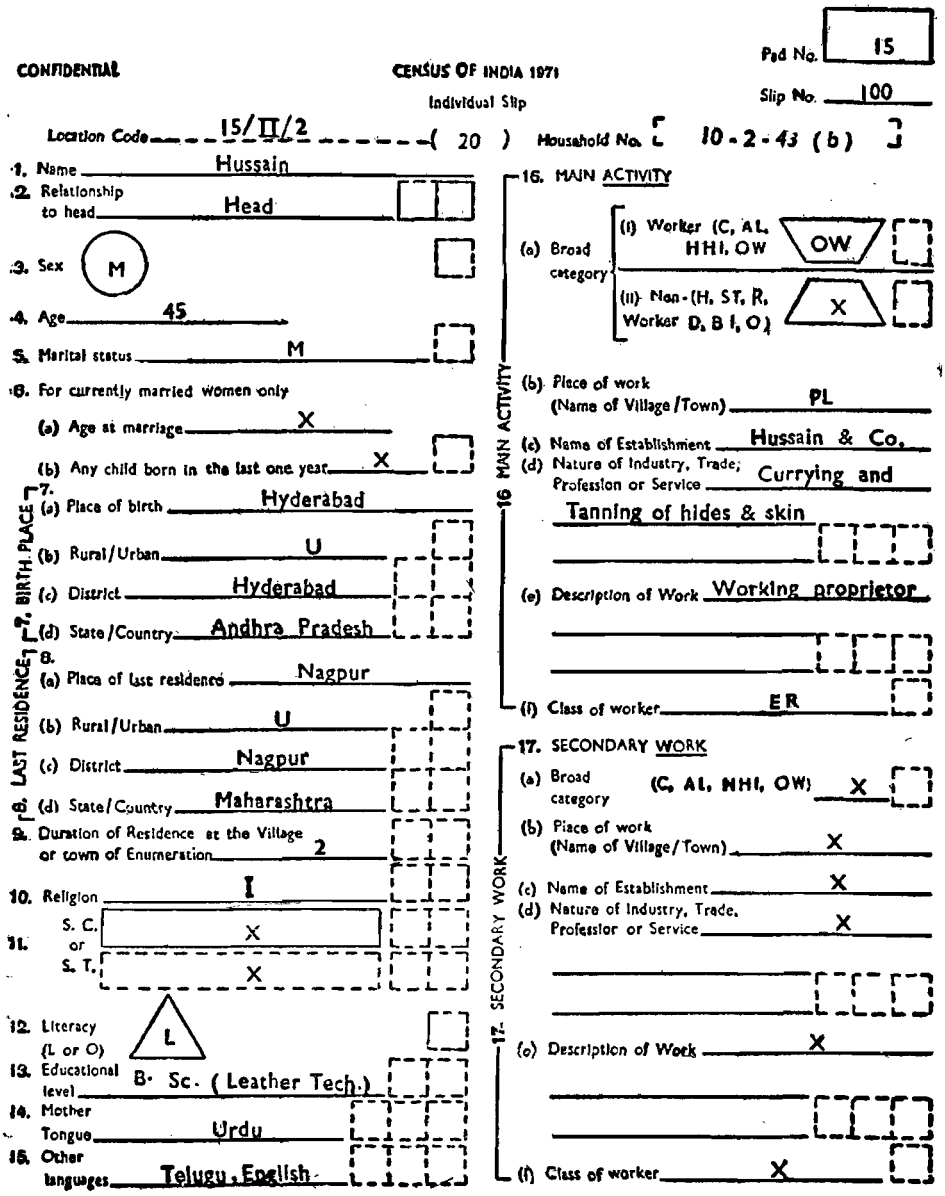
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category
   (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) OW
   (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, O, B I, O) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment Central Bank of India
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Banking
   (e) Description of Work Night Chowkidar
   (f) Class of worker EE

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) HHI
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment No particular name
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Knitting of woolen Sweaters for sale
   (e) Description of Work Knitting Sweaters
   (f) Class of worker F W

(Continued.)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Ped No. 15

Slip No. 100

Location Code 15/II/2 (20) Household No. 10-2-43 (b)

1. Name Hussain
2. Relationship to head Head
3. Sex M
4. Age 45
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 Hyderabad
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Hyderabad
   (d) State/Country Andhra Pradesh
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Nagpur
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Nagpur
   (d) State/Country Maharashtra
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 2
10. Religion I
11. S. C. or S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level B. Sc. (Leather Tech.)
14. Mother Tongue Urdu
15. Other languages Telugu, English

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 Hussain & Co.
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Currying and Tanning of hides & skin
   (e) Description of Work Working proprietor
   (f) Class of worker ER

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 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-Workers
			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 Code 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—*concld.*

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)

APPPENDIX XIV
STONE AGE AND NEOLITHIC CULTURES IN LOHIT DISTRICT OF NEFA

APPENDIX XIV

STONE AGE AND NEOLITHIC CULTURES IN THE LOHIT DISTRICT OF NEFA

B. P. Bopardikar,

Prehistory Branch, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur (Maharashtra).

INTRODUCTION

Taking the opportunity provided by the Geological survey of India for the exploration of the Daphabum area in the Lohit District of NEFA* a party of the Prehistory Branch of the Archaeological survery of India surveyed this region, for the prehistoric sites. Until recently the NEFA area due to its hilly and thickly forested tract was considered to be devoid of any Archaeological remains. The survey has, however, brought forth sites yielding material not only of the Stone Age period but also that of the Neolithic as well.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main object was to trace the habitations of Early Man, the traces of which could be gathered from the remains in the form of Stone tools of Prehistoric times. In view of the virgin area and as such no one has undertaken the work in this region, Archaeological Survey took part in the expedition, in order to find out the potentialities of the area. Previous work in the Western Himalayas by H. De Terra and Paterson in the Kashmir Valley, B. B. Lal in the Kangra Valley has revealed the presence of early Stone age sites, yielding uni and bifacial choppers in the terraces of Beas and Banganga Valleys. Later R. V. Joshi found out in the lower terraces of Beas acheulian industry comprising of handaxes and cleavers. The present aim was to correlate the Western Himalayan glacial and glacio-fluvial phenomena, the formation of terraces and the Stone Age industries with that of the eastern most region. Recently, a few Handaxes and cleavers have been reported from the Assam region by the Gauhati University. A few neoliths have also been reported earlier from the Sadiya Frontier Division.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The area explored lies along Kamlang, Lati and Tellu (Lohit) river covers about 300 Kms. in length and is included between Longitudes 96°—O′ and 97°—O′ E; Latitudes 27°—45′ and 28°—15′ N, and lies between 182,90 m. to 3353.70 m. A portion of the area in the higher altitude was covered with snow and at places there were winter rains. The entire region lies in the heavy rainfall zone and mountains are densly forested.

The Archaeans are represented by the Daling series (Metamorphic rocks) and Crystalline rocks in the Eastern most region of Lohit along Kamlang, Lati and Tellu rivers. These rocks contain felspathic quartzite, augingeniss, garentiferous schists, gneisses, low grade chlorite actinolite schist with serpentine, basic amphibolites and crystalline lime stone. The dykes and sills are of meta-dolerite rock. The general striker of the beds are in North-West to South-East direction and they are dipping north-easterly. The beds are generally folded, faulted and thrusted.

