

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

PART X

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
KAMENG DISTRICT

Part A : TOWN & VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Part B : URBAN BLOCK / VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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

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

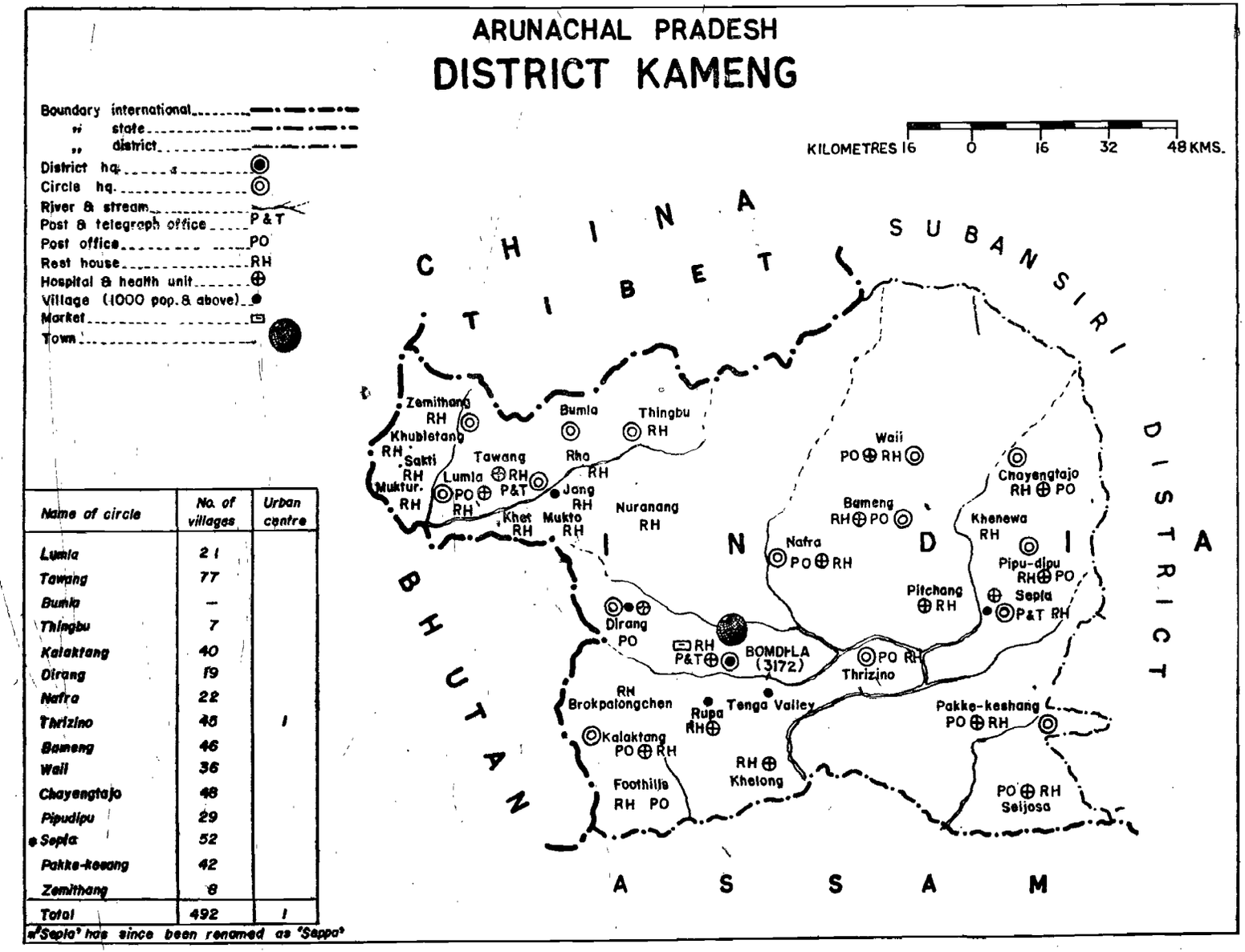
When the 1971 Census was taken in Arunachal Pradesh, the area was known as the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA in short) which was constitutionally a part of the State of Assam. At that time NEFA was directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent, who was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

On the 21st January, 1972, NEFA has been made into a Union Territory under the provision 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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ARUNACHAL PRADESH
DISTRICT KAMENG



Name of circle	No. of villages	Urban centre
Lumla	21	
Tawang	77	
Bumla	—	
Thingbu	7	
Kalaktang	40	
Dirang	19	
Nafra	22	
Thrizino	45	1
Bameng	46	
Wall	36	
Chayengtajo	48	
Pipudipu	29	
*Sepla	52	
Pakke-keeang	42	
Zemithang	8	
Total	492	1

*'Sepla' has since been renamed as 'Seppa'

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

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Population	Total	Persons	86,001	
		Males	47,657	
		Females	38,344	
	Rural	Persons	82,829	
		Males	45,385	
		Females	37,444	
	Urban	Persons	3,172	
		Males	2,272	
		Females	900	
Decennial population growth rate 1961-71 ..			23.01	per cent
Area in Km² (provisional)			13,724	
Density of population per Km².			6	
Sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) ..			805	
Literacy rate		Persons	9.61	per cent
		Males	15.08	per cent
		Females	2.80	per cent
Percentage of urban population to total population			3.69	
Percentage of workers to total population (Main activity only)		Persons	61.90	
		Males	69.15	
		Females	52.89	
Break-up of workers :—				
Percentage to total workers :—				
(*i*) Cultivators		Persons	66.88	
		Males	56.67	
		Females	83.46	
(*ii*) Agricultural labourers		Persons	4.48	
		Males	2.64	
		Females	7.47	
(*iii*) Other workers		Persons	28.64	
		Males	40.69	
		Females	9.07	
Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population		Persons	0.02	
		Males	0.02	
		Females	0.02	
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population		Persons	78.93	
		Males	71.80	
		Females	87.78	
Number of occupied residential houses			13,043	
Number of villages		Total	492	
		Inhabited	492	
		Uninhabited	Nil	
Number of urban areas			1 (Bomdila Town)	

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PARTS A AND B

KAMENG DISTRICT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

Part A—Town and Village Directory:

The Village Directory 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, communications, particulars of land use, main crops under *jhum* cultivation, sufficiency of food production or otherwise, nearest towns and distance therefrom, and some other information. Similarly, the Town Directory will give for each town in a district the status of town administration and population.

Part B—Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract:

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

KAMENG DISTRICT:

Physical description:

In the western part of Arunachal Pradesh, Kameng District covers an area of 13,724 kilometre squares roughly between 91°30′ to 93°22′ E longitudes and 26°54′ to 28°01′ N latitudes. Its northern boundary passes through the high peaks of the Himalayas that forms the boundary between India and Tibet. In the East lies Subansiri District of Arunachal Pradesh. The southern boundary adjoins Darrang District of Assam. The western boundary of the district demarcates Bhutan from India.

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

"From the later half of the 19th century to forties of the present century, the geologists of the Geological Survey of India have been taking traverses in Aka hills, Balipara Frontier Tract, a part of which is now known as Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh. Systematic mapping in the district has, however, been commenced recently and the full geological picture is yet to be evolved.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Kameng District is the East-North-Eastward extension of the Bhutan Himalaya. The 10 to 20 km width of Sub-Himalayan tract is made up of E-W to ENE-WSW Tertiary (Siwalik) ranges rising to altitudes to about 1,500 metres, but always less than 2,000, metres. There are longitudinal but ill defined 'Dun' type of valleys particularly to the east of Kameng (Bharali) river. The lesser Himalayan ranges of Arunachal Pradesh to the North of the Sub-Himalayan belt are broadly ENE-WSW adjacent to Bhutan, almost EW in the middle part of the district, swinging to a East Northeasterly direction further eastward. The antecedent Kameng river cutting across this terrain receives the easterly flowing waters of the Tenga & Bichom rivers and westward flowing Papu and Pasar rivers. To the North of this litidunial disposition of the Lower Himalayan Terrain, the country is rugged and through numerous N-S ridges joins the ENE-WSW Great Himalayan range known for peaks like the Gorichen 6,538m (21,450 ft.), and Kangto 7,089m (23,260 ft.) massifs. On the northwestern corner of the district across the Se La Pass 4,267m (14,000 ft) is the Tawang valley, the drainage of which flows into Bhutan.

GEOLOGY:

The geological formations so far encountered in Kameng District may be grouped in the following order if seen from N to S.

Age	Lithic Unit	Correlation
Pre-Cambrian with younger granites	Se La Group—migmatites & high grade schists etc.. Fine Low grade compact schists overlying. All intruded by Tourmaline granites	= Darjeeling gneiss, & Other Pre-Cambrians.
	Thrust	
	Bomdila group of schists and gneisses	= Daro series of Bhutan
	?	
Early Palaeo to Pre-Cambrian	Tenga schists, gneisses and quartzite	= ? Dalings.
	Thrust	
Pre-Permian Carboniferous	Carboniferous ? Devconian ? Early Palaeozoic — Bichom group of quartzites, conglomerate: dark slates, quartzites, dolomites etc.	= (? Partly Buxa)
	Thrust	
Permian	Gondwana—hard sandstones and grey slaty shales (plant fossils present)	= Damuda
	Thrust	
Upper Mioco-nepliostocene	Tertiary-sandstone and clays	= (Siwalik = Tipam, Namsang & Dihing)

Se La group: It comprises high grade schist (biotite-garnet-sillimanite, kyanite etc.) with profuse development of migmatites (lit-par-lit injections of biotite and hornblende granitic rocks). Occasionally bands of quartzites, calc-sillicates and amphibolites are also present. This group of rocks is seen to occur extending in NE-SW direction, from about 5 kms upstream of Dirang and most likely constitutes the major part of Tawang valley and higher Himalayan regions. The foliation dips are comparatively steep in the lower altitudes than the gentler dips at the higher altitudes as indicated in Se La area.

The rocks towards the higher altitudes in Se La area are fine grained compact schists predominantly with quartz, and biotite. It is possible that there are the schists etc. equivalent to the Martali rocks (Kumaon Himalaya) or Chekha series (Bhutan).

Both the high grade and the overlying lower grade rocks are intruded by large or small bodies of younger coarse non-foliated tourmaline granites.

Bomdila group: A huge sheet of rocks comprising gneisses at the base and mica schists, thin calc-silicates, marble, graphitic schists, amphibolites or metabasics and quartzites etc. (Dirang area) at the top extends in the Diggin, Bichom (middle reaches) and Tenga (Upper reaches) valleys and the flanking hill ranges. These rocks constitute the major part of the Lower Himalaya and its northward extension. The regional foliations are usually in E-W to ENE-WSW directions. This unit is also folded into antiforms and synforms. The antiform of Salari area exposes a striking outcrop of black shales, sandstones in the valley thereby indicating that the overlying metamorphites of Bomdila group have been horizontally translated over the younger rocks. Fault and fold patterns in NNE-SSW to N-S trend are also present which are probably later than the E-W trend.

Tenga schists etc: The Tenga unit consists of some gneisses, low grade schists, some amphibolites and prominently phyllites and fine grained sericitic quartzites. This group is most pronounced West of Bosabore Peak (6,963 ft., 83A/12) on the outer range of Lower Himalaya and seems to extend prominently towards Bhutan. North of Tenga valley some quartzites and schists of this unit seem to physically underline the rocks of the Bomdila group. The Tenga unit is probably a younger part of the Bomdila group, but the tectonic dislocations have probably disposed the two in a complex fashion.

In Tenga valley, because of folding and faulting the tectonically underlying dolomites and slates of Rupa and Dedza are exposed as the lower most rock units (=? Bichom group).

Bichom group: Tectonically underlying the Tenga unit the carbonates etc. of the Tenga and Bichom valleys belong to a separate group. In the lower reaches of the Bichom valley, the lower parts of these sediments comprise white and purple quartzites (probably east of Kameng river basic rocks are also associated) and phyllites overlain by veriegated impure carbonates, shales and sandstones. The upper part of the sediments consists of conglomerates, boulder slates, (with pebbles and rock fragments of lower unit quartzites etc.) dark slaty phyllites, grey sandstones, ochery clayey shales, dolomites and black shales. These lower and upper sediments are together grouped under Bichom group. This folded group is well exposed on way to Sepla and in and around the confluence of Bichom and Kameng rivers. The dolomites of Rupa and Dedza and probably the black shales of Salari, also belong to the upper part of this group in the central part of the district. As a whole the Bichom group is very much attenuated westwards and is probably represented by a narrow zone of dark slaty phyllite-quartzite intercalations below the rocks of the Tenga unit.

The rocks of the Bichom group with moderate to steep dips are thrust over the Gondwanas.

Gondwanas: Within Arunachal Pradesh the Gondwana rocks showing plant fossils are best developed in Kameng District. These consist of coarse to gritty whitish sandstones, grey micaceous sandstones, dark to grey slaty shales; carbonaceous shales and thin coaly lenses are intercalated in the sequence but no significant coal seam has yet been recorded in Belsiri, Dhansiri or Kameng valleys and around. The coaly matter has however become semi-anthracitic due to shearing. The whole sequence is highly folded and faulted with prominent NE-SW strike and steep northwesterly dips. Plant fossils like Glossopteris indica, Vertebraria indica, Equisitarium stems, Phyllothica greisbachi. Neoggerrathiopsis hislopi, Glossopteris ampla, Glossopteris verticillata. Sphenpohyllum speciosum have been recorded from these rocks in Kameng valley. The Gondwanas are thrust against the Tertiary belt and form a narrow strip almost throughout the length of the district.

Tertiaries: The exposed Tertiary belt comprises hard sandstone with greenish to brownish clay interrelations at the base followed by massive sand stone occasionally pebbly, and with intercalations of minor silty bands; this is overlain by yellowish clayey siltstones sands and pebble and boulder beds. The Tertiaries are essentially divisible into two major strike fault blocks with the regional northeasterly trend. The southern block shows younger units and east of Kameng (Jia Bharali) river the upper units are well exposed in Seijausa area and further East towards the Dikrong valley in Subansiri District.