SITES STRATIGRAPHY AND INDUSTRIES

CHOWKHAM: Near Chowkham Belang river here has cut the loose bouldery bed and brownish Black silt. A cliff section on the left bank shows loose pebbly bed of 0.91 m. to 1.21 m. at the bottom, covered by brownish black silt 0.60 m. to 0.91 m. The pebbles are sub-roundish to oval or Wedge shaped and are of basic and metamorphic rocks. A low terrace section about 3 Kms downstream of Chowkham on Teng and Shiple rivers show on the left bank a cliff section 1.21 to 1.52 m. thick deposit of loose pebble bed topped by 0.91 m. deposit of silt. All the pebbles are roundish or oval or flat in shape. No artifacts could be found.

2. ALUBARI: It is about 5 kms. to the North-East of Chowkham on the left bank of Kamlang river (21.33 m.). Due to steep gradients one can observe dry beds comparatively at higher levels. Near Alubari the river is almost on the plains having a very wide with numerous dry and wet channels. Similar topographical features were seen near Dehra Gopipur in Himachal Pradesh.

A cliff section near Alubari on the left bank is of loose pebble bed of 1.52 m. to 2.43 m. at the bottom, overlain by 0.91 m. fine sandy silt (ashy). The pebbles are highly rolled having oval, oblong, sub-triangular and semicircular shapes of metamorphic and basic rocks, such as granite gneiss, milky quartz, quartzite, crystalline lime stone and other docks. Few pebbles show chatter and striation marks. Some are stained reddish yellow due to iron content in the water. There are good number of split pebbles in the deposit formed perhaps by attrition.

From the pebble bed a unifacial chopper and a bifacial choppers were collected.

Chopper: A bifacial chopper prepared on an oval flat pebble. From the upper surface along the margin two large flakes removed. From the lower surface a large and deep flake is removed obliquely near the tip forming a concave chopping edge. It is made on crystalline lime stone (L—16×b. 12.2×t.—4.6 cms.) Fig. 1(1).

3. WAKRO: There are very well developed high level terrance around Wakro. A traverse to the South-East of Wakro near Kamlang river showed the presence of a low terrace. The terrace material is of medium to large size bounders and pebbles. There are large erratics of metamorphic rocks in the mid-stream possible due to glacier actions.

No Stone Age artifacts were found here.

4. CHAMBA: On our march from Wakro to Chamba, after crossing Kamlang river, near Chamba while climbing a rock shelter was seen. The rock shelter is formed due to the falling of two huge boulders. There is a thin deposit of silt but there are no tools or bones could be seen on the surface. Slightly away from the rock shelter on our way to village Chamba a broad rectangular end flake made on a gneiss with one of the sides serrated was found (L. 12.2× b-15, 2×t-3 cms.) Fig. 2 (ii).

5. KALE: While traversing to the North-North-East of Teehun around Kale at different levels i.e., 1260 m; 1220 m. clay and pebble sections were observed. The perennial nullas here have cut the terraces exposing sections of pebble bed, yellowish red clay and brownish black soil. Around the village few cleavers ovates and one neolithic implements were found.

Cleaver: It is prepared on a rectangular end flake from a meta-dolerite lump. The intersection of the upper sloping and undersurface forms a broad and straight cutting edge. The sides are flaring, one of the side is plain and retain cortex portion. The other alternate side has been worked alternatively to form flaring sides. But worked slightly roundish and thin. Upper surface shows some irregular depression due to uneven texture of the rock. Section parallelogrammatic (L-11×b-7. 61.—3.6 cms.) Fig. 2(3).

Chisel: A neolithic implement chisel was also found around Kale. The Central cross-section is trapezoidal. Facelted linear sides, buttened blunted: cutting edge is

*The article was written in 1970. So, Arunachal Pradesh is referred to as NEFA.

straight formed due to intersection of a flat base and sloping upper surface (L.9.8×b5×t-2.5 cms.). Biolite Gneiss Fig. 2(16).

6. TEEHUN: Around Teehun on the terrace slopes a protohandaxe few crores, flakes and points prepared on dolerite, schist were picked up from the field. The tools are highly rolled and weathered.

Protohandaxe: It is prepared on an oval pebble flake. Two large flakes, removed from the upper surface forming irregular mid ridge. The primary flake surface is plain and slightly concave. Near the upper margin three flakes removed to form a pointed working edge, Cross-section scalene, made on biotite gneiss (L-17.6×b 10.2×t 3.8 cms.). Fig. 2(9).

Core: A medium size cylindrical chunk of metadolerite rock has been taken. After preparing the platform on the top of the flat surface a large flake blade is removed (12×4 cms) one from the upper face and the other from the lower face (L-12.5×b 9×t 8.8 cms.). (Fig. 1(2).

7. GLOW: It is situated on the left bank of Kamlang river at a height of 1287.82 m. above the sea level. On general observation, broadly there are two terrace levels at 1287.82 m. and 740 m. Fig. 3.

The Stone Age sites discovered on the slopes or terraces are exposed in the Jhum fields. Fig. 4. The sites are situated around the outcrops of gneisses and dykes. The tools are mostly weathered and breaking along the cleavage planes. While preparing tools the Prehistoric man seem to have taken the advantage of the cleavage planes and the desired size of lump as the tool shows minimum working.

All the artifacts were found around Kale, Teehun, Glow, which are on the same levels around the natural Glow—Howel lake (1219 m.).

Ovate: Prepared on an oval flake; bulb not-visible. Thin flake have been removed along the periphery from the upper surface, while flake scars on the underside are shallow. Due to alternate flaking one side is slightly zig-zag, pointed at one end; butt end is thin and roundish; cross-section biconvex (L-12.2×b 8×t 3 cms.). Biotite gneiss. Fig. 2(10).

Cleaver: Made on a rectangular end flake from the lump of a meta-dolerite rock. The intersection of the sloping upper and undersurface forms straight cutting edge. Sides are flaring without any working butt round and thick. Section—parallelogrammatic (L-9×b 6×t 3.2 cms). Fig. 2(12).

Side Scraper on flake: It is prepared on a rectangular side flake. One of the longers sides secondarily flaked forming the scarping edge. Other side is thick but no further working. Highly rolled and weathered. Meta-dolerite. (L—10.8×b 5.3×t 1.4 cms.). Fig. 1(7).

Parallel sided flake: An elongated rectangular flake with a medial ridge on the upper surface. Striking platform plain and oblique, sides abraded cross section triangular (L-11×b-5.8×t 2.3 cms.). Meta-dolerite Fig. 1(5).

b. It is an end flake but crude and irregular in shape due to uneven texture of the raw material (L 9.3×b-6.2×t-2.5 cms.). Gneiss Fig. 1(6).

Neoliths.

a. *A shouldered a e:* It is made on a flat biotite-gneiss block. Rectangular in section with a squarish tenon. The cutting edge is straight and blunted due to use or weathering.

(L.12×b 6.3×t 2.8 cms. Tenon L 2.5×b 2.8×t 2.5 cms). Fig. 2(15).

b. Triangular sylayed axe: Rectangular to parellelogrammatic in cross section; flaring sides forming broad and straight cutting edge which is abraded; butt pointed. (L-15×b-9×t 3.5). Fig 2(14).

8. CHAKHRO: Chakhro is to the Nort-East of Glow on the right bank of Kamlang river at an altitude of 1120 m. A cross section across Glow and Chakhro roughly shows the presence of three terraces. On the right bank, terraces are at 840 m; 1020 m; and 1120 m respectively. The entrenched river bed is at 633 m. Lithologically the terrace material at 840 m. is of angular pebbles and brown silt. At 1020 m. it is composed of as above but the pebble bed is more bouldery. At this level few erratics have seen probably the remnants of glaci-fluvial activities of the river. At 1120 m. level around Chakhro it consists of thin pebble bed and brownish soil at places. The highest terrace (T1 is at 1120 and the subsequent lower terraces are T2 and T3) Fig. 3. These terraces appear to be of tectonic origin. No artifacts was found on these terraces.

A traverse between C1—C12 camps covering about 98 kms. between altitudes 1000 m. to 3353.70 m. in the upper reaches of the Kamlang river showed the gorge portion and possible knick points of water-falls. Between camp C1—C4 the river contained huge erratics 4.55 m. across. The Stone Age tools were found up to Lungsi (1320 M.).

Side scruper: It is prepared on an oval flake. Along one of the thinner concave side fine alternate flaking has been done along the periphery from both the sides to form a beautiful scraping edge. The other side is thick and blunt (L-13.5×b 7.5×t 3.2 cms) Quartzite Fig. 1(8).

Traverse along Lati and Tellu (Lohit) Rivers

After crossing the Chulm pass at an altitude of 3259.30 m. we entered in the Lati and Lohit Valleys. The morphological features on the other side show 'U' shaped valleys. High terraces were seen between Halaikrong-Hawai on Lati river.

9. HAWAI: Very well developed broad terrace were seen in the middle lower course of the Tellu or Lohit river between Hawai and Hayuliang. There are about four terraces on the left bank of Hawai at heights of 800 m; 920 m; 1020 m. and 1280 m. These seem to be a fault plane on the other side. The river bed is at 750 m. Lithologically, the terrace material is made up of brownish to black soil, underlain by angular pebbles of basic rocks disintegrated into brown soil. No Stone age aftifacts was found.

There are three to four very well developed terraces between Kherang—Quibang—Yeatung. The terrace material is of gneisses, diorites and basic rocks disintegrating into brownish soil.

10. TAWLING (Near Hayuliang) is situated on the right bank of Lohit river at its confluence with Delai river. A survey of the region around Tawling and Hayuliang showed the presence of three very well developed terraces on the right bank of Lohit. A cross section along N—S shows the highest terrace at 680 m. designated as T1. The material of T1 consists of angular pebbles sandy ashy bed, pebble bed and brown soil on the top. Fig. 5. This is comparatively a smaller terrace. The next terrace T2 is at 630 m. is represented by an extensive land surface. In the section it consists of pebble bed and yellowish sandy silt. The third terrace T3 in 610 m. Fig. 6. This is also a wide and long terrace, consisting of pebbles and brown soil. The river bed is at 560 m. Fig. 3.

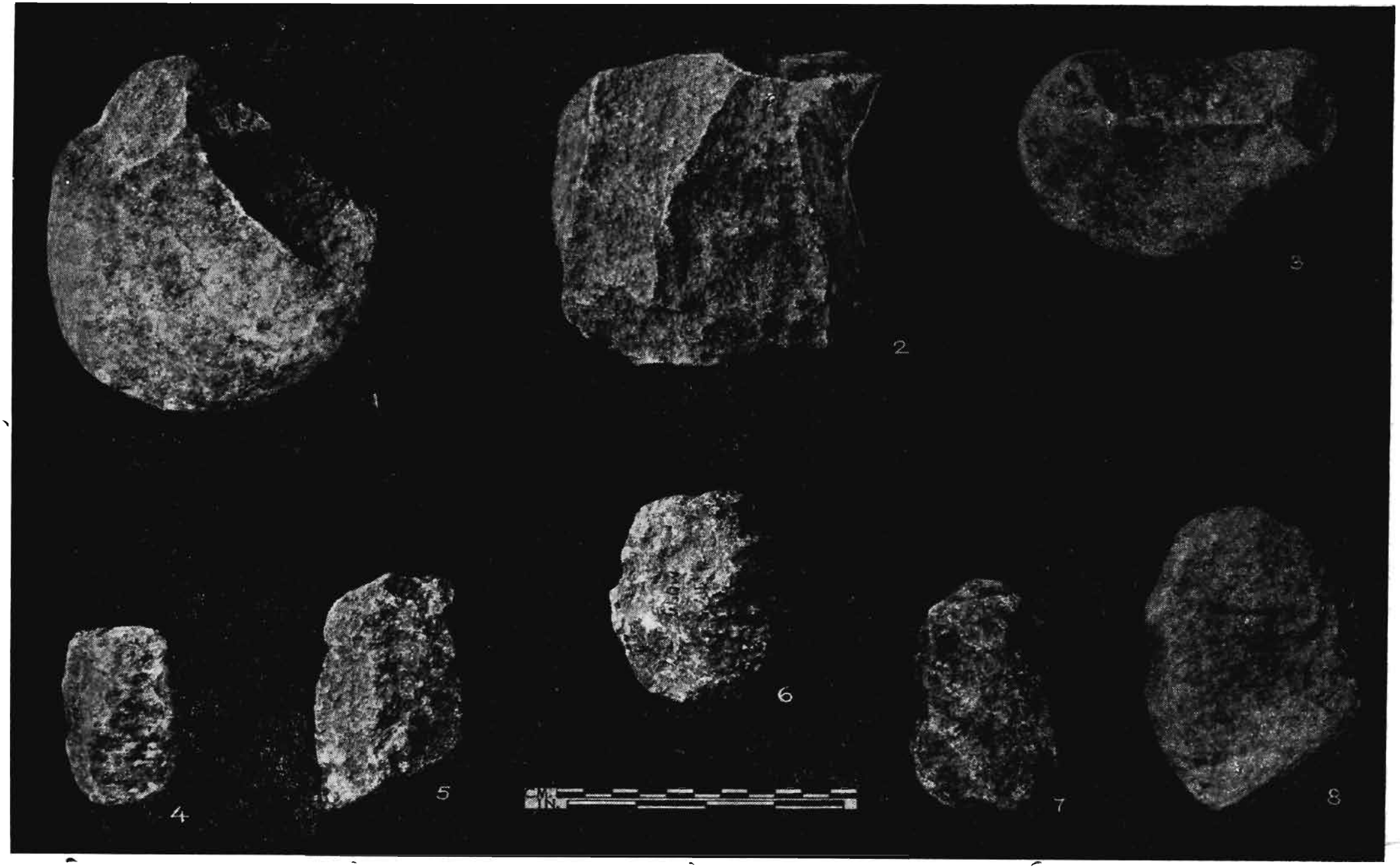
One unifacial chopper and a flake were collected from the lowest terrace recall a similar unifacial quartzite chopper type found in the Kangra valley, Himachal Pradesh. A detailed study of the terraces between Hawai and Hayuliang may serve useful purpose for future studies in this region for the remains of the Early Man.