On Bhalukpung-Bomdila road section a white quartzitic sandstone is also seen at the base of the upthrust block upstream of Tipi Nala; it is possible that this unit may be of pre-mid-Miocene age. In general the rocks of the two blocks are very much similar to the Siwaliks in the immediate westward geographical continuity in Bhutan and adjacent areas.

MINERAL OCCURRENCES:

Coal: Occurrences of coal in Kameng District are reported chiefly from two stratigraphic horizons viz. the Gondwanas and the Tertiaries. The Tertiary coal occurrences are generally in the form of lenticular to irregular streakes or pockets of shining black coaly material and carbonised to semicarbonised woody, lignitic to peaty material. Two samples of coal collected from these occurrences analysed 16.2—18.10 per cent moisture; 6.1 to 7.9 per cent ash; 43.2—46.5 per cent volatile matter; 30.8—31.2 per cent Fixed Carbon; 52.3—53.9 per cent carbon; 3.5—3.6 per cent hydrogen; 0.7—1.5 per cent sulphur and 0.22—0.3 per cent nitrogen.

However, the more important horizon to search for coal is the Gondwanas. A belt of Gondawana rocks extends from East to West just North of foot hill (Siwaliks) zone, here the coal seams are usually intercalated among sandstones and slaty shapes. As a *resutl of tectonic movements the Gondwana coals* are conpicuously rrushed and are often powdery in nature.

There are a number of coaly horizons occurring as intercalatory bands near Amatualla (26°55′: 92° 06′) near Bhairab Kund river section and North of Doimara (27°00′ : 92°25′) in Belsiri river area. The lenses of coal in these areas are reported to be varying in thickness from a few centimetres to 5 metres of more. Thin seams of highly drushed coal within the Gondwana rocks are also seen near Kamengbari.

Copper ore:

The known occurrences of copper mineralisation in Kameng District are few in number and are of academic interest only. Specks of chalcopyrite associated with quartz veins are seen near Dirang. The mineralisation is sporadic in nature and the occurrence is of minor nature. Conspicuous coating of azurite and malachite in sheared garnetiferous schistose gneiss is noticeable.

Dolomite:

Significant occurrences of dolomite in the district are reported from Dedza (27°12′ : 92°34′) and Rupa (27°13′30″ : 92°25′) areas.

In Dedza area, the dolomite is exposed on the left bank of Tenga river and occurs as a highly disturbed zone. The massive and cherty dolomite band constitute the top unit of a succession of thin black phyllites and bedded dense dark grey carbonate rocks. The exposed thickness of this dolomite is likely to be more than 100 metres within a strike length of 500 metres or more. Preliminary samples collected from two dolomitic zones from Dedza have given the following chemical analysis:—

Sample Sl.No.	%CaO	%MgO	%SO_4	%Insol	%R_2O_3
1	30·91	21·03	..	0·24	0·75
2	30·06	21·00	0·04	1·68	0·83
3	30·06	21·35	..	1·39	0·42
4	30·35	21·28	..	1·05	0·42
5	30·63	21·23	..	0·81	0·54

In Rupa area, the dolomite is exposed about 3 kms upstream of Rupa on the right bank of Tenga river close to Gocham bridge. Here white massive crystalline dolomite containing minor bands of grey variety physically overlies a sequence of highly sheared quartzites and quartz schists etc. The thickness of this band of dolomite appear to be variable, but on average, it may be more than 10 metres. The chemical results of the preliminary three samples are given below:—

Sample Sl. No.	%CaO	%MgO	%Insol	%R_2O_3
1	30·06	21·52	0·64	0.89
2	30.63	21·23	0.56	0.68
3	30.63	21.23	0.41	0.50

Preliminary analysis as noted above indicate that the dolomite from Rupa and Dedza areas is of high grade and can thus be suitably utilized as a [illegible] in

blast furnaces and as Steel and Metallurgical standard grade material. It may also be useful in glass industry.

Glass sand:

White and pure quartzite, possibly suitable for glass industry, occurs in association with a hard and compact quartzite band in Rupa area in Tenga valley.

Iron ore:

Opposite to Banabasti (27°16′ : 92°52′) camping ground, the small ridge on the right flank of Bichom river contains boulders of micaceous hematite, sometimes with magnetite as float. These are associated with quartzitic material. The in-situ occurrence, however is not known in the area.

Limestone:

Though there are quite a few reported occurrences of limestone/carbonate bands in Kameng District, majority of these are generally inconsistent and without economic significance. A sequence of variegated slates, massive and compact limestone/carbonates and sandstones is seen exposed on the right flank of Bichom river for about 20 Kms. The total thickness of the exposed calcareous zone is about 30 metres of which the limestone is nearly 50 per cent. The chemical analyses of a few samples collected are given below:—

Sample Sl. No	%Insolublo	$\%R_2O_3$	%CaO	%MgO	$\%SO_3$
1	10·27	5·14	26·77	17·22	0·064
2	37·94	3·00	31·07	1·47	0·045
3	10·15	0·89	49·50	0·50	0·038
4	12·18	0·67	47·93	0·48	0·037
5	13·93	0·14	46·93	0·97	0·051
6	12·61	0·38	47·93	0·70	0·044
7	4·90	0·34	52·94	0·10	0·027
8	23·69	0·81	41·21	0·71	0·051

Calcareous bands associated with slaty rocks are also present in Bichom river section downstream of Banabasti.

Marble:

Presence of white coarsely crystalline marble has been reported from Dirang area."

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 earthquake of moderate to great intensity have been located in this region in the past. The map of Assam region showing earthquake epicentres (in the opposite page) alongwith a list of earthquakes in the Assam and neighbourhood (in the Appendix III) demonstrates the seismic status of Arunachal Pradesh and the adjoining areas".

"Earthquakes 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-Himalaya comparatively lower in altitude than in the other areas. At its eastern end the Himachal Range turns from an East-West trend towards South-West the bend is sarp and indicative of the forces operating in the area. The mountains ranges after the above hair pin bend continue southwards across Assam and then through Burma, their trend gradulally 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 Himalaya. The strata in the hills are overturned towards the South. In the upper Assam region, the Patkoi and Naga hills lie South of Brahmaputra and along their northern margin the beds are overthrust northwards but not overturned. Further South the Patkoi and Naga hills sweep from East-North-East to southwards axis and continue as the Arakan Yoma of Burma. These ranges of buckled and folded rocks are due to a push from the East and North-South folding is seen in the ranges for the West Manipur, the Tripura hills and in South Sylhet.

The effect of Burma push (from the East) has made the structural geology of North Cachar complicated but the resultant of the Burma push and the Himalayan push is recognised in the Garo hills. Here a series of strong faults trending NNE to SSW have sliced the plateau traversely. Also each sliced portion to the West is a little 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 earthquake occurred or at least a definite displacement was noted by Oldham".

"In the eastern end of Arunachal Pradesh alongwith 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 explanation of the high seismicity of the region".

"In the earthquake zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of Indian Standards Institution the whole of Arunachal Pradesh lies in zone V, where intensity to earthquake 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 Kameng District.

"The climate of this district is influenced to a large extent by the terrain which consists of high ranges and mountainous regions along the southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas, cut across by long, deep and narrow valleys through which the Kameng and most of its tributaries as also other minor rivers flow southwards, eventually to join the Brahmaputra. The elevation along the southern narrow border of the district is as low as 200 metres increasing steeply towards the North to 4 or 5 kms. with some peaks rising to 6 kms or so.

Data of meteorological elements for sufficiently long periods are not available for any station in the district. Due to the nature of terrain, spatial variations in climate are considerable and the following is to be regarded as a general description of climate based on the available data of other contiguous stations with similar terrain and location.

The year may be divided into four seasons (1) Winter season mainly from December to February (2) Premonsoon season from March to May (3) S. W. monsoon season mainly confined to June to September and (4) the post monsoon season or the transition period during October and November.

During the months November to March, the region is periodically affected by western disturbances passing across or near the region from West to East. In association with these disturbances precipitation, mostly as snowfall, occurs over the northern parts. Thunderstorms before the approach of the disturbances are common. The northerly cold air invades the region in the wake of the disturbances, accentuating the cold weather conditions. During the monsoon season, the southerly moisture laden winds strike against the southern slope of the mountain ranges and also penetrate deep into the interior through the valleys. This forced ascent of moisture results in copious rainfall over the southern portions and in the valleys. The rainfall is particularly heavy in association with the storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal during their travel inland.

Rainfall:

Annual rainfall exceeds 250 cms over the southern parts. The rainfall decreases with elevation as one proceeds North and Northwest and is about 100 cms over the extreme North-West portion. Southern half of the district gets more than 70 per cent of the rain during June to September, while northern half receives 50 to 60 per cent of the annual precipitation during the same period. Premonsoon showers during March to May account for slightly more than 20 per cent for the southern half and less than 20 per cent for the northern portion of the district. Winter precipitation during October to December over the northern parts is of the order of 10 per cent of the total annual. Variability of rainfall during monsoon and for the year as a whole is small so that variations in the amounts of precipitation received from year to year are not significant.

Temperature:

Variation of temperature from place to place is considerable and depends upon elevation and exposure to the sun. Diurnal range of temperature is also high particularly in the valleys during winter. Temperature begin to fall appreciably in November, when winter conditions begin to set in December and January are the coldest months, when mean daily temperatures at 15°C and mean minimum at 5° to 10°C are experienced over the plains in the South. At 3 kms, the mean daily temperature is below the freezing point. Winter becomes progressively severe with elevation and as one proceeds towards North. Temperatures fall appreciably in the wake of the western disturbances which affect the region during the winter, and snow accumulation in valleys becomes considerable. Temperatures begin to rise rapidly in March. June and July are the warmest months when the mean maximum temperature is about 30°C and mean daily about 27°C in the South over the plains. Occasionally, the maximum temperature may reach 37°C. However, the temperatures remain more or less steady till September, when they begin to fall after the withdrawal of the monsoon.

Humidity:

Humidity is generally high throughout the year, the winter months being less humid.

Clouds:

The sky is obscured on many mornings during the cold season due to lifted fog which clears with the advance of the day. In the period March to May the clouding is moderate with occasional heavy clouding. Overcast or heavily clouded skies are very common in the South-West monsoon season and the hills are enveloped in cloud. In the post monsoon season skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds:

Winds are moderately strong during the winter months and blow from northerly direction. During the monsoon they become southerly to southeasterly and are generally light. Strong Katabatic winds down the valleys are experienced as local effects produced by the nature of the terrain.

Special weather phenomena:

Thunderstorms mostly occur during the premonsoon months of March to May and are often violent and accompanied by hail. Thunderstorm activity continues, though with a decreased frequency, throughout the monsoon season and also during October when the monsoon is withdrawing. Hill fog is common during monsoon months. In the valleys, morning fog is frequent in winter."

VEGETATION:

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

"Kameng District is comparatively better known botanically, than all other districts, as, from very early days plant exploration has been made in this district by men like Booth, Bor, Kingdon-Ward and Biswas. The vegetation of the district can easily be sampled and studied by travelling along the diagonal South to North from Bhalukpong to Tawang and West to East from Kalaktang to Sepla. As in other districts, vegetation here also is chiefly influenced by altitude. Indeed there is a sharp awareness of being in mountain country as soon as Bhalukpong is left behind, with the densely forest covered array of successive hills appearing and disappearing amidst the dark greenery.

The southern borders of the district has deciduous to semievergreen forest resembling the forests of the adjacent Assam plains. Gradually this yields to broad-leafed evergreen forests, with pockets, here and there of semievergreen to deciduous forests. The forest consists of numerous species of trees chiefly belonging to the families Magnoliaceae, Clusiaceae, Anacardiaceae, Trenstroemiaceae, Lauraceae, Euphoribiaceae and Moraceae. Practically every tree is a host to several kinds of epiphytes and climbers, flowering plants as well as ferns. Amongst the former, the orchids dominate. Nearly 100 species of orchids have been gathered from these forests. Inter-twining and stretching from one tall tree to another are festooning lianes of *Gnetum* or *Vitis* or *Toddalia*. The ferociously prickly, climbing palm *Calamus* or the cane is also common. Here and there clumps of *Musa* and palms like *Arenga, Pinanga* and *Didymospermum* are also seen. The *Schima—Quercus —Castanopsis—Acer* forests near Jirgaon and Shergaon are particularly beautiful in their vivid yellow and red autumn colours. The oak trees are swathed in dense epiphytic growths of a leafy lichen given a peculiar eerie appearance to the forest.

A remarkable feature of the mountain slopes is the dense gregarious growth of numerous species of Rhododendrons, one competing with the other in the gaiety and richness of the colour of its dense trusses of flowers. There is a riot colour of hues of red, yellow and white with almost all the different species blooming about the same time. Unfortunately these have been very badly mauled and disturbed due to recent human interference.

In the higher elevations occur temperate coniferous forests of *Ladix, Pinus, Taxus, Taxodium* and *Cupprerses* with stunted, dwarf spreading shrubs of a *Juniperus*. There is often a sprinkling or shrubby vegetation of *Berbeis, Lyonia, Gaultheria* and *Vaccinium*.

On the top slopes of the lower mountains herbeceous and low shrubby vegetation occurs, giving a bleak, meadow like appearance with outcrops of rocks here and there emphasising the bleak aspect. However, a closer look amidst this seemingly disappointing field, will reveal charmingly beautiful herbs like *Gentiana, Primula, Swertia* and miniature shrubby species of *Rhododendron* easily spotted when they are in bloom.

Atop the loftier mountain peaks there is practically no plant growth, with only an almost perpetual covering of snow".

FAUNA:

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

"1. *Mammalia*

Among the wild mammals the following are the important ones :

Among the Carnivores, the Leopard [*Panthera pardus* (*Linnaeus*)] is frequently met with. It hunts its prey at night. The Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus* Guldenstaedt) and the Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis* Kerr) are found in the forests of this district. The Large Indian Civet (*Viverra zibetha* Linnaeus), the Spotted Linsang (*Priondon pardicolor* Hodgson) and Common Palm Civet [*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Pallas)] are most abundant. The Jackal (*Canis aureus* Linnaeus) is often found in low lands.

The Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus* Linnaeus) is found in areas covered by bamboo and sal trees.

The Sambar (*Cervus unicolor* Kerr) and the Barking Deer [*Muntiacus Muntjak* (Zimmermann)] prefer to live near cultivation. The Indian Bison (*Bos gaurus* Smith) is frequently met with. The Indian Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa* Linnaeus) lives in the grassy and bushy jungles of this region.

Among the primates the Assamese Macaque (*Macaca assamensis* McClelland) and the Capped Langur [*Presbytis pileatus* (Blyth)] are found in small or large troupes and sometimes cause heavy damage to the crops.

The insectivores and the rodents are very common, Rats cause heavy damage to crops and also several kinds of human diseases. Among rats, the Long-tailed Tree Mouse (*Vandeleuria oleracea* Bennett), the Long-toothed Rat (*Dacnomys millardi* Thomas), the House Rat [*Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus)] the Himalayan Rat [*Rattus nitidus* (Hodgson)] and the White-bellied Rat [*Rattus niviventer* (Hodgson)] are the most common ones. Among the squirrels, the Pallas's Squirrel (*Callosciurus erythraeus* Pallas, the Irrawaddy Squirrel [*Callosciurus pygerythrus* (Geoffroy)], the Giant Flying Squirrel [*Petaurista petaurista* Pallas)] and the Malayan Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa bicolor* Sparrmann) are found at different heights.

The shrews are helpful to mankind in eradicating many varieties of obnoxious insects but are equally harmful to plantation by cutting down its root during burowing. The Common Tree Shrew (*Tupaia glis Diard*), the Eastern Mole (*Talpa micrura* Hodgson), the House Shrew [*Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus)] and the Burrowing Shrew (*Anourosorex squamipes* Milne-Edwards) are of common occurrence.

Various kinds of insectivorous bats are found in old premises, caves and forests. The species of common occurrence are the Fruit Bat [*Cynopterus*

sphinx (Vahl.)] the Himalayan Horse-Shoe Bat [*Rhinolophus perniger* (Hodgson)] the Indian Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus coromandra* Gray), the Indian Pigmy Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus mimius* 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 on the blood of small mammals, 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 albiventre*), the red capped babbler (*Timalia pileata*), the marsh warbler (*Megalurus palustris*), the bush chat (*Saxicola torquota*) 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 geese, sandpipers etc. The low-land and midmontane jungles which have a dense mixed flora attracts babblers, bulbuls, warblers, fly-catchers etc. Some game birds such as the jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), the black-breasted kaleege (*Lophura leucomelana*) the peacock pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*), the hornbills (*Anthracoceros malabariens, Berenicornis comatus*), the green pigeons (*Treron* sp.) and the Imperial pigeons (*Ducula aenea, D. Badia*) are commonly observed on fruiting groves. The much sought rare whitewinged wood-duck (*Cairina scutulata*) are sometimes accidentally met with in lagoons and stagnant steams in deep undisturbed forests.

The montane jungles whose significant change in the avian fauna in having some typical high altitudinal birds such as the Himalayan Trojon (*Harpactes wardi*), Sclater's monal pheasant (*Lophophorus sclateri*), *nefousuthted hill ridge* (*Arbophila rufoaris*), the Himalayan barbet (*Megalaima virens*). The high altitudinal smaller birds that are worth mentioning are the babblers (*Alcippe cinerea, siva* sp. *Yujina* sp.), the chestnut-headed wren (*Tesia castaneocoronata*), the white tailed and beautiful nut-hatches (*Sitta himalayensis* and *S. formosa*), etc.

3. *Reptilia*

Family—Agamidae

1. *Japalura andersonian* Annandale
2. *Mietopholis austeniana* (Annandale)

Family—Colubridae

3 *Boiga multifasciata* (Blyth)
4. *Natrix himalayana* (Guenther)
5. *Sibinophis collaris* (Gray)

Family—Viperidae

6. *Trimeresurus monticola* (*Guenther*)

4. *Amphibia and Protochordata*

The amphibians found in Kameng District may ecologically be divided into three groups: (1) Aquatic or semi-aquatic, (2) Arboreal and (3) Terrestrial.

Aquatic forms are smooth skinned frogs found in or near the hill stream. Their toes are completely webbed and tips of fingers and toes develop into regular adhesive discs which help the frogs to stick with the rocky walls of the torrential stream; the examples of which are (1) *Staurois afghana* (Himalayan stream frog) and (2) *Staurois himalayana* (Himalayan frog).

The arboreal forms are found on trees and bushes. They have smooth skin and are found in or near the water only during breeding and laying eggs. They usually have the tips of fingers and toes developed into regular discs which help the frog to stick to the leaves and branches of trees by suction. They mimic completely with the surroundings and can be seen only when they move, an example of which is *Rhocophorus maculatus* (Common Indian tree frog).

The third form, terrestrial, consists of toads which have rough glandular skin that absorbs moisture and helps the toads to live away from water. On the upper surface of each toad, there two kidney shaped or flat parotid glands which secrete a kind of semi-white sticky secretion that irritates human skin. Toads are nocturnal (preferring darkness) in habit and the commonest species, Common Indian toad (Bufo melanostictus) is mostly used in all the schools and college laboratories for study and the male of which is now-a-days used in pregnancy tests of mammals including human beings. Another species, *Bufo himalayanus* (The Himalayan toad), found in this district is common throughout Eastern Himalaya.

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).

The Loaches

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

Cat Fishes

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

The Climbing Perch

Anabas testudineus (Bloch)

Snakehead

Channa gachua Ham.

6. *List of species of Mollusca recorded from Arunachal Pradesh*

Specimen recorded from Abor Hills only.

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

Order : Decapoda
Family : Potamidae

I. *Fresh Water Crabs*

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* (*Maydelliathelphusa*) *lugubris lugubris* (Wood-Mason)

II. *Freshwater Prawns*

Order: Decapoda
Family : Palaemonidae

8. *Macrobrachium hendersoni* (de Man)

Family: Atyidae

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

III. *Water Fleas*

Order : Cladocera
Family: Chydoridae

12. *Alona costata* Sars

IV. *Woodlice* (Terrestrial Isopods)

Order: Isopoda
Family: Armadillidae

13. *Cubaris Caeruleus* Collinge
14. *C. marmoratus* Collinge
15. *C. robusta* Collinge
Family: Oniscidae
16. *Burmoniscus moulmeinus* Collinge
17. *Philoscia* sp.
18. *Porcellionides pruinosus* (Brandt)
19. *Rotungus pictus* Collinge

V. *Sandhoppers*

Order: Amphipoda
Family: Talitridae

20. *Talorchestia kempii Tattersall*

8. *General Non-Chordata*

Phylum—Annelida
Class—Hirudinea
Order—Arhynchobdellae
Family—Hirudidae
(1) *Haemadipsa montana* Moore
(2) *Haemadipsa sylvestris* Blanchard
(3) *Haemadipsa zeylanica* (Moquin-Tandon)
(4) *Haemadipsa zeylanica agilis* Moore
(5) *Haemadipsa zeylanica montivindicis* Moore

9. *Arachnida*

Class : Arachnida
Order: Scorpiones
Family: Chaerilidae
(1) *Xysticus sujatai Tikader*—Kameng District
(2) *Stiphropus soureeni* Sen—Kameng District

Family: Argiopidae

(1) *Crytarachne schmidi* Tikader—Kameng District

Class: Chilopoda
Order : Scolopendromorpha
Family: Scolopendridae

10. *Diptera*

Family: Tipulidae
Antocha (*Antocha*) *indica* Brunetti
Toxorhina (*Ceratocheilus*) *bistyla* Alexander
Nephrotoma consimilis (Brunetti)
Pachyrhina javensis (Doleschall)
Symplecta punctipennis (Meigen)
Pseudolimnophila (*Pseudolimnophila*) *fusca* (Brunetti)
Tox orhina (*Ceratocheilus*) *simplicystyla* Alexander
Styringomyia subobscura Alexander

Family : Bibionidae
Bibio obscuripennis Meijere
Bibio fuscitibia Brunetti
Dilophus gratiosus Bigot
Penthetria japonica Wiedemann

Family: Mycetophilidae
Sciara nigripennis Brunetti

Family: Simuliidae

Simulium indicum Becher

Family: Tabanidae

Chrysops designata Ricardo
Tabanus (Therioplectus) hirtus Walker
Tabanus nephodes Bigot.
Tabanus monotaenitur (Bigot)
Haematopota assamensis Ricardo

Family: Empididae

Elaphropeza variegata Brunetti

Family: Syrphidae

Pragus indicus (Brunetti)
Lasiopticus seleniticus (Meigen)
Syrphus serarius Wiedemann
Syrphus balteatus (De Geer)
Melanostoma orientale (Wiedemann)
Melanostoma univittatum (Wiedemann)
Syrphus corollae (Fabricius)
Syrphus confrater Wiedemann
Eristalis himalayensis Brunetti
Eristalis tenax (Linnaeus)
Eristalis arvorum (Fabricius)
Eristalis taeniops Wiedemann
Asarcina aegrota (Fabricius)
Ischiodon scutellaris (Fabricius)
Sphaerophoria nigritarsis Brunetti
Eristalis quinquelineatus Fabricius.
Sphaerophoria assamensis Joseph

Family : Pipunculidae

Pipunculus biroi Kertesz
Pipunculus major Brunetti

Family: Muscidae

Musca (Musca) domestica vicina Macquart
Musca (Musca) domestica nebulo Fabricius
Musca (Byomyia) ventrosa Wiedemann
Musca (Byomyia) sorbena Wiedemann
Musca (Byomiya) pattoni Austen
Musca (Viviparomusca) bakeri illingworthi Patton
Dasyphora cyanicolor kempi Emden
Limnophora conica Stein
Musca (Musca) domestica Linnaeus
Orthellia coerulea (Wiedemann)

Family: Stratiomyidae

Ptilocera fastuosa Gerstaecker
Eudmeta marginata (Fabricius)
Negritomyia maculipennis (Macquart)

Family: Bombyliidae

Hyperalonia tantalus (Fabricius)
Hyperalonia oenomaus Rondani
Anthrax paniscus (Rossi)

Family: Asilidae

Merodontina robusta Rao & Parui

Family: Tephritidae

Dacus (Strumeta) cucurbitae Coq uillett

Family: Calliphoridae

Lucilia fumicosta Malloch
Chrysomyia megacepha-la Fabricius
Chrysomyia bezziana Villeneuve
Cosmina simplex (Walker)
Stomorhina discolor (Fabricius)

Family: Sarcophagidae

Sarcophaga haematodes Meigen
Sarcophaga albiceps Meigen
Sarcophaga orientaloides Senior-White
Sarcophaga brevicornis Ho
Sarcophaga kempi Senior-White
Sarcophaga dux Thomson
Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis (Fallen)

11. *Isoptera*

Order: Isoptera

Family: Termitidae

1 *Odontotermes giriensis* Roonwal & Chhotani

Locality: Yembung, ca. 28°25'N., Lat., & 95°03' Long, Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh

2. *Nasutitermes moratus* (Silvestri)

Locality: Yembung, ca. 28°25' N. Lat., & 95°05' E. Long., (Abor Hills), Arunachal Pradesh

The above species are recorded, in the literature, to have occurred in Arunachal Pradesh and the following species, have recently been revealed through our study of the collections from Arunachal Pradesh.

Order: Isoptera

Family: Rhinotermitidae

1. *Coptotermes heimi* (Wasm)

Locality: Bhairabkunda, Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh

2. *Parrhinotermes khasii* Ronwal & Sen Sarma

Locality: Rahung Vill., on the bank of Digien River Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh

3. *Reticulitermes chinensis* Snynder

Locality:

(i) On the bank of River Dugun Chu, *ca.* 7,000 ft. Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh.

(ii) Lower Siggon Vill., *ca.* 6,600 ft. Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh.

Family: Termitidae

4. *Odontotermes assamensis* Holmg

Locality: West Bank of Monai River, nearby Bhairabkunda, Kameng District

5. *Odontotermes feae* (Wasm.)

Locality: Sona Rupa Game Sanctuary, Kameng District

6. *Odontotermes formosanus* (Shiraki)

Locality: Kalaktang, ca. 4,500 ft., Kameng District

12. *Apterygota*

Specimens recorded from Arunachal Pradesh

Specimen recorded only from Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh

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 (Parastitic Wasps)

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 sexmaculata* (Fabricium)
14. *Zygonyx iris irihs* Selys

Family: Gomphidae

15. *Lamelligomphus cacharious* Fraser

Order : Dictyoptera

Family: Blattidae

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

Order: Dictyoptera

Family: Mantidae

1. *Iridoptryx* sp.
2. *Pseudomantis maculata* Thumb
3. *Mantis religiosa* Linn
4. *Creobroter urbanus* Fabr
5. *Hestiasula insermis* W. Mason
6. *Acromantis oligoneura* (Haan)
7. *Hierodula* sp.

8. *Tenodera aridifolia* Stoll
9. *Statilia maculata* (Thunb)
10. *Hierodula bippilla* Serv.

Order: Dermaptera
Family: Carcinophoridae

1. *Aborolabis pervicina* (Burr.)

Family: Forficulidae

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

Order: Dermaptera
Family: Pygidicranidae

1. *Exhinosoma sumatranum* (Haanm).

Order: Orthoptera
Family: Acrididae

1. *Trilophidia annulata* (Thumb.).
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* Willemse
10. *Oxya umarov-i* Willemse
11. *Oxya rufostriata* Willemse
12. *Oxya fuscovittata* (Marsch)
13. *Choroedocus robustus* (De Geer)
14. *Chordacris rosea bruneri* Uvarov
15. *Patanga succinata* Johanson
16. *Xenocatantopx-humilis humilis* Serv.
17. *Stenocatantops splendens* Thunb.
18. *Gesonula punctiforns* Stal
19. *Spathosterum prasiniferum* (Wlk.)
19. *Spathosterum prasiniferum* (Wlk.).
21. *Coptacra foedata* (Ser.)
22. *Rhinopodisma assama* (Uvarov)
23. *Mesambria* sp.