Unifacial chopper: It is prepared on a flat and roundish pebble. A deep and large flake removed from the upper surface to form a roughly broad concave cutting edge. The butt end is semi circular and thin rolled. (L-10×b-113×t-4.5 cms) quartzite Fig. 1(3).

CONCLUSION

It was for the first time in the eastern most region of NEFA that Stone Age artifacts and Neolithic implements were discovered in the higher terraces of Kamlang Valley. A singular site on the Lohit river near Hayuliang has yielded one Chopper and a flake. Although much collection of the stone artifacts could not be done owing to the restricted preplaned programme the present available data adequately tend to confirm that the explored region was probably habitated by the Prehistoric Man.

A detailed examination of the area between Wakro and Lungsi on Kamlang, and between Hawai and Hayuliang on Lohit require further detailed work in the region for the study of terrace formations and Stone Age industries.

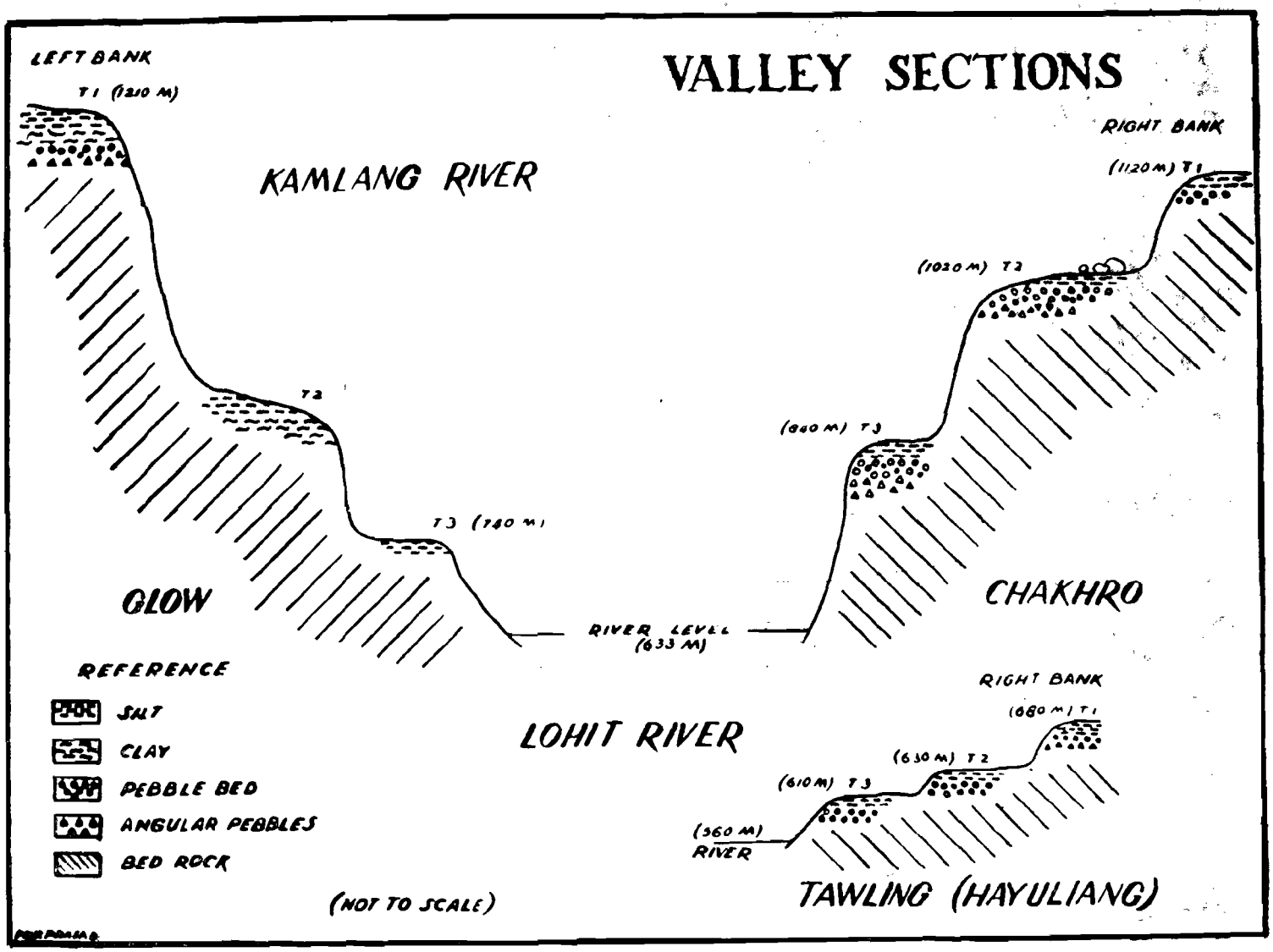


FIG—1
STONE AGE TOOLS FROM LOHIT DISTRICT



FIG—2

STONE AGE AND NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FROM LOHIT DISTRICT



FIG—3

VALLEY SECTIONS ON KAMLANG AND LOHIT RIVERS



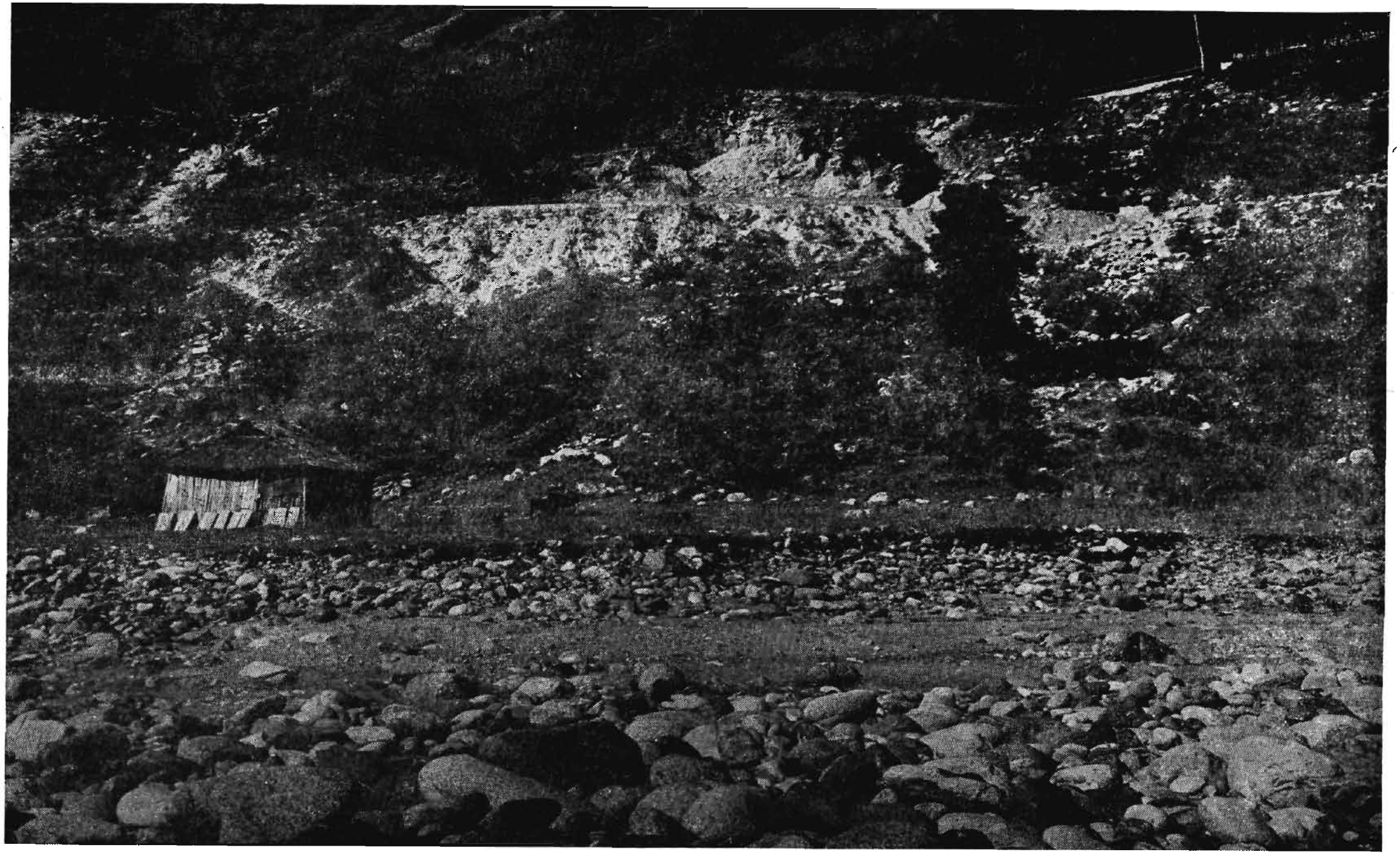
FIG—4

STONE AGE DEPOSITS EXPOSED IN THE JHUM FIELDS NEAR GLOW



FIG—5

SECTION ON THE RIGHT BANK OF LOHIT NEAR TAWLING SHOWING TERRACE DEPOSIT (T 1)



FIG—6

SECTION ON THE RIGHT BANK OF LOHIT NEAR TAWLING SHOWING TERRACES T 2 AND T 3

APPENDIX XV

LIST OF VILLAGES OF LOHIT DISTRICT WITH POPULATION CATEGORISED BY BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS

APPENDIX XV

LIST OF VILLAGES OF LOHIT DISTRICT WITH POPLUATION CATEGORISED BY BOARD 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						
LOHIT DISTRICT	16,777	8,268	8,509	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
TEZU SUBDIVISON	2,876	1,478	1,398			
Tezu Circle	769	373	396			
Manefrong	82	40	42			
Chiagam	52	24	28			
Chikagam	11	5	6			
Haremgam	65	33	32			
Payagam	19	9	10			
Tapogam	42	25	17			
Changlang	107	47	60			
Tezugani	15	5	10			
Khoraliang	79	38	41			
Marangliang	12	4	8			
Pomla	36	16	20			
Kanuphlah	12	6	6			
Chikadomliang	15	6	9			
Chiblabliang	47	30	17			
Bathaliang	49	24	25			
Blockliang	22	9	13			
Scoliang	15	7	8			
Joagam	37	17	20			
Muzu	45	23	22			
Sambiang	7	5	2			
Chowkham Circle	391	206	185			
Mipong	128	69	59			
Hoikong	29	14	15			
Tissa	63	35	28			
Mimi	110	57	53			
Lathow	33	16	17			
Nampong	9	5	4			
Munglang	19	10	9			
Namsai Circle	819	454	365			
Mohong Deori	485	271	214			
Phenong	26	15	11			
Samoguri	48	26	22			
Dhonekona	51	28	23			
Jaypur (New)	48	26	22			
Jengthu	104	54	50			
Jonapathar(2)	57	34	23			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES						
Wakro Circle	897	445	452	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Gundri	70	35	35			
Kajang	78	38	40			
Iwan	61	34	27			
Chikrung	77	36	41			
Kallai	87	46	41			
Sina	16	9	7			
Luma	25	11	14			
Glaw	84	40	44			
Prasi	3	2	1			
Manthi	107	54	53			
Tawai	36	17	19			
Bay	14	7	7			
Tinok	57	24	33			
Tissa	35	14	21			
Gango	30	17	13			
Kamja	89	45	44			
Lakho	28	16	12			
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	9,311	4,547	4,764			
Hawai Circle	2,212	1,080	1,132			
Yelling	32	13	19			
Thela	21	11	10			
Topang	63	37	26			
Lontoo	74	31	43			
Narriyhal	68	36	32			
Kandai	93	45	48			
Ruti	68	36	32			
Kritong	46	18	28			
Kallai	88	39	49			
Chowhgong	10	5	5			
Chedune	45	22	23			
Mochong	21	9	12			
Sung	38	17	21			
Tapat	16	9	7			
Bhow	55	29	26			
Matkong	25	18	7			
Hunung	26	14	12			
Dutty	10	6	4			
Shirong	19	11	8			
Sanglang	38	25	13			
Khiyong	25	9	16			
Rungsam	8	5	3			
Lapkrong	17	8	9			
Kamblat	35	17	18			
Kuisang	3	2	1			
Walap	20	7	13			
Flang	14	8	6			
Farmo	20	12	8			
Halaikrong	57	29	28			
Tulang-Kunung	24	12	12			
Surmung	18	12	6			
Ngi	86	36	50			
Kagong	22	10	12			
Nukung	33	16	17			

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES						
Hawai Circle—*Contd.*						
Mla	38	17	21	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Watong	157	76	81			
Kamdi	49	20	29			
Sargong	18	9	9			
Marwoh	68	34	34			
Longliang	74	41	33			
Chounoyo	66	27	39			
Changuna	77	34	43			
Wala	138	57	81			
Perhoh	20	8	12			
Mitikunung	24	15	9			
Wahal	67	33	34			
Min	24	14	10			
Lapkunung	20	11	9			
Charnai	80	48	32			
Quibom	37	16	21			
Samdul	17	6	11			
Walong Circle	279	135	144			
Dong	19	9	10			
Sapkung	7	3	4			
Chitol	7	3	4			
Warti	50	25	25			
Sarti	73	36	37			
Salong	24	8	16			
Krill	26	13	13			
Kalin	26	14	12			
Khantipani	5	3	2			
Gong	26	11	15			
Khrawti	10	7	3			
Gai	6	3	3			
Chaglongam Circle	1,815	883	932			
Chingkon	36	18	18			
Tarapu	34	16	18			
Tidem	15	6	9			
Habak	29	13	16			
Bomna	45	25	20			
Khalega	34	20	14			
Chaglongam Village	134	62	72			
Tarampa	24	12	12			
Sailumna	13	5	8			
Taflagam	149	72	77			
Aphumna	59	25	34			
Chakka	44	25	19			
Khalega Metaliang	40	18	22			
Tarampong	9	6	3			
Goningko	21	10	11			
Raikon	38	14	24			
Buagam	37	20	17			
Hauka	25	13	12			
Tarabliang	24	14	10			
Baumna	36	18	18			
Chuhagon	56	23	33			
Adumna	39	19	20			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES						
Chaglongam Circle—*contd.*						
Hamangliang	26	13	13	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Hamangkong	52	20	32			
Tolai	32	13	19			
Tesipumna	61	27	34			
Chinliang	3	1	2			
Karawa	6	2	4			
Chipailiang	51	27	24			
Karamna	155	80	75			
Khoinkom	44	22	22			
Tayamna	58	31	27			
Duagam	136	62	74			
Payarop	50	26	24			
Pailiang	49	25	24			
Tabratiang	32	17	15			
Payagam	35	17	18			
Gomin	84	46	38			
Hayuliang Circle	5,005	2,449	2,556			
Kinbom	29	15	14			
Reygum	31	17	14			
Lamaliang	64	28	36			
Zapaliang	60	27	33			
Taduglat	16	10	6			
Kumbo	49	26	23			
Huilam	57	26	31			
Tawaikong	32	15	17			
Paka	8	6	2			
Mahuigam	12	4	8			
Changaliang	51	25	26			
Tomtong	15	8	7			
Nethong	41	21	20			
Mele	20	10	10			
Thowlong	23	12	11			
Khuliang	87	47	40			
Krusam	64	32	32			
Chikrongliang	47	26	21			
Chillang	41	20	21			
Kumbo	59	29	30			
Towong	35	17	18			
Krempa	64	31	33			
Ekailiang	40	18	22			
Hul	12	7	5			
Zong	33	14	19			
Chotong	56	30	26			
Kambing	21	10	11			
Gatong	36	16	20			
Manhal	68	37	31			
Griliang	18	9	9			
Katong	22	11	11			
Phanglonglat	110	63	47			
Dung (Thong)	36	18	18			
Khamblenglat	144	73	71			
Kanji	24	11	13			
Chambab	64	27	37			