Family: Pyrgomorphidae

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

Family: Enumastacidae

1. *Erianthus* sp.

Family: Tettigoniidae

1. *Letana inflata* Brun.
2. *Acanthodis ululina* Guer
3. *sopsera pedunculata* Brunn
4. *Trigosocorypha crenulata* Thunb.
5. *Mecopoda elongata* Linn.
6. *Conocephalus pallidus* Redt.
7. *Holochlora indica* Kirby.
8. *Hexacentrus 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. jacobsona* 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. *Baryrrhynehus latirostris* Gyll

Family: Carabidae

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

Family: Cerambycidae

1. *Stirogtenea obesa* Thomson
2. *Nupserha nigriceps* Gahan
3. *Aedesthes holosericea* (Fabricius)
4. *Oberea posticata* Gahan
5. *Aeolesthes sarta* (Solesky)
6. *Batocera (Semibatodera)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 sex areata* Mulesant
7. *Coelophora bissellata* Mulsant
8. *Leis dimidiata* Fabricius
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. falla* 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 mbaculata* (Olivier)
21. *Aplosonyx chalybaeus* (Hope)
22. *Agetocera hopei* Baly
23. *Diapromorpha melanopus* Lacordaire
24. *Dactylispa peregrina* Maulik
25. *Cassida occursans* Spaeth
26. *Paridea octomaculata* Baly
27. *Gallerucida mutabilis* Hope
28. *Aspidomorpha indica* Boheman
29. *Nodostoma variabile* Duvivie
30. *Oides scutellata* (Hope)
31. *Aulacophora foveicollis* (Lucas)
32. *Diapromorpha pallens* (Olivier)
33. *Merista sexmaculata* 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. *Pseadadimonia viriolosa* (Hope)
42. *Hoplasoma contatipennis* Jacoby
43. *Hoplasoma longicornis* Allard
44. *Morphosphacra montivage* Maulik
45. *Haetica caerulescens* (Baly)
46. *Sebaethi pallidipennis* Baly
47. *Hoplasoma unicolor* Illiger
48. *Aspidoloha 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 Holotype

Family: Curculionidae

1. *Apoderus flavocollaris*
2. *Alcides 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 quardiguttatus* var. *spulehripes* Gerstaccker.
3. *Ancylopus melanocephalus* (Olivier)
4. *Engonius signifer* Gorham
5. *Eucteanus cruciger* Gorham
6. *Engonius kamengensis* Vazirani & Saha Holotype & Paratype

Family: Erotylidae

1. *Megalodacne affinis* Arrow
2. *Episcapha quadrimaculata* (Wiedemann)
3. *E. indica* Grotch
4. *Megalodacne singhalensis* (Csiki)
5. *Aulacochilus episcaphoides* Gorhan

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: Dytiscidae

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

Family: Scarabaeidae

1. *Anomala signaticollis* Norfried
2. *Brahmina clypealis* Moser
3. *Catharsius molossus* (L.)
4. *Holotrichia longipennis* Blanchard
5. *Hoplosternus flabellatus* Sharp

6. *Heliocopris dominus* Bates
7. *Mimela heterochropus* Blanchard
8. *Mimela bicolor* Hope
9. *Mimela passerinii* Hope
10. *Macronota quadrilineata* Hope
11. *Onitis 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 (Cephallomerus) fifoveratus* (Epp.)
10. *Borolinus minutes* Castelnau
11. *Eupicstus feae* Fauvel
12. *Holosus madurensis* Berhhauer
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. *(Plastus) arupi* Saha & Vazirani Holotype & Paratype
21. *P. (Plastus) jhumlaensis* Saha & Vazirani Holotype & Paratype

Order: Lepidoptera

Family: Danaidae

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

Family: Satyridae

1. *Ypthima baldus* Fabricius
2. *Y. sakra* Moore
3. *Aulocera saraswati* (Kollar)

4. *Lethe pulaha* Moore
5. *Mycalesis francisca* (Stoll)
6. *Melanitis leda ismeno* Cramer
7. *Elymnias hypermnestra undularis* (Drury)

Family: Nymphalidae

1. *Argynnis lathonia* Linnaeus
2. *A. childreni* Gray
3. *Precis almana* (Linnaeus)
4. *P. atlites* (Johansen)
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 trockilus* Felder
2. *Zizeeira maha* Kollar
3. *Zeltus amasa* Hewitson
4. *Celastrina dilectus* Moore
5. *Nacaduba nore* 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* (Linnaeus)
8. *Catopsilia pyranthe* (Linnaeus)
9. *Appias lalage* (Doubleday)

Family: Arctiidae

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

Family: Noctuidae

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

Family: Pyralidae

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

Family: Agaristidae

1. *Pterothysanus laticilia* Walker

Family: Pterothysanidae

1. *Zalissa axiguifascia* Butler

Family: Limacodidae

1. *Miresa bracteata* Butler

Family: Geometridae

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

Family: Cymatophoridae

1. *Gaurena florens* Walker

The people

1971 Census counted 86,001 number of persons in the district of which 47,657 were males and 38,344 were females. The sex ratio, that is the number of females per thousand males, comes to 805. However the sex ratio among the local tribes is 984 females per 1,000 males. The district has shown an increase of 23 per cent persons during the last decade. The increase with respect to the local tribes comes to 21.69 per cent during the decade.

Kameng District ranks fourth in a total of five districts of Arunachal Pradesh in area, population and the Scheduled Tribes population. The district, however, ranks third in the density of population. The following table illustrates this.

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

Territory/ District	Area (KM^2)	Population	Density (persons per KM^2)	Scheduled Tribes population
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

Kameng District ranks last and falls below the Pradesh average, in sex ratio, that is, in number of females per 1,000 males, both for the total population as well as for Scheduled Tribes population. The following table gives the position.

Sex ratio in the districts of Arunachal Pradesh

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

The district is inhabited by a number of tribes like Monpa, Sherdukpen, Aka (Hrusso), Nishang or Nishi or Bangni or Dafla, Bangro, Bugun (Khowa), Miji (Dhamai). Populations of these tribes are biven below as per 1971 Census count.

Population of tribes and "others" in Kameng District

Name of tribe/ Caste etc.	Population			Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)
	Persons	Males	Females	
Nishang or Nissi or Bangni or Dafla ..	28,468	14,085	14,383	1,021
Monpa* ..	27,812	14,103	13,709	972
Miji	3,549	1,779	1,770	995
Sulung	2,770	1,440	1,330	924
Aka	2,333	1,191	1,142	959
Sherdukpen ..	1,635	909	726	799
Khowa	703	367	336	915
Bangro	370	183	187	1,022
Other Arunachal Pradesh tribes ..	237	160	77	481
All tribes	67,877	34,217	33,660	984
Scheduled Castes	14	8	6	349
Others	18,110	13,432	4,678	
Total population ..	86,001	47,657	38,344	805

*Monpa includes Monpa, Tawang Monpa, Lish Monpa, Dirang Monpa, But Monpa and Panchen Monpa.

The tribes of Kameng District bear stories of migration. In many cases their stories are contradictory. As for example, the stories relating to Monpa tribes indicate that they migrated from the South, that is, from Assam; from the West, that is, from Bhutan and from the North that is, from Tibet. These conflicting stories, however, indicate that the bulk of the Monpa-communit ywere the original inhabitants of the district and the stories of migration relate to the migrations of smaller groups which were eventually absorbed in the Monpa community but not before influencing the culture and customs of the community in so significant a way that the migrations were owned up by the community at large. A study of the present social and religious usages tend to subscribe to this theory. The Monpas accepted the formalisation of their Buddhist religion through Tibet. But the Buddhism accepted by them is curiously blended with the Shakta Hinduism that they brought from Assam and also with the older beliefs that were already in existence. In addition to Buddhistic rituals observed on a community basis, Monpas still worship the local deities individually or in small groups. In the Buddhistic rituals also the Shakta Hinduism had penetrated. The Sherdukpens claim their origin from the union of a local prince with a princess coming from the South possibly of Ahom origin. The Akas believe that they inhabited the plains of Assam before settling down in their present location. They trace their first place of settlement as Jigago which is possibly situated somewhere in the Upper Assam. From the

Jigago they shifted settlement to Sitchugo, Mauhugo, Simugo, Thunogo, Thumorago, Thimsa-Nomugo, Simichi, Hugyachi, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Bhalukpong and finally, their present place of settlement at Buragaon (Huluchi-Hubrachi). The Mijis, the Bangnis and the Khowas trace their origin to places situated somewhere North of the present Chayengtajo Circle of Kameng District. From there, they had spread out and settled in the present locations of the tribes.

The Monpas and Sherdukpens are the followers of Mohayana Buddhism. But Monpa accepted this religion as it came from the North and Sherdukpen accepted it as it came from the West. These tribes follow the Mohayana Buddhism curiously blended with local beliefs. On a good number of times they fall back upon worshipping their own local spirits and propitiate them by invoking local rites through the non-Buddhist local priests. Besides local priests, they have also Buddhist priests (Lamas). They have 4 categories of Buddhist Lamas. The first rank of monkhood is called the *Drapa*. By virtue of learning the *Drapa* may be promoted to *Gellong*, the second rank of monkhood ,or degraded to *Sospa* if they happen to marry. The *Drapa* or *Gellong* monks do not marry and reside in monasteries, whereas, a Sospa is not allowed to reside in a monastery. The highest rank of monkhood is known as *Rinpoche*, a status that can be attained only through 'in carnation' However, there is no *Rinopoche* amongst the Sherdukpens though the Monpas boast a few. The Monpas and Sherdukpens worship images.

The Miji, Khowa, Nishang and Sulung follow local religions based upon the existence of various benevolent and malevolent spirits and propitiate them by sacrifying domestic animals. These rituals are performed by the local priests.

The Akas follow a form of Vaishnavite religion under the discipline of Nikamul Satra of Darrang District of Assam. Some of the Khowas are also Vaishnavites.

Following account of the tribes was given by Shri R. K. Deuri, District Research Officer of Kameng District, through the Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh.

SHERDUKPEN:

The Sherdukpen society is based on two classes: the Thong and the Chao. The class Thong is superior to Chao. The Thongs enjoy a higher social status and wield a dominating influence upon the Chao. The two classes are again divided into several clans. The marriage alliance is usually confined within the clansmen of a particular clangroup. Marriage between Thong and Chao may take place but in such a case a heavy fine is imposed upon the groom's family. In Sherdukpen society, clan exogamy and class endogamy is observed. As per social norm, a man of Thong class should not touch a dead body though he may accompany with the funeral procession. The dead body is carried by the Chao people. The dead body is disposed either by cremation or by burying.

A Sherdukpen family is patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal. Polyandry and polygyny were unknown; but now-a-days some of them practise polygyny. Usually they practise monogamous type of marriage. The head of the family usually wields dominating influence upon other family members. Divorce among the Sherdukpens is common and the pre-marital and extra-marital relationships are usually tolerated.

The Sherdukpens observe a number of ceremonies in the village Gompa (Lagang) and in the village respectively. The important ones are (a) Chhekar (b) Losar (c) Wang and (d) Khiksaba. The Chhekar, Losar and Wang are Buddhist ceremonies. Khiksaba is a non-Buddhist ceremony and celebrated at the outskirts of the village. This ceremony is consummated not by the Buddhist Lamas but by their local priests (Khikjis).

The Sherdukpens belong to the Tibeto-Mongoloid stock and are fair in complexion. They have well-built bodies with medium stature. The Sherdukpens are gentle and affectionate by nature and unassuming by temperament. They have now acquired a considerable business acumen as a result of their frequent contact with the plains of Assam.

The Sherdukpen houses are generally erected on substantial stone foundations. The roofs are built usually with bamboo matting. The floors and the walls are made of thick wooden planks. The houses are normally forty to fifty feet in length and fifteen to twently feet in breadth. The houses look, though not exactly are double storeyed, because above the ceiling o fevery house, there exists a store room-cum-granary. In every house there is a small verandah but no distinct partition wall exists within the house.

The Sherdukpens do not practise tattooing. The females keep long hair and the males cut them short. The females wear various types of ornaments on their necks. On the occurrence of a death, the members of the deceased family stop wearing ornaments for about a year as a mark of respect to the departed soul. The Sherdukpen women are skillful weavers.

The Sherdukpens are agriculturists. They practise both shifting and permanent cultivation. They keep livestocks like ponies, cows, goats, sheep, fowls and bullocks. They hunt with bows and arrows. They practise fishing by means of nets, angles and traps.

The Sherdukpen diet consists of cereals, fish, vegetables and wines brewed from maize, rice and millets. However, Buddhistic influence has created certain food taboos. For instance, they do not take beef, pork, fowl and goat meat. Usually they take the meat of sheep and *yak* only. Sherdukpens drink tea brewed in their traditional manner.

The Lamas are allowed to take fish and meat of wild animals killed by other persons.

The Sherdukpens perform many pantomime dances. Such dances are generally exhibited at the time of their annual festivals. The main dances are Ajilamú dance, Yak dance, Deer dance and Eagle dance.

In each village, there is a village council which is responsible for the internal administration of the village. This council consists of the village headmen and some other elders. They have a monastery management committee for management of the village monastery.

MONPA:

The Monpas are mainly divided into three sections, namely, Tawang Monpa, Dirang Monpa and Kalaktang Monpa. There is no class hierarchy among the Monpas of Kalaktang and Dirang; but the class hierarchy exists amongst the Tawang Monpas who are divided into three classes, namely, Ki, Muimo and Kharmu. Ki is the highest class and Kharmu is the lowest class. Muimo is in between. These classes are divided into several clans. Amongst the Tawang Monpas, the marriage relationships are usually confined to a number of specified clans. In Monpa society at large, clan exogamy and class endogamy is usually the practice. Amongst the Tawang Monpas clan exogamy and endogamy within a specified group of clans is practised.