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES					
Hayuliang Circle—*contd.*					
Khalamokh	36	20	16	All belong to Scheduled Tribes	
Loiliang	96	46	50		
Kanaliang	4	2	2		
Mangung	98	47	51		
Siet	29	19	10		
Khetong	29	15	14		
Petong	20	11	9		
Hamatong	55	35	20		
Hayam	54	29	25		
Rendum	48	22	26		
Tila	29	12	17		
Manjuliang	137	75	62		
Sangung	74	36	38		
Hutung	64	31	33		
Manjulat	36	22	14		
Towa	33	19	14		
Griliang	18	9	9		
Pongung	94	42	52		
Howliang	18	8	10		
Holongong	58	24	34		
Gab	98	47	51		
Heprotong	22	8	14		
Longjang	20	12	8		
Swailiang	62	33	29		
Pira	8	5	3		
Prunung	56	28	28		
Miket	12	4	8		
Ploting	32	16	16		
Yatong	7	4	3		
Mesitong	35	12	23		
Suplang	100	51	49		
Ratong	34	16	18		
Kasigam	76	34	42		
Tulla	123	64	59		
Telleng	34	14	20		
Blom	51	20	31		
Kalaikong	32	14	18		
Kapatui	8	3	5		
Chiprogam	8	4	4		
Mepumna	41	23	18		
Talabom	8	4	4		
Kalatong	14	7	7		
Philleng	19	6	13		
Kasonglat	97	45	52		
Ritlang	21	8	13		
Beriliang	66	30	36		
Gomtong	29	17	12		
Braigkong	39	21	18		
Paleng	28	15	13		
Glothong	47	21	26		
Brangkong	37	19	18		
Roniglat	9	6	3		
Tappang	144	65	79		
Langum	66	35	31		

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MONO—TRIBE VILLAGES			
Hayuliang Circle—*contd.*						
Twailiang	34	16	18			All belong to Scheduled Tribes
Dilang	30	15	15			
Prayumna	37	20	17			
Kamjuliang	51	26	25			
Retilang	47	18	29			
Takromna	61	31	30			
Duiliang	34	15	19			
Akhugam	26	11	15			
Klamdi	48	23	25			
Champai	24	12	12			
Degum	11	6	5			
Hayugam	23	9	14			
Barfu	46	20	26			
Paluliang	45	22	23			
Chamemna	19	10	9			
Kabragam	14	6	8			
Chikaie	15	7	8			
Patiliang	19	7	12			
Chunga	20	8	12			
Howailiang	20	8	12			
Tahogam	50	23	27			
Matelang	59	29	30			
Chiliang	23	11	12			
Sagamma	16	9	7			
Takaliang	64	23	41			
Toloiliang	23	15	8			
Manyugam	13	5	8			
Longmai	9	5	4			
Taboka	22	8	14			
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	4,590	2,243	2,347			
Roing Circle	799	408	391			
Itiango	52	29	23			
Ekesia	146	74	72			
Kando	122	72	50			
Mayu	66	36	30			
Injuna	91	44	47			
Ichuli	25	9	16			
Ironda	21	9	12			
Abango	51	23	28			
Cheta II	50	27	23			
Iphiango	45	26	19			
Simare	39	22	17			
Ithigu	28	11	17			
Kunduli	14	7	7			
Idili	49	19	30			
Hunli circle	2,032	981	1,051			
Ataya	18	8	10			
Sisso	6	4	2			
Ichigu	72	32	40			
Asili	16	8	8			
Karo	34	14	20			
Embuli	52	27	25			
Idipo	6	3	3			

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MONO—TRIBE VILLAGES				
Hunli Circle—*contd.*						
Aruju	57	23	34	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Enoya	204	103	101			
Amuli	14	7	7			
Epanli	50	28	22			
Anoro	6	3	3			
Adodya	20	9	11			
Abranli	41	20	21			
Punli	30	12	18			
Asongo	14	8	6			
Aloni	115	64	51			
Ethora	61	23	38			
Amilin	94	49	45			
Ekaya	21	14	7			
Kano	70	34	36			
Abhango	12	5	7			
Arundo	17	8	9			
Abrangga	11	6	5			
Yanli	28	14	14			
Rango	53	27	26			
Koni	38	13	25			
Sita	18	9				
Akuli	47	25	22			
Eyanli	85	37	48			
Apanli	43	24	19			
Marango	18	6	12			
Mihunda	168	85	83			
Gurango	12	7	5			
Aruni	14	9	5			
Ayani	13	7	6			
Sulangu	17	6	11			
Denge	38	21	17			
Donli	115	47	68			
Taloni	54	27	27			
Haka	8	5	3			
Choumani	6	4	2			
Dopowa	29	12	17			
Metama	20	7	13			
Mithaka	75	33	42			
Arini	5	2	3			
Runli	48	25	23			
Kopo	39	17	22			
Etalin Circle	345	177	168			
Apronli	16	6	10			
Emuli	50	26	24			
Chanli	47	25	22			
Amuchi	23	13	10			
Pushi	2	2	..			
Aunli	39	16	23			
Anoko	34	14	20			
Mawali	9	5	4			
Elledo	18	12	6			
Anojo	6	4	2			
Echanli	24	14	10			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES					
Roing Circle—*contd.*						
Akuli	14	8	6	All belong to scheduled Tribes.		
Apanli	49	26	23			
Awali	4	1	3			
Okuli	10	5	5			
Anini Circle	735	342	393			
Granli	28	9	19			
Cheya	39	21	18			
Imilin	8	2	6			
Ahunli	45	24	21			
Rili	18	8	10			
Etali	17	10	7			
Achali	54	27	27			
Angem Valley	126	59	67			
Imulin	20	10	10			
Agolin	19	10	9			
Epanli	19	9	10			
Ayuson	39	18	21			
Angulin	36	16	20			
Akolin	28	9	19			
Larongo	39	14	25			
Baro	50	25	25			
Nunimbro	30	13	17			
Ebali	10	6	4			
Alombro	37	19	18			
Emuli	63	28	35			
Angulin	10	5	5			
Adane Circle	537	271	266			
Ginli	72	30	42			
Inchini	15	8	7			
Isulin	9	5	4			
Akuli	24	10	14			
Ichili	9	2	7			
Embrangon	41	24	17			
Aeshon	21	13	8			
Elangon	3	2	1			
Angalin	84	44	40			
Punli (1)	7	4	3			
Aokon	42	22	20			
Ahalin	11	6	5			
Ipungo	23	13	10			
Chepewe	43	25	18			
Eralin	33	17	16			
Andalin	8	4	4			
Itini	5	3	2			
Arunli	16	6	10			
Punli (II)	6	3	3			
Aralin	34	15	19			
Asonli	31	15	16			
Dambuk Circle	142	64	78			
Kappang	64	27	37			
Ahukali	19	9	10			
Sindhili	17	12	5			
Apali	42	16	26			

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MULTI—TRIBE VILLAGES			
LOHIT DISTRICT	1,284	644	640	1,284	644	640
TEZU SUBDIVISION	640	320	320	640	320	320
Tezu Circle	76	41	35	76	41	35
Tituliang	5	3	2	5	3	2
Hatigam	59	33	26	59	33	26
Haransogram	12	5	7	12	5	7
Chowkham Circle	74	36	38	74	36	38
Emphom	74	36	38	74	36	38
Wakro Circle	490	243	247	490	243	247
Wakro Village	22	9	13	22	9	13
hirung	56	27	29	56	27	29
Pukhuri	92	51	41	92	51	41
Mawai	155	82	73	155	82	73
Karhe	88	40	48	88	40	48
Tangum	48	23	25	48	23	25
Turong	29	11	18	29	11	18
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	364	181	183	364	181	183
Walong Circle	86	40	46	86	40	46
Walong Village	52	21	31	52	21	31
Tinai	34	19	15	34	19	15
Hayuliang Circle	278	141	137	278	141	137
Mahikong	84	44	40	84	44	40
Kundung	36	20	16	36	20	16
Dalang	30	15	15	30	15	15
Kaning	28	12	16	28	12	16
Challang	38	22	16	38	22	16
Braptong	62	28	34	62	28	34
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISION	280	143	137	280	143	137
Hunli Circle	141	68	73	141	68	73
Elope	141	68	73	141	68	73
Anini Circle	76	39	37	76	39	37
Gipulin	76	39	37	76	39	37
Dambuk Circle	63	36	27	63	36	27
Anpum	63	36	27	63	36	27
			MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES			
LOHIT DISTRICT	35,840	21,208	14,632	18,226	9,072	9,154
TEZU SUBDIVISION	21,850	12,380	9,470	9,923	5,049	4,874
Tezu Circle	4 769	2,922	1 847	1,841	887	954
Loiliang	478	238	240	309	146	163
Tusegam	93	49	44	91	47	44
Tinali	88	46	42	28	11	17
Telluling	305	201	104	29	15	14
Tindolong	1,153	579	574	775	368	407
Gohaingaon	258	154	104	9	4	5
27 Mile	66	33	33	2	2	..
Yealiang	193	101	92	86	40	46
Zeko	122	67	55	69	31	38
Nalagam	69	36	33	47	27	20
Sunpura	449	263	186	18	12	6
Tatengkon	190	108	82	128	53	75
Duraliang	117	76	41	71	36	35
Salamgam	31	25	6	11	7	4
Chailiang	473	399	74	80	34	46
Chidoliang	29	9	20	28	8	20
Taseiliamg	228	183	45	14	8	6
Hawa	427	355	72	46	38	8

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES						
Chowkham Circle	3,387	1,933	1,454	2,024	1,026	998
Chowkham	1,002	584	418	708	350	358
Namliang	98	67	31	54	26	28
Momong	488	270	218	362	182	180
Alubari	475	271	204	1	1	..
Kherem	148	90	58	119	71	48
Mabira	294	156	138	277	148	129
Mankoo	113	56	57	107	51	56
Tingua	15	6	9	14	5	9
Embong	36	22	14	35	21	14
Insa	28	15	13	27	14	13
Tulung	24	12	12	23	11	12
Inja	32	16	16	31	15	16
Chowkham (H.Q.)	501	289	212	165	77	88
Barpather	51	29	22	37	21	16
Medo	82	50	32	64	33	31
Namsai Circle	13,441	7,371	6,070	5,941	3,080	2,861
Mohong	1,085	567	518	320	158	162
Adi	30	17	13	27	14	13
Ningru (Old)	35	19	16	29	15	14
Kumari (Kachari)	422	213	209	5	2	3
Silatu-Miri	278	134	144	267	127	140
Kumari (Khampti)	433	232	201	27	10	17
Silatu-KhamPti	98	51	47	37	17	20
Nongkhong	409	220	189	359	187	172
Lekong Khampti	77	36	41	69	32	37
Mohadevpur III	361	190	171	355	184	171
Mohadevpur II	889	513	376	866	490	376
Mohadevpur I	824	412	412	822	410	412
Tiniali-Miri	101	58	43	95	52	43
Dumsi-Village	221	121	100	4	2	2
Sitapani Moran (Eraloni)	310	172	138	5	3	2
Sitpani (Miri)	301	173	128	210	112	98
Sitpani (Moran)	473	258	215	5	3	2
Dirak-Miri	144	76	68	134	68	66
Lekong Gohain	95	53	42	10	5	5
Dharampur	110	52	58	3	1	2
Kungyow	61	22	39	57	21	36
Nangtow	161	88	73	119	63	56
Wink	229	127	102	171	90	81
Jenglai	121	65	56	86	40	46
Pangen	124	71	53	29	17	12
Nampung	192	97	95	152	79	73
Namsai (H.Q.)	2,965	1,749	1,216	151	78	73
Kissu	170	102	68	4	3	1
Piyong Migrou	248	126	122	187	95	92
Enthen	54	29	25	50	25	25
Enden	45	18	27	39	15	24
Manmao	233	134	99	141	73	68
Nanamshyam	370	195	175	6	6	..
Namfaisang	53	28	25	39	16	23
Sengsap	145	84	61	137	78	59
Nanam	248	131	117	137	66	71
Lathao	407	233	174	240	127	113