Just after the birth of a child, the child and the mother are given bath with hot water and after that the child is brought out to the open to '*see*' the sky. By another custom, the child is garlanded by the relatives with a local cotton scarf after three days. This garlanding ceremony is known as *Pungruyo.* A Lama is then invited to prepare a horoscope and to give a name to the child.

On death, the dead body is carried to a nearby river and thrown into water by cutting it into 101 or 91 or 71 pieces. If a man or a woman dies of any disease like leprosy or small pox, then his or her dead body is buried. When a Lama dies, the dead body is burnt and some rituals are performed.

A Monpa family is patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal. Polyandry and polygyny are practised, but by and large they practise monogamous type of marriage. Divorce among the Monpas is common and the pre-marital and extra-marital relationships are tolerated.

The Monpas of Tawang area do not, as a rule, maintain marital relationship with the Monpas of Dirang and Kalaktang areas.

The Monpas observe a number of festivals in the villages and in the village Gompas. The most important festivals are (1) Losar (2) Losar-Khachot (3) Ngah (4) Sakadawa (5) Guru-Rinpoche (6) Drukpa-Tsejee (7) Ganden-Nyamchot (8) Nyanpa-Gozum (9) Torgya (10) Ghoikar (11) Dungyur (12) Nyungye (13) Sangdui (14) Tsokar (15) Guthok.

Side by side, the Monpas of Dirang and Kalaktang areas practise a form of ritualistic religion called 'Bon'. Sometimes, very secretely, witchcraft is also practised by the Monpas of Lumla area of the Tawang Subdivision.

The Monpas belong to the Tibeto-Mongoloid stock. They are well built, fair in complexion and medium to tall in stature. They are hospitable, gentle and unassuming in temperament. Some of them have good business acumen.

The Monpa houses are generally erected like those of the Sherdukpens. There is hardly any difference between the Monpa and the Sherdukpen houses.

The Monpas do not practise tattooing. The females keep long hair but the males cut them short. The females wear various types of ornaments and they do not observe any taboo like the Sherdukpens, in wearing them when a man dies in the family. The Monpa women are skillful weavers. They are experts in dyeing their own garments either red or black. The general rule is that the red clothes are meant for the monks and nuns whereas the black clothes are meant for the females. They sheer sheep thrice a year. The Monpas are experts in weaving, dyeing, paper-making, painting, carpentry, wood-carving, pottery and bamboo works.

The Monpas are agriculturists. They practise both shifting and permanent types of cultivation. They keep *yaks* cows, horses, goats, sheep, pigs, ass, mule and fowls. The Monpas of Tawang area rear cattle as secondary means of livelihood. They do hunting by means of bows and arrows. They also practise fishing by net, angle and trap.

The Monpa diet consists of cereals, fish, meat, vegetables and wines brewed from maize, rice, millet, wheat and buckwheat. Besides local wines they also take tea. They take beaf, pork, mutton, goat-meat, fowl, *yak* and *methon** meat. They also eat deer, wild boar etc. The Lamas eat the same diet, but the Lamas never kill the animals themselves.

The Monpas perform many pantomime dances. Such dances are generally exhibited at the time of their annual festivals both at monasteries and in the villages. Out of several pantomime dances, the *Ajilamu* dance is very popular.

There is a village council in each Monpa village which consists of the village headmen and some other members. This village council is responsible for the internal administration of the village. Like the Sherdukpens they have a monastery management committee in each monastery.

AKA (HRUSSO):

The Aka society is said to be mainly based on two board groups: *Kutsun* and *Kovatsun.* Again

*Mithun—Dr. V. Elwin.

these two so called groups are sub-divided into various clans.* Clan exogamy in Aka society is usually accompanied by village exogamy. The members of the clan regard themselves to be the descendants of a common ancestor. The marital relationship with the members of the same clan is avoided. The Akas intermarry with their neighbouring Miji tribes but they never intermarry with the Monpas, the Sherdukpens, the Khowas, the Sulungs and the Bangnis. The Akas and the Mijis have come close to each other since time immemorial, partly by the geographical neighbourhood and partly by a common social outlook.

The basic political unit of the Aka society is the village. The tribe as a whole is a compact social group which maintains its solidarity by enforcing social laws like tribe endogamy and clan exogamy. Barring the instance cited below for three Aka villages. there is no class system among the Akas and all the clan memoers enjoy equal social status. It is, however, seen that the people of three Aka villages namely, Buragaon, Gosaigaon and Jamiri, do not freely entertain the idea of marriage relationship with the members of Sichisow clan who are expected to intermarry only with the members of the Jebisow clan.

Till the end of the last century, the Akas were a warlike people and they gained supremacy among their neighbouring tribes of the Sherdukpens and the Khowas who had to pay taxes in recognition of the Aka supremacy.

Whenever a child is born, an offering is made to the deity who is in charge of the child welfare. The Akas practise burial. The dead body is carried to the grave and the village priest (Mugou) performs the mortuary rites on the first and the last day of mourning. The ceremonial mourning lasts for ten days.

An Aka family is patriarchal, patrilocal and patrilineal. Polyandry is not known but polygyny is practised. Marriage may take place either by the common way of negotiation or by elopment. Divorce among the Akas is common and the premarital and extra-marital relationships are tolerated.

The Akas observe a number of ceremonies in the village. Some ceremonies are performed individually and some are performed on a community basis. The most important community festival is known as *Nechido* performed by the village priest (*Mugou*) once a year.

The Akas belong to the Mongoloid stock. They are well built, fair in complexion and medium in stature with usually a flat nose, conspicuous cheekbones, black hair and usually brownish to pale blue eyes. They have scanty hair on the face as well as on the body. The Akas are a hospitable and an affectionate people.

The Aka house is an elongated structure. The house is about ten to twelve feet in breadth and eighty to hundred feet in length though some are much shorter than this. There is no verandah or distinct partition wall inside the house, but there is a small guest room at the portal of the house. The Aka houses are made of bamboo and wood with a bamboo platform for floor which is about five to six feet high above the ground. The Akas do not have separate granaries. A part of the house is utilized as granary. The roofing is done with banana leaves.

The Akas have prominent tattoo marks on the faces. Both males and females keep long hair. The males tie their hair in a knot at the crown of the head. The females comb their hair by bamboo comb and make a loose bun at the back of the head. The females wear various types of ornaments.

The Aka women are not experts in weaving. They, however, make colourful bags. Basketry is the popular handicraft amongst the menfolk. The most common form of art is the wood painting. These paintings are usually associated with socio-religious motif.

The Aka's is essentially an agriculturist community. They practise shifting (*Jhum*) Cultivation. They keep *methon* (bos-frontalis), cow, horse, goat, pig and paultry. They practise hunting and chasing by means of spears, bows and arrows. They do fishing but it is not done as commonly as other food gathering pursuits are practised.

The Aka diet consists of cereals, fish, meat, vegetables and home brewed liquors. They take the meat of *methon*, cow, goat, pig, fowl, bear, deer, etc.

The Akas have a number of songs and dances for different socio-religious festivities. The dances are performed in different ways accompanied by songs. In some dances, the boys and girls dance together; but in most others they dance separately.

There is a village council in each Aka village which consists of the village headman and some other village elders. This village council is responsible for the internal administration of the villages. There are Namghars at Jamiri and Buragaon villages for which there are Namghar management committees too.

The trade relations of the Akas are with the plains of Assam and with the neighbouring tribesmen like the Sherdukpens and the Monpas.

*Shri R. Yusuf Ali, Deputy Commissioner, Kameng District, feels, however, that this division of Aka society into two groups is rather a superficial over-simplification inherited from British writers whose contacts were limited mainly to the influencial villagers of Jamiri and Buragaon whose pattern was later assumed to apply totally to the entire tribe which now recognises itself as Hrusso (Aka). He feels that this Hrusso groups have coalesced into their present distinct tribal entity by a much earlier fusion of at least three elements. Firstly, the migrants from Bhalukpong who achieved a certain aristocratic supremacy and whose version has been accepted from the British to the present day. Secondly, some earlier local groups, probably identical with Mijis, thus explaining the otherwise unusual phenomenon of traditional inter-tribal inter-marriage; and thirdly, some other groups whose tradition of migration and origin are from the East and the South-East.

MIJI (DHAMMAI):

The Miji society is based on several clans and sub-clans. There is a clan hierarchy that regulates the marriage. Tribe endogamy and clan exogamy is practised. The Mijis intermarry with the Akas only. Monogamy is the rule but bigamy and polygamy are also found. Polyandry is not known to them. Marriage with consanguineous relation is not prevalent but affinal relation is common.

The Mijis are not very war-like, but they gained supremacy over the Sherdukpens in the past.

Like the Akas, whenever a child is born, an offering is made to the deity who is in charge of the child welfare. The Mijis practise burial. In case of death of a small child sometimes the dead body is buried under the house.

The Miji family is patrilineal, patrilocal and patriarchal. In case of marriage, negotiation is the most common form. Divorce amongst the Mijis is common and pre-marital and extra-marital relationships are tolerated.

The Mijis observe a number of ceremonies in the village, both individually and on a community basis. The most important celebration is known as *Fung-glin* or *Chindang.*

The Mijis belong to the Mongoloid stock. They are well-built, fair in complexion and medium in stature like the Akas, with a flat nose, conspicuous cheek-bones, black hair and usually brownish to pale blue eyes. The Miji houses are same as those of the Akas.

The Mijis put prominent tattoo marks on the faces. Both males and females keep long hair and tie their hair like the Akas. Mijis purchase their garments from the plains of Assam. Basketry is a popular handicraft amongst the menfolk.

The Mijis are agriculturists. They practise shifting (*Jhum*) cultivation. They keep animals like the Akas, hunt and chase with spears, bows and arrows. They also fish, but not much. The Miji diet is same as that of the Akas. The Mijis have a number of songs and dances that are usually performed during their annual socio-religious festivities.

There is a village council in each Miji village. The village council is constituted with the village headmen and other elders of the village.

Like the Akas, their trade relations are with the plains of Assam and with their neighbouring tribesmen-the Sherdukpens and Monpas. The Mijis live in the middle region of the district.

KHOWA (BUGUN):

The Khowas inhabit the middle-South regions of Kameng District. They call themselves Bugun. The tribe is sub-divided into a number of clans. All of them are said to have originated from a single tribal indentity called *'Achinpimbu'*. The tribe endogamy and clan exogamy is the rule of the tribe. Monogamy is the social norm but sometimes bigamy is also practised. Polyandry is not known.

The Khowas are gentle and unassuming in temperament. They are hospitable and affectionate. Long back, they were under the supremacy of the Akas. Most of their customs are akin to those of the Akas.

A Khowa family is patrilineal, patrilocal and patriarchal. In settling a marriage, the method of negotiation is more common than the other ways. Divorce is common. Pre-marital and extra-marital relations are tolerated.

Like other tribes of the district, the Khowas observe a number of ceremonies individually as well as on a community basis. The most important ceremony amongst the Khowas is *'Kshyat-Sowai'*. The village priest (*Phabi*) perform the rituals and the ceremonies.

The Khowas belong to the Mongoloid stock and are of fair complexion. They are well-built and short to medium in stature. They have flat nose, conspicuous cheek-bones, black hair and brownish eyes. The Khowa houses are like those of the Akas and the Mijis, but the roofs of the houses are usually covered with bamboo mattings and not with banana leaves.

The Khowas do not have permanent tattoo marks. Both males and females keep long hair and tie their hair like the Akas and the Mijis. They use clothes bought from the plains of Assam. Basketry is popular.

The Khowa's is an agriculturist community. They practise shifting cultivation. They keep domesticated animals like cow, horse, pig, sheep, goat, fowl and very rarely *methon*. They hunt and chase by means of spears, traps, bows and arrows.

The Khowa diet is same as of the Akas. The Khowas have a number of songs and dances which are mainly associated with their socio-religious festivities.

There is a village council in each Khowa village which is responsible for the internal administration of the village. This village council is constituted with the village headmen and some others of the village. There is a Namghar and a Namghar management committee at Kaspi village.

The Khowas had trade relationship with the plains of Assam and with their neighbouring tribesmen—the Sherdukpens and the Monpas.

BANGNI (OR NISHANG OR NISHI OR DAFLA)

The Bangnis inhabit the eastern parts of Kameng District, particularly the Seppa Subdivision. The Bangnis are divided into several clans and subclans and marriage within certain clans and subclans is strictly prohibited. All the clans inhabiting the district originate from *Dolo* name and most people trace back their origin through several generations with considerable accuracy. The tribe endogamy and clan exogamy is the normal rule. The marriage negotiation may start even when the child is in the womb of the mother. Though polyandry is not known to them, polygyny is very common. The Bangnis are patrilocal, patrilineal and patriarchal.

The Bangnis are quite numerous in Kameng District. They are hardy and hard workers. Just after the marriage, the Bangni man separates his hearth from that of his parents, although he usually continues to live under the same roof. Every married woman has a separate granary. The Bangnis practise burial of dead body.

Like other tribes of the district, the Bangnis observe a number of festivals. The most important festival is '*Mlokom-Yulo*'. The priests (*Nyubu*) perform the rituals and the ceremonies.

The Bangnis belong to the Mongoloid stock and are fair in complexion. They are well-built and medium in stature. They have flat nose, conspicuous cheekbones, black hair and brownish eyes. The Bangni houses are long like those of the Akas and the roofs of the houses are covered with banana leaves. There are separate hearths, one for each married woman inside a Bangni house.

The Bangnis do not put on permanent tattoo marks, but the women and the girls used to paint their faces with a black colour which was prepared from the juice of the pine trees. This custom has almost died out. Both males and females keep long hair. The males tie their hair in front with a bun known as *Podum* in which a metallic spike (*Dumkyo*) is pierced through. Some use bamboo spikes also. The head is covered with a cane helmet in which feather of a hornbill and its beak are fixed for decoration. The females make their hair into two plaits that are tied again like a bun on the back of the head. The Bangnis usually, make their own clothes. Both males and females wear bead necklaces of different colours and sizes, bangles of alloy, and earings. Basketry is popular.