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES					
Namsai Circle—*contd.*						
Joypur (Old)	98	52	46	88	46	42
Melengkhang	265	137	128	109	59	50
Sulungto	160	91	69	120	60	60
Jonapathar-I	146	89	57	72	45	27
Pathargaon	250	136	114	158	86	72
Wakro Circle	253	154	99	117	56	61
Blonglat	55	25	30	54	24	30
Tihum	47	24	23	46	23	23
Wakro (H.Q.)	151	105	46	17	9	8
HAYULIANG SUBDIVISION	3,672	2,804	868	1,318	677	641
Hawai Circle	538	386	152	234	109	125
Thamblugat	122	59	63	111	49	62
Mangkhung	33	15	18	28	10	18
Krosam	73	65	8	18	10	8
Blong	119	90	29	56	27	29
Hawai (H.Q.)..	191	157	34	21	13	8
Walong Circle	438	374	64	65	33	32
Halla	124	102	22	43	21	22
Walong (H.Q.)	314	272	42	22	12	10
Kibithoo Circle	287	244	43	69	46	23
Yakung	39	16	23	28	13	15
Kibithoo (H.Q.)	191	171	20	32	24	8
Sachong	22	22	..	2	2	..
Hotspring	35	35	..	7	7	..
Chaglongam Circle	538	388	150	271	137	134
Metumna	79	40	39	74	35	39
Metengliang	77	38	39	68	29	39
Mailiang	60	28	32	59	27	32
Chipru	12	8	4	8	4	4
Chaglongam (H.Q.)	264	244	20	24	20	4
Talempa	33	24	9	26	17	9
Chipra	13	6	7	12	5	7
Hayuliang Circle	1,871	1,412	459	679	352	327
Kuibang	471	467	4	12	8	4
Plongri/Yatong	36	20	16	26	13	13
Kongra	35	15	20	34	14	20
Nilang	90	44	46	86	40	46
Chirang	62	37	25	54	29	25
Boiliang	36	22	14	29	16	13
Gomlat/Gemliang Camp	78	48	30	70	40	30
Chameliang	174	144	30	45	30	15
Toiliang	33	17	16	27	11	16
Khupa	23	13	10	21	11	10
Taprailiang	22	9	13	20	8	12
Amliang Nara Camp	42	26	16	34	18	16
Chinang/Mompan	54	38	16	30	14	16
Tayule/Paya Camp	70	44	26	50	24	26
Malagam	32	17	15	30	15	15
Toiliang (H.Q.)	542	387	155	81	37	44
Swami Camp	71	64	7	30	24	6

(Continued)

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES						
DIBANG VALLEY SUBDIVISON	10,318	6,024	4,294	6,985	3,346	3,639
Roing Circle	4,900	2,740	2,160	3,100	1,454	1,646
Marinda	42	30	12	23	11	12
Rayang	191	86	105	187	82	105
Malew	46	27	19	31	12	19
Bolung	703	355	348	561	259	302
Jia	558	281	277	508	241	267
Irongo	50	21	29	49	20	29
Kongkong	505	274	231	354	168	186
Roing (H.Q.)	1,220	855	365	101	59	42
Eduk	160	73	87	147	66	81
Santipur	156	99	57	2	1	1
Korunu	156	86	70	123	64	59
Ithili	93	43	50	90	40	50
Simre	43	26	17	32	15	17
Cheta-I	160	65	95	144	55	89
Chidu	85	49	36	79	43	36
Elope	134	61	73	126	53	73
Parbuk	598	309	289	543	265	278
Hunli Circle	1,225	787	438	828	402	426
Esemra	78	35	43	72	29	43
Kronli	247	166	81	154	74	80
Mambro	102	50	52	90	38	52
Aouli	70	38	32	61	29	32
Apako	45	29	16	38	22	16
Endoli	71	40	31	69	38	31
Atilin	40	20	20	34	15	19
Hunli (H.Q.)	316	237	79	153	75	78
Pika	64	37	27	57	30	27
Chanli	147	107	40	61	30	31
Ichindo	35	21	14	30	16	14
Ranli	10	7	3	9	6	3
Etalin Circle	442	301	141	271	132	139
Angolin	49	33	16	38	22	16
Aloli	22	14	8	17	9	8
Apunli	39	22	17	31	14	17
Etalin (H.Q.)	80	65	15	33	19	14
Aropu	38	18	20	37	17	20
Okali	15	13	2	4	2	2
Anigo	40	20	20	33	13	20
Athunli	45	22	23	35	12	23
Idilin	5	5	..	1	1	..
Sunli	15	13	2	5	3	2
Agoso	26	17	9	19	10	9
Malinye	43	42	1	1	1	..
Punli	25	17	8	17	9	8
Anini Circle	1,318	892	426	752	381	371
Akobe	35	24	11	29	18	11
Mihindo	101	60	41	76	35	41
Etabele	93	50	43	85	43	42
Alinye	63	49	14	17	9	8
Acheson	63	47	16	31	15	16
Yuron	45	28	17	37	20	17
Amulin	72	34	38	69	31	38
Matulin	12	7	5	8	3	5

APPENDIX XV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES			
Anini Circle—*contd.*						
Biyanli	49	31	18	43	25	18
Mipidom	48	40	8	20	12	8
Brango	95	50	45	87	42	45
Maronli	51	31	20	47	27	20
Maron	26	17	9	21	12	9
Anini (H.Q.)	565	424	141	182	89	93
Adane Circle	436	273	163	323	164	159
Amrali	40	26	14	33	19	14
Anelih	85	49	36	70	36	34
Ihili	86	42	44	83	39	44
Adane (H.Q.)	56	46	10	19	11	8
Atalin	32	21	11	23	12	11
Wanli	73	39	34	65	31	34
Ambolin	64	50	14	30	16	14
Dambuk Circle	1,997	1,031	966	1,711	813	898
Bijai	198	106	92	163	82	81
Bomjir	157	80	77	117	47	70
Dambuk (H.Q.)	341	241	100	140	88	52
Akoko	73	38	35	70	37	33
Tapat	524	244	280	522	242	280
Poblung	704	322	382	699	317	382
			OTHERS ONLY VILLAGES			
LOHIT DISTRICT	4,782	2,568	2,214		NIL	
Roing Circle	44	22	22			
Napali Village	44	22	22			
Namsai Circle	2,257	1,166	1,091			
Singibeel	284	148	136			
Khowti	312	161	151			
Sengapather	181	92	89			
Kapotani	454	238	216			
Rangali bil	160	72	88			
Mengkong	135	77	58			
Ekorani	124	61	63			
Padumani	160	80	80			
Mahaloni	245	128	117			
Krishnapur	132	68	64			
Bhangamura	70	41	29			
Chowkham Circle	2,055	1,063	992			
Napatia	288	154	134			
Chakma	1,767	909	858			
Tezu Circle	200	129	71			
Paya	131	81	50			
25th Mile	69	48	21			
Hayuliang Circle	84	82	2			
Daknang	4	4	..			
Middle Camp	80	78	2			
Walong Circle	3	3	..			
Charal	3	3	..			
Kibithoo Circle	139	103	36			
Kahao	95	77	18			
Meshai	35	17	18			
Changforung	9	9	..			

(Concluded)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Part No. and subject covered	*Sub-part No. and 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 differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes broad economic categories etc.
	Part I-B The second part covering the detailed 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/States / UT General Population Tables ('A' Series).
	Part II-B Economic Tables ('B' Series).
	Part II-C (*i*) 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.
	Part 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 and 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 and Scheduled Tribes	
art VI Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns & 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) Village and Town 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/P)D)10DCO Shillong—500—26-11-75