The Bangnis are mainly agriculturists. They practise shifting cultivation. They keep animals such as *methons*, cows, pigs, goats and fowls. They are fond of hunting and chasing. Their main weapons for hunting and chasing are spears, bows and arrows.

The Bangnis take vegetables, meat, cereals and fish. They take the meat of *methon*, cow, sheep, pig, fowl, bear, deer, monkey, wild boar, frogs, wild mouse etc.

The Bangnis are individualistic by nature and disposition. They like to handle their own affairs single handed. The standing disputes are often settled by ad-hoc village or inter-village councils.

The Bangnis have trade relationship with the plains of Assam and with their neighbouring tribesmen, the Mijis and the Akas.

SULUNG:

The Sulungs are a scattered tribe, but they largely inhabit the North-East corner of Kameng District. They are servile to the Bangnis and the Mijis. They have several clans, all enjoying equal social status. The Sulungs maintain tribe endogamy and clan exogamy. They practise monogamous types of marriage. Polyandry is not known to them. They are patrilocal, patrilineal and patriarchal. The Sulung society is not based on the unit of village community. It is based on individual households.

The Sulung, is a rather small tribe. They are of medium stature, well-built and very hardy. They have flat nose but without depression. They have black hair and eyes. The Sulungs are unassuming, affectionate and unobtrusive to the strangers. They are intelligent, hospitable, sincere, faithful and thoroughly likeable people. They are shy of the outsiders.

In the case of marriage, negotiation is the most common form than the other ways of getting a wife. Divorce is non-existent. Pre-marital and extra-marital relationships are not tolerated.

Unlike other tribes of the district, the Sulungs do not observe rituals and ceremonies on a community basis, but they observe some rituals individually. The Sulung houses are like the houses of the Bangnis, but much smaller. Their villages are very small.

The Sulungs have permanent tattoo marks in case of the females. They also use a temporary black colour which is extracted from the juice of pine trees. They do not wear much ornaments like the other tribes of the district. Both males and females keep long hair. Some of the males tie their hair like the Bangnis with '*Podum*' and the others tie their hair in the style of the Akas, Mijis and Khowas without a '*Podum*'. The females bind their hair like the Bangni women. The Sulung women do not know weaving. A kind of raw fibre is extracted from a plant locally known as '*Tano*' and given to the Bangnis for weaving. The Miji Sulungs wear mill made cloth purchased from the plains market. Both males and females wear bead necklaces and bangles of alloy. Basketry is known to the Sulungs.

The Sulungs are mainly hunters and food-gatherers. Their main weapons of hunting are the bows and arrows. They also practise trapping. They practise very little or no shifting cultivation. They keep animals such as pigs, fowls and goats. They do not keep *methons* and cows.

The Sulung diet consists of cereal substitutes like wild sago (*Tasse, Tachi*), dried fish, meat and wild vegetables. They do not have many songs and dances like the other tribes of the district.

There is no village council in the Sulung villages. They have no trade relationship with any tribe of the district except the Bangnis or Miji house-holders whom they serve".

Languages:

Shri I.M. Simon, Deputy Director, Research Department, Arunachal Pradesh, has given an account of the languages of Kameng District through the Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, as below.

"Linguistically, the district shows three marked divisions. The entire western area from the northern border to the South is inhabited by Bhuddhistic tribes speaking languages grouped by linguists under the Tibeto-Himalayan Branch. These are Monpa (principally Northern or Tawang Monpa; Central

or Dirang Monpa and Southern or Kalaktang Monpa) and Sherdukpen with related dialects. In the central strip, almost co-extensively, are the Mijis and the Akas who are culturally and socially akin but speak distinct dialects and to their East are the western Daflas or Bangnis in the entire eastern area of the district.

These are the principal language groups, though there are pockets here and there with distinct speech forms and these are yet to be studied and properly grouped. In a small area hemmed in by the areas occupied by the Sherdukpens, Mijis and Akas are the Khowas or Buguns who are a little over 700 in number. Then between the Akas and the Bangnis there is a small group of people living in Pichang or Picha: and adjacent villages (Cheje and Kichong) who, though they are grouped with Akas speak a dialect that bears little resemblance with Aka.

To the North of the Bangnis are the Bangrus of whose language no specimens are available and in isolated pockets in the areas occupied by the Bangnis and the Mijis, are the Sulungs, a small, shy community who are to all intents and purposes satellites of the tribes among whom they dwell. No study has so far been made of their language. It is not even possible to say if all of them have same speech form. We have no specimens of the Sulung language as spoken in Kameng.

The terrain, the lay of the land and the course of the mountain ranges in Western Kameng, would appear to have been very powerful factors in the development of the languages spoken in the area. These probably influenced the normal movement of people more in an East-West direction rather than in the North-South direction. It is significant that the dialectal variations between, say northern (Tawang) Monpa and Central (Dirang) Monpa are quite marked. On the other hand, between Bhutanese and the Monpa dialect spoken in Senge-dzong, on the southern slope of the Se-La Range there is a good deal of agreement at least where the vocabularies are concerned. The reason would appear to be due to a great extent to the greater facility of social communication between Senge and Bhutan than between Senge and Tawang, even if we hazard no guess as to a Bhutanese origin of the Senge Monpas.

A comparative word-list of the principal languages of the Tibeto-Himalayan Branch is given below:

English words	Northern (Tawang) Monpa	Northern (Senge) Monpa	Central (Dirang) Monpa	Bhutanese	Sherdukpen	Butpa	Lishpa
Bad	duk-ca	tsok-pa	duk-pu	sob (sok-pa)	anyu	anung	uzhan
Cloud	sa-ya	muk-po	muk-pa	tim-op	cíti	stúi	tongtih
Cold	ngak-pa	ngak-pa	changpu	khúm	rengba	rambah	otsím
Dog	khi	ki	khu	ohhi	btha (-gi)	bthae	wathi
Eat	sa, jo	sa	—	sa	tsu	cu-ba	ca-ba
Fish	nya	nya	—	nya	nyu	nungh	nga
Good	nam-da	yak-pu	phelu	lezhim	agyap	ajah	ujah
Moon	le	dada	lanyi	dau	nam-lu	nam-blo	nam-ba
Stone	gor	do	lúng	do	lúng	lungh	lung
Water	ri	ohhu	—	ohhu	kho	kho	khau
I	ngei	nga	jang	nga	gu	go	ga
Thou	oo	—	nan	oho	nong	nya	nang
He	—	—	dan	kho	(thi-) wa (-gi)	thwae (-gi) -ji	wui, ho
One	thi	oik	thur	chi	han	hen	him
Two	ni	ngi	ni-ts-ng	nyi	nyik	nik	nyes
Three	sum	sum	sam	sum	ung	ung	oum
Four	bli	shi	ji	zhi	bsi	psi	pshi
Five	lenga	nga	nga	nga	khu	khu	kha
Six	gro	druk	druk	tu	khit	cúk	cup
Seven	nis	dun	dun	dun	sit	sik	shis
Eight	get	keh	giya	gye	sark-yat	sargeh	sarkih
Nine	dugu	gu	gu	gu	dikhi	tku	thikhu
Ten	ci	cu-tham	cu	cu-tam	song	sáou	san
One hundred	gya-thi	gya-tham	giya-thur	gya	—	ja-hen	—
Ear	neblap	nam-cho	neig-ang	nam-cho	—	kthung	kthung
Hand	la	lap	ca-ang	lak-pa	—	ik	hhut
Tongue	leh	che	le	che	—	lae	loi
Tooth	bah	so	sho	so	tok-ce	'nthúng	shing-tung

The next group which can be called the Western Group of the North Assam Branch consists of Aka (pop. 2200) and Miji (pop. 2000). Although these two tribes have cultural and social ties, the respective dialects show wide divergences. Aka, as spoken, has variable cadences, almost of a sing-song character, and a wealth of fricatives and gutturals reminiscent of Sema Naga. This seems to be so much a characteritic of the language that in certain dialect areas, *r* sometimes gives way to *gh*. The intonation in Miji does not have the same striking variations as Aka has.

The exact place of Aka in the language complex of the area is problematic at the moment. Miji in some respects seems to provide a link, albeit a tenuous one, between Aka and the neighbouring group to the East i.e. the Central Group. One indicator that may safely be seized upon is the numerical system. Hill Miri, Pichang and Khoa numerals are also included for comparison:

English words	Aka	Miji	op. Hill Miri	Khoa	Pichang
One	a	ung	aken	ja	ece
Two	ksi	gni	enyi	nyi	kene
Three	zi	gíthín	oum	um	kalla
Four	phiri	bli	epi	vi	koprē
Five	pum	bungu	angngo	gua	phrē
Six	riye	reh	ake	rek	shifi
Seven	mryo	myah	kenne	mulai	rē
Eight	sígzí	sígin	pi : ne	milau	ralla
Nine	sthí	síthín	kona	digwe	giye
Ten	ghí	lin	írí	soa	falā
Thirty	zi-ghí	gíthín-lin	com-oum	sa-l-um	falā-yal-kalla
Forty	phiri-ghí	bli-lin	cem-pi		falā-yal-kopre
Hundred	phughu	bílong	cem-rí	vyung	nye phrā

When we compare the Aka and Miji numerals, we shall note a curious fact that the numbers up to five in Miji are similar to those of the Central Group whereas those from six to nine are close to Aka. The Aka numeral 'ten' itself may be compared to Hill Miri íri, the Aka phoneme 'gh' being a variant of 'r'. In Aka and Miri, again, numbers like *thirty* and *forty* etc. are stated in terms of 'ten-three' or 'ten-four' unlike in the languages of the Central Group or in the Pichang dialect where the terms 'three-ten', 'four-ten' etc. are used. It may be noted that the latter system is common to the languages of Tirap.

The main Aka dialects are the Khusto (Jamiri) and the Hulbro (Buragaon) dialects, the areas being separated by the Bichom River, although the variations are more of sounds than of substance. For example, the Khutso, frictive *hh* is realised as *H*, the Khutso *ts* as *tch* and ú as u in the Hulbro dialect.

The central 'i' is commonly found.

In short statements or questions, the copulative verb is often dispensed with e.g. 'no ghuso'—I (am) an Aka; 'ophiso ha-ga ? —lit. 'Office where ? i.e. 'Where is the Office ? 'hhe ha-nya ? —lit. 'This what ? 'i.e. 'What is this ?'.

In descriptive sentences, however, the copulative 'da' is invariably used, e.g. 'no níngí-da—'I am cold, 'I feel cold'

As in the languages of the Central Group, gender is indicated either by different words e.g. líshi (Husband), fum (wife) or by specific suffixes e.g. Khísi-ím-bu (He goat); Khísi-ím-ni (She-goat). It may be noted that the Central Group suffixes are respectively 'bo' and 'né'.

Aka differs from the languages of the Central Group in the absence of numerical definitives or classifiers, 'Two goats' is simply 'khísi ksi', 'Two stones' is kunu ksi' (cp. Apatani 'aki *dor*-nyi' and 'yalā pu-nyi' where *dor* is the classifier for animals *pu* the classifier for stones etc. and *nyi* is the numerical root). The plural suffix, '-na' is absent when the actual number is specified e.g. 'nína-na'—'Men' but 'nína pum'—'Five men'.

Grammatical relationships are expressed by suffixes e.g.

Accusative '-se-i', Locative '-go'; Ablative '-tsí-go' Instrumental '-yo'.

Personal pronouns are :

I	no
Thou	ba
He, She, it (near)	i
He, She, it (far)	to
We	nyi
You	jo
They (near)	i-na
They—(far)	to-na

The third personal pronouns are in effect the demonstrative pronouns 'this/that/these/those'.

It appears from the difference in form between verbs relating to 1st and 2nd personal pronouns on one hand and those relating to 3rd personal pronouns on the other, that there is distinction in the degree of involvement in the case of a speaker and one spoken to in contrast with that of one spoken about, e.g. :

I eat	-no tsa 'm-kho-i
You eat	-ba tsa 'm-kho-i
but He eats	-i tsa-i
I ate	-no tsa 'm-bi
You ate	-ba tsa 'm-bi
He ate	-i tsa-je-bi

Verbs in the future tense are, however, the same; I, You, He will eat—no, ba, i tsa-je-u. The perfect tense is indicated by suffixes da-bi'khu' or 'khu-da' '-khu' may be compared with '-ku' used in similar circumstances as in Apatani and Dafla.

The Imperative is indicated by the verbal suffix '-we'. The negative Imperative is indicated further by the prefix 'ju-' :

Come here	-a-ge ji-we
Do not come here	-a-ge ju-ji-we

Miji :

Miji has a few sounds not found in any other Agency language so far studied. These include the voiceless and voiced dental fricatives found in English, phonemes distinct from the corresponding dental aspirates which also exist in the language. The local name for the tribe is 'Dhammai' with the initial 'dh' as in English 'this'. Before 'l' 'th' is realized as a fricative as in English 'think' e.g. 'thlang'—To forget, 'thlin'—To swell. 'l' itself before 'u' has a distinct sound realized with the tip of the tongue curled up to touch the alveolar region rather than the back of the teeth, the air being expelled at the moment of articulation at either side of the tongue.

The central vowel 'ɨ' is common as also the glottal stop represented by final *h*. Nasalized vowels are rare. In fact, where they have been marked they would seem to be individual pecularities.

As in Aka and some other languages, gender is indicated either (1) by different words or (2) by distinguishing suffixes—*ru*/*-bu* for males and -nuih for females e.g.

(1) Man	nuvu
Woman	nɨ mrai
Grandfather	aluw
Grand-mother	azhui
(2) Horse	shu-gro-ru
Mare	shu-gro-nuih
Dog	shazhih-bu
Bitch	shazhih-nuih

It may be remarked that certain classes of nouns are indicated by prefixes such as 'a' in relationship terms and 'shu-' in the case of most animals.

As in the Aka, plurality is indicated by the suffix '-na where the number is specified, the suffix is omitted :

Dogs	shazhih-na
but, Two cups	dɨlang-gni

As in Aka, there are no numeral definitives.

Case suffixes are :

Accusative and Dative	ru
Genitive	ri/-thai
Ablative	nui/-nuyi
Instrumental	na-a
Locative and Directive	-ya
Associative	-jo-ru
Equative	-dɨ/zhen

The genitive suffix is used with nouns generally, and with pronouns only when used substantively : e.g. This is mine etc.

Personal pronouns are :

I	-nyang
Thou	-nyi
He, She, it	-i
We	-anyi
You	-ji
They	-i-na

Demonstrative pronouns are :

This	-hung
These	-hung-na

For distant objects indicated by 'that/those' different terms are used according to the location of the objects in relation to the speaker i.e. whether they are above, or below, or at the same level with, him, e.g. :

That (Same level)	-phai-tsu
(above)	-thang-tsu
(below)	-phu-tsu
Those (same level)	-phai-tsu-na
(above)	-thang-tsu-n
(below)	-phu-tsu-na

Corresponding adjectives and (Here/There) adverbs are phai, 'thang' and 'phu'

Interogatives pronouns :

Who ?	-ciu ?
What ?	-thin ?

Adjectives generally follow the nouns they qualify. Adjectives are distinguished by the prefix *mi mu* the first vowel of the adjectival root is *i* or *u* or *mi*-in all other cases. In comparison, the comparative and superlative degree are expressed in terms of "subject—object (in) quality-excels". Verbal suffixes indicative of time are : '-ru' for present action; 'ri-ji/-ri-giphang' for continuing present action; '-ni' for past action; 'ni-then' for habitual past action, and '-ne' for future action. The Infinitive mood is expressed by the suffix '-ru-le'.

Commands, order etc. are indicated by suffix '-mo'. When advice or suggestions are given, the suffix is absent :

mi-vi coh-mo — Speak clearly (lit. 'well')

but mì/-girang deih—Go straight on

Negative commands are indicated by the prefix 'tha-' :

tha-deih — Do not go

Adverbial suffixes are generally despensed with. A more common one, however, is '-de' :

nyang shíshwo-de deih-ne — I shall go afterwards.

nyang lungshih-lungbo-de-jiu-ne — I shall sing merrily.

Pichang dialect :

This dialect has not been studied intensively. It is admittedly unsafe to draw conclusions one way or another on the basis of vocabulary alone and in this particular case, the difficulties are increased by the limited data available-some fifty words only. In some important respects, the similarities to one or the other of the Mishmi dialects is striking, as may be seen from the following list. A substantial percentage of the data available. However, this is all that can be stated at this stage. Much remains to be done. Besides, the absence of sentences from the data available has to be remedied first.

Pichang		*Idu*	*Digaru*	*Miju*
Bad (lit. Good not)		Kapra-nga	pra-gum	pra-im
Black	ma	man-di-khi	ma	
Fire	mi (-la)			mai
Fish	ngo (-la)			anga
Long	giling	kalo	kalang	
Man	mu (ru)	i-mu	—	cp. Apatani 'myu'
Moon	ala	ela	halo	'polo'
River	si	ma-ci	ma-ci	—
Sit	jong-rou	ji	—	cp. Aka 'rou' Miji 'jungh'
Snake	gi-bu	tabu	—	cp. Hill Miri 'tebu' Aka 'bu'
Sun	me-nye	i-ni	—	cp. Apatani 'dunyi'
White	la-phrō	—	—	am-phlung
You	ñu	ñu		
Two	kene	kanyi	—	kinin
Nine	giye	kinyi	—	—
Ten	fala	—	halong	

History :

The name of the district is derived from the Kameng river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, that flows through the district. This name is of recent origin. Till 1914, the district was a part of the Darrang District of Assam. By a Government of India notification of 1914, the area covered by this district became a part of the 'Western Section' of the 'North East Frontier Tract' to which the entry of a British subject was regulated by an 'Inner line'. In 1919 this tract was renamed as the 'Balipara Frontier Tract' having its headquarters at Charduar of Assam. In 1946, this district area was carved out of the Balipara Frontier Tract with the name of 'Sela Sub-Agency', and its headquarters continued to be at Charduar. In 1954, Sela Sub-Agency was renamed as the Kameng Frontier Division and its headquarters was later transferred to Bomdila. In 1965, Kameng Frontier Division was renamed as Kameng District.

At the time of taking of census, the district formed a part of the North East Frontier Agency

which was a constitutional part of the State of Assam. The Agency was directly administered by the President of India through the Governor of Assam as his agent. The Governor of Assam was assisted by an adviser. The office of the Adviser to the Governor of Assam was situated at Shillong, the capital of the Assam State. The Agency constituted of five districts of which Kameng District was one.

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

District Administration:

The district of Kameng has been divided into 3 subdivisions, namely, Bomdila, Tawang and Sepla (now renamed as Seppa). The Bomdila Subdivision is placed directly under the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Kameng District. The other two subdivisions are under the control of two Additional Deputy Commissioners. 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 (Aministration 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 Commissioner and some other Administrative Officers have jurisdiction under the supervision of the Assam High Court who holds the appellate and the revisional authority. The district administration runs without the assistance of Civil Police. This, however, does not adversely 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 with the duties of prosecution.

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

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

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS: BOMDILA

Subdivision	Circle
BOMDILA ..	1. Kalaktang
	2. Thrizino (Buragaon)
	3. Nafra
	4. Dirang
TAWANG ..	1. Zemithang
	2. Lumla
	3. Tawang
	4. Bumla
	5. Thingbu
SEPLA ..	1. Pakke-Keshang
	2. Sepla
	3. Pipu-Dipu
	4. Chayengtajo
	5. Waii
	6. Bameng

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

Rural and Urban composition

The district is entirely rural except for the township of Bomdila which is the district headquarters. There is no Town Committee or Municipality at Bomdila, but considering other factors, the township was taken as urban. This 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. Bomdila township has a population of 3,172 which is 3.69% of the total population of the district. There are 492 villages in the district having 82,829 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 the Pradesh. As per 1971 Census, the percentage of literates to the total population comes to 11.3 for Arunachal Pradesh. The percentage is 9.6 for Kameng District which ranks fourth amongst the five districts of the Pradesh in literacy. The male and female literacy comes to 15.1% and 2.8% only. The following table shows the position of literacy in the districts 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	7,133	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 Kameng are 51.3% for the total population, 59.8% for the male population and 29.9% for the female population, against the total literacy rates of 9.6% for the total population, 15.1% for the male population and 2.8% for the 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. College	Nil
2. Higher Secondary School	2
3. High School	1
4. Middle School	8
5. Junior Basic School	72
6. Nursery School	1
Total ..	84

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 independence, there were only 13 health units in the Pradesh. Now there are 122 health units and hospitals with 162 doctors and many others to help the doctors. In addition to normal medical and public health services rendered to the people, the administration has done good work in the field of eradication of malaria and small-pox, and in providing specialised treatment for the control of goitre, tuberculosis and leprosy. The following table gives the picture of the medical units and the medical staff as it existed in Kameng District on March, 1971.

Medical Units and Medical Staff in Kameng District (as on March, 1971)

	Number
1. Hospitals and Health Units	21
2. Doctors	29
3. Staff Nurses	10
4. Auxiliary Nurses/Midwives	10
5. Pharmacists	20

(*Source* : Statistical Hand-book of NEFA, 1971)

Agriculture and livestock

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

Jhumming consists of clearing a patch of jungle by cutting and burning after a particular number of years called the *'jhum cycle'*, dribbling seeds into the cleared patch by help of a poker; weeding at least four times; watching and protecting the growing plants from the wild animals and birds; and finally harvesting a meagre mixed crop normally just enough to feed the workers—man, women and children who had put in about 5 to 6 months of hard labour into the patch, and their too old, too young and infirm dependents. *Jhumming* causes soil erosion, creates poverty and locks up 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, then the improved seeds, then new types of seeds, then demonstration of newer 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 may turn out to be of far reaching consequences.

Kameng District is, however, slightly different from the rest of Arunachal Pradesh in the field of agriculture. The western half of the district experiences less rains. The mountains in this part are quite high and the valleys are situated at an altitude of about 1,500 metres. In these valleys the people have developed irrigated terraced fields and a marginally surplus economy, as against the common practice of *jhumming* and resulting deficit subsistence economy in other parts of Arunachal Pradesh. The people also grow varieties of crops in dry terraces. This part of the district has taken to horticulture and within a short time, has started marketing of new fruits such as apples, outside the Pradesh. As against the western half, the eastern half is a heavy rain region with comparatively low hills and valleys at 150 metres or so. This half sustains entire upon *jhumming*.

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 Agriculture 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 Kameng District on 31-3-71 out of which two were 'normalised' Blocks. The crop calendar of Kameng District may be seen as Appendix V. The Directorate of Agriculture has supplied the following figures relating to the district for the year 1970-71:

1. Land developed for permanent cultivation	64 hectares
2. Area brought under irrigation	67 hectares
3. Government agricultural farm	1 No.
4. Government horticultural farm	1 No.
5. People's horticultural farm	23 No.

In the field of livestock also, the western half of Kameng District is quite different from the rest of the Pradesh. Because of higher altitude of this region, the people import yak and their crossbred varieties from Tibet, and further cross breed them with *methons* and local cows till the cross-breeding leads to visible degeneration. No other part of

Arunachal Pradesh bothers so much about the cattle although the cattle is a medium of exchange for the rest of the Agency whereas it is merely a meat and draught animal in the western Kameng. Sheep and poney as producers of wool and beasts of burden respectively, form important components of the livestock reared in the western Kameng. The eastern part of the district, however, keeps *methon* as the most important semi-wild livestock followed by the lesser species like pigs and poultry. Goats and cows are becoming important additions to the livestock. On 31-3-71 there were 9 veterinary dispensaries in the district.

The Arunachal Pradesh Administration had taken up a number of schemes for planned development of livestock through upgradation of the existing stock and introduction of new stock of animals and birds. The programmes of multiplication of the desired varieties of livestock also exist. In addition to these, Arunachal Pradesh has been covered with a programme of veterinary aid through a number of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres, although a Veterinary Hospital having facility for treatment of indoor patients is yet to be established. The Veterinary Dispensaries and the Veterinary Aid Centres perform a dual role. They are located at fixed points and thereby dispense veterinary assistance at those points. But they also possess jurisdictions of their own and they provide mobile veterinary aid to the area falling under their respective jurisdictions. In their monthly returns, the Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres report about the cases treated in their respective locations as well as about the cases treated on tour. In addition to the Veterinary Dispensaries and the Veterinary Aid Centres, the Arunachal Pradesh Administration maintains a few Veterinary Mobile Units, Veterinary Vigilance Units and Veterinary Check-Posts, although the areas served by these are very limited.

Forests

The forest 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 foothills of Kameng 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

Kameng District excells in woollen textiles, carpet making and wood carving. These find ready market as curious and utility items outside the district. Other traditional cottage industry products are hand made paper, silver and blacksmithy articles, leather goods and cotton textiles. Cane and bamboo products are extentively used by the people in their everyday life. Industries, however, provide employment to a very limited number of people on a regular basis.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIRCLES OF KAMENG DISTRICT BY POPULATION

(At Arunachal Pradesh Level)

Below Pradesh average		Average size	Above Pradesh average	
Range I (upto 2240)	Range II (224) to 3867)	Range III (3868 to 6150)	Range IV (6151 to 9534)	Range V (above 9534)
1	2	3	4	5
Zemithang (1,896)	Nafra (3,133)	Lumla (4,752)	Kalaktang (6,744)	Tawang (10,769)
Thingbu (1,337)	Pakke-Keshang (3,448)	Waii (4,133)	Bameng (6,418)	Dirang (11,162)
	Pipu-Dipu (3,864)	Chayengtajo (5,826)		Thrizino (11,134)
				Sepla (11,445)

(Figures in brackets show population of circles)

VILLAGES AND POPULATION OF KAMENG DISTRICT BY CIRCLES

District/Subdivision/ Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	Number of villages	Occupied residential houses	Number of house-holds	Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Tribes population		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KAMENG DISTRICT ..	**Total**	**432**	**13,043**	**18,189**	**86,001**	**47,657**	**38,344**	**67,877**	**34,217**	**33,660**
	Rural	**429**	**12,590**	**17,484**	**82,829**	**45,385**	**37,444**	**67,377**	**33,945**	**33,432**
	Urban	..	**453**	**705**	**3,172**	**2,272**	**900**	**500**	**272**	**228**
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	126	5,690	6,570	32,113	19,329	12,784	19,632	10,113	9,519
	Rural	126	5,237	5,865	28,941	17,057	11,884	19,132	9,841	9,291
	Urban	..	453	705	3,172	2,272	900	500	272	228
Kalaktang	Rural	40	1,400	1,488	6,744	4,035	2,709	3,833	2,024	1,809
Thrizino	Total	45	1,772	2,250	11,134	7,384	3,750	4,228	2,143	2,085
	Rural	45	1,319	1,545	7,962	5,112	2,850	3,728	1,871	1,857
	Urban	..	453	705	3,172	2,272	900	500	272	228
Bomdila Town	*Urban*	..	*453*	*705*	*3,172*	*2,272*	*900*	*500*	*272*	*228*
Nafra	Rural	22	432	462	3,133	1,608	1,525	2,963	1,484	1,479
Dirang	Rural	19	2,086	2,370	11,102	6,302	4,800	8,608	4,462	4,146
TAWANG SUBDIVISION ..	Total	113	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633	15,980	8,057	7,923
	Rural	113	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633	15,980	8,057	7,923
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemithang	Rural	8	494	512	1,896	954	942	1,699	817	882
Lumla	Rural	21	1,125	1,278	4,752	2,346	2,406	4,589	2,232	2,357
Tawang	Rural	77	2,122	2,302	10,769	6,096	4,673	8,476	4,389	4,087
Bumla	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thingbu	Rural	7	237	261	1,337	725	612	1,216	619	597
SEPLA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	253	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927	32,265	16,047	16,218
	Rural	253	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927	32,265	16,047	16,218
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakke-Keshang ..	Rural	42	415	756	3,448	1,978	1,470	2,166	1,072	1,094
Sepla	Rural	52	1,038	2,293	11,445	5,907	5,538	10,259	5,003	5,256
Pipu-Dipu	Rural	29	275	822	3,864	1,955	1,909	3,838	1,929	1,909
Chayengtajo ..	Rural	48	589	1,224	5,826	2,974	2,852	5,693	2,857	2,836
Waii	Rural	36	432	956	4,133	2,107	2,026	4,117	2,096	2,021
Bameng	Rural	46	626	1,215	6,418	3,286	3,132	6,192	3,090	3,102

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

District/Subdivision/ Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	Literates and educated persons			Total workers			Non-workers			Agriculturists (I, II, III)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KAMENG DISTRICT	**Total**	**8,263**	**7,188**	**1,075**	**53,234**	**32,954**	**20,280**	**32,767**	**14,703**	**18,064**	**38,321**	**19,759**	**18,562**
	Rural	**6,635**	**5,829**	**806**	**51,363**	**31,213**	**20,150**	**31,466**	**14,172**	**17,294**	**38,268**	**19,729**	**18,539**
	Urban	**1,628**	**1,359**	**269**	**1,871**	**1,741**	**130**	**1,301**	**531**	**770**	**53**	**30**	**23**
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	5,194	4,461	733	18,997	13,823	5,174	13,116	5,506	7,610	9,115	5,169	3,946
	Rural	3,566	3,102	464	17,126	12,082	5,044	11,815	4,975	6,840	9,062	5,139	3,923
	Urban	1,628	1,359	269	1,871	1,741	130	1,301	531	770	53	30	23
Kalaktang ..	Rural	1,044	862	182	4,273	2,837	1,436	2,471	1,198	1,273	2,080	997	1,083
Thrizino ..	Total	2,754	2,416	338	6,447	5,683	764	4,687	1,701	2,986	1,282	1,015	267
	Rural	1,126	1,057	69	4,576	3,942	634	3,386	1,170	2,216	1,229	985	244
	Urban	1,628	1,359	269	1,871	1,741	130	1,301	531	770	53	30	23
Bomdila Town ..	*Urban*	*1,628*	*1,359*	*269*	*1,871*	*1,741*	*130*	*1,301*	*531*	*770*	*53*	*30*	*23*
Nafra ..	Rural	153	136	17	1,722	941	781	1,411	667	744	1,571	797	774
Dirang ..	Rural	1,243	1,047	196	6,555	4,362	2,193	4,547	1,940	2,607	4,182	2,360	1,822
TAWANG SUBDIVISION	Total	1,964	1,769	195	11,708	6,836	4,872	7,046	3,285	3,761	8,939	4,390	4,549
	Rural	1,954	1,769	195	11,708	6,836	4,872	7,046	3,285	3,761	8,939	4,390	4,549
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemithang ..	Rural	126	125	1	966	628	338	930	326	604	809	480	329
Lumla ..	Rural	208	170	38	2,907	1,472	1,435	1,845	874	971	2,720	1,298	1,422
Tawang ..	Rural	1,526	1,394	132	6,933	4,222	2,711	3,836	1,874	1,962	4,664	2,236	2,428
Thingbu ..	Rural	104	80	24	902	514	388	435	211	224	746	376	370
SEPLA SUBDIVISION ..	Total	1,105	958	147	22,529	12,295	10,234	12,605	5,912	6,693	20,267	10,200	10,067
	Rural	1,105	958	147	22,529	12,295	10,234	12,605	5,912	6,693	20,267	10,200	10,067
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakke-Keshang ..	Rural	390	320	70	2,056	1,374	682	1,392	604	788	1,341	740	601
Sepla ..	Rural	499	442	57	7,333	3,982	3,351	4,112	1,925	2,187	6,354	3,088	3,266
Pipu-Dipu ..	Rural	26	24	2	2,554	1,360	1,194	1,310	595	715	2,496	1,302	1,194
Chayengtajo ..	Rural	101	94	7	3,857	2,049	1,808	1,969	925	1,044	3,653	1,846	1,807
Waii ..	Rural	10	9	1	2,707	1,430	1,277	1,426	677	749	2,681	1,404	1,277
Bameng ..	Rural	79	69	10	4,022	2,100	1,922	2,396	1,186	1,210	3,742	1,820	1,922

'P' stands for Persons, 'M' stands for Males,
'F' stands for Females.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

FLY LEAF FOR THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES OF KAMENG DISTRICT

An alphabetical list of the villages of Kameng 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 Part-A and the Primary Census Abstract provided in 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 '1' which is the location code allotted to Kameng District. The second set of figure relates to the circle. The circles and the district were allotted with the following codes. Zemithang 1/1, Lumla 1/2, Tawang 1/3, Bumla 1/4, Thingbu 1/5, Kalaktang 1/6, Dirang 1/7, Nafra 1/8, Thrizino 1/9, Bameng 1/10,/ Waii 1/11, Chayengtajo 1/12, Pipu-Dipu 1/13, Sepla 1/14, Pakke Keshang 1/15.

The third set of figures relates to the villages within the circle arranged in numerical order. As for example the first village in the alphabetical list of the villages, is Alongtopte which bears the location code 1/15/23. The first figure relates to Kameng District, the figure 15 appearing after the first oblique stroke relates to the Pakke-Keshang Circle of the district, and the figure 23 appearing after the second oblique stroke indicates that the village appears at the 23rd place under the Pakke-Keshang Circle in the Primary Census Abstract.

1971 CENSUS
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES
KAMENG DISTRICT

Name of village	Location code	Name of subdivision	Name of circle	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alongtopte	1/15/23	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	56	20	36
Ankaling	1/6/3	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	209	117	92
Attangrang	1/13/12	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	296	132	164
Audung	1/3/1	Tawang ..	Tawang	173	90	83
Baghar Phomang ..	1/2/8	Tawang ..	Lumla	234	111	123
Bakhar	1/13/25	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	239	119	120
Bameng	1/10/52	Sepla ..	Bameng	372	307	65
Batpung	1/3/18	Tawang ..	Tawang	38	22	16
Bana	1/14/19	Sepla ..	Sepla	68	37	31
Bana Camp	1/14/55	Sepla ..	Sepla	82	66	16
Benfung	1/11/28	Sepla ..	Waii	25	13	12
Bengdey	1/12/4	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	175	90	85
Berghar	1/3/19	Tawang ..	Tawang	67	33	34
Berup Sulung	1/12/56	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	74	38	36
Betchling	1/6/2	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	180	86	94
Beyong	1/11/17	Sepla ..	Waii	660	313	347
Bhalukpong/Thrizino ..	1/9/36	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	794	599	195
Bihupam	1/9/14	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	32	18	14
Bisai	1/10/25	Sepla ..	Bameng	129	65	64
Bletting	1/2/16	Tawang ..	Lumla	278	140	138
Bodoh	1/12/38	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	151	73	78
Boha	1/6/1	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	362	168	194
Bomba	1/3/2	Tawang ..	Tawang	165	94	71
Bomdila-Tajo	1/12/35	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	44	19	25
Bomdir	1/3/4	Tawang ..	Tawang	92	43	49
Bomja	1/3/3	Tawang ..	Tawang	97	50	47
Bongleng	1/2/5	Tawang ..	Lumla	548	254	294
Borgang	1/15/34	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	331	284	47
Brok-Paleng	1/6/41	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	21	8	13
Brokplangchen	1/6/8	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	125	62	63
Brupaling	1/3/63	Tawang ..	Tawang	108	66	42
Bruksar	1/3/50	Tawang ..	Tawang	76	41	35
Budi	1/12/24	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	88	46	42
Buikung	1/2/18	Tawang ..	Lumla	71	38	33
Bumteng	1/3/70	Tawang ..	Tawang	93	46	47
Bulu	1/8/8	Bomdila ..	Nafra	20	10	10
Buragaon*	1/9/13	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	291	173	118
But	1/8/1	Bomdila ..	Nafra	281	143	138
Cachida	1/9/5	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	22	12	10
Challang	1/8/20	Bomdila ..	Nafra	95	42	53
Champing	1/14/32	Sepla ..	Sepla	111	63	48
Changbo	1/3/37	Tawang ..	Tawang	41	27	14
Changprong	1/3/39	Tawang ..	Tawang	87	49	38
Chamte	1/14/53	Sepla ..	Sepla	139	77	62
Chayengtajo	1/12/18	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	319	263	56
Chege	1/13/26	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	119	65	54
Chekajang	1/14/35	Sepla ..	Sepla	43	20	23
Chelengdung	1/2/14	Tawang ..	Lumla	176	80	96
Chhug	1/7/6	Bomdila ..	Dirang	359	179	180
Chinghee	1/6/9	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	123	64	59
Chitoo	1/9/7	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	65	37	28
Chizang	1/14/22	Sepla ..	Sepla	135	70	65
Chobrang	1/3/22	Tawang ..	Tawang	52	28	24
Chumgong	1/15/12	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	119	57	62
CPWD Labour Camp ..	1/6/44	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	208	151	57

* Wrongly printed in Part IIA– General Population Table, as 'Huragaon'

(*Continued*)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daffi	1/13/8	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	131	66	65
Dahung	1/9/41	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	386	302	84
Danigaon	1/14/7	Sepla ..	Sepla	336	158	178
Dao	1/11/26	Sepla ..	Waii	30	15	15
Darlong	1/15/10	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	164	89	75
Darayangfo	1/12/8	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	74	35	39
Debrik	1/8/12	Bomdila ..	Nafra	19	11	8
Deching	1/9/8	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	19	11	8
Dedza	1/9/40	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	81	81	..
Denjee	1/8/6	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	218	109	109
Derong	1/13/30	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	21	13	8
Desing	1/15/9	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	194	92	102
Deve	1/15/15	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	65	31	34
Dharmagong	1/3/9	Tawang ..	Tawang	42	17	25
Dibbin	1/8/6	Bomdila ..	Nafra	206	108	98
Dibru Homestead ..	1/15/46	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	175	118	57
Dieksi	1/6/23	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	66	30	36
Dijangania	1/9/26	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	287	139	148
Dikalmukh	1/15/35	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	39	24	15
Dilung	1/8/9	Bomdila ..	Nafra	32	13	19
Dirang	1/7/1	Bomdila ..	Dirang	3,282	2,114	1,168
Dirang (H.Q.)	1/7/17	Bomdila ..	Dirang	364	244	120
Diring	1/15/36	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	49	24	25
Dishing	1/8/10	Bomdila ..	Nafra	30	11	19
Dipulamgo	1/13/7	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	109	58	51
Ditchik	1/8/5	Bomdila ..	Nafra	328	157	171
Doimara	1/9/4	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	15	15	..
Doka	1/13/2	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	261	134	127
Dokra	1/13/19	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	127	53	74
Domkho	1/6/17	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	107	46	61
Dongmareng	1/2/15	Tawang ..	Lumla	179	87	92
D. Begang	1/12/30	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	82	47	35
Droksi	1/10/31	Sepla ..	Bameng	69	41	28
Dudunghar	1/2/12	Tawang ..	Lumla	301	137	164
Dunko	1/10/36	Sepla ..	Bameng	52	29	23
Dzong	1/8/4	Bomdila ..	Nafra	261	130	131
Eritajo	1/12/19	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	44	16	28
Embo-Riang	1/10/15	Sepla ..	Bameng	204	106	98
Faohang	1/13/22	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	156	78	78
Feogehe	1/14/18	Sepla ..	Sepla	476	212	264
Flago	1/13/1	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	197	97	100
Foot Hills	1/9/46	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	376	275	101
Forest Colony Seijosa ..	1/15/43	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	225	152	73
14th Mile L/Camp ..	1/14/56	Sepla ..	Sepla	126	104	22
Gamdong	1/3/13	Tawang ..	Tawang	197	90	107
Ghiladari	1/15/48	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	11	7	4
Gidi Sulung	1/10/46	Sepla ..	Bameng	38	16	22
Gikung	1/10/47	Sepla ..	Bameng	87	41	46
Gispu	1/2/11	Tawang ..	Lumla	342	164	178
Giziri	1/9/25	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	60	31	29
Gohaithan	1/9/12	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	66	33	33
Gomkang	1/3/42	Tawang ..	Tawang	46	30	16
Gomkhyaleng	1/3/31	Tawang ..	Tawang	96	48	48
Gongkhar	1/3/11	Tawang ..	Tawang	217	102	115
Gongkhardung	1/3/66	Tawang ..	Tawang	24	11	13
Gormang	1/3/41	Tawang ..	Tawang	126	70	56
Granzing	1/10/28	Sepla ..	Bameng	42	21	21
Grate Pariym Sopam ..	1/6/32	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	18	9	9
Grava	1/13/31	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	19	9	10
Grenkhar	1/3/12	Tawang ..	Tawang	38	16	22

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Greling	1/3/28	Tawang ..	Tawang	109	57	52
Gumte	1/15/24	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	25	12	13
Gumtung	1/15/16	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	128	69	59
Gunchey	1/2/13	Tawang ..	Lumla	182	86	96
Gyada	1/3/58	Tawang ..	Tawang	90	51	39
Gyangyong Anne Gompa	1/3/76	Tawang ..	Tawang	34	..	34
Gyangkhar	1/3/7	Tawang ..	Tawang	65	31	34
Gyangyot	1/3/71	Tawang ..	Tawang	88	44	44
Habapindi	1/14/12	Sepla ..	Sepla	321	160	161
Hangteng	1/3/73	Tawang ..	Tawang	89	44	45
Hara	1/12/39	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	36	16	20
Hari-Mablam	1/13/9	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	221	112	109
Harte Pobe	1/15/13	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	154	67	87
Homestead A. 2 ..	1/15/41	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	218	133	85
Hoongla	1/2/2	Tawang ..	Lumla	391	205	186
Huppipam/Dezling ..	1/9/37	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	609	500	109
Hussigaon	1/9/10	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	98	52	46
Jamiri Village	1/9/9	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	109	56	53
Jamiripoint/Noghupam ..	1/9/39	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	147	106	41
Jamu	1/11/2	Sepla ..	Waii	307	166	141
Jang	1/3/35	Tawang ..	Tawang	555	297	258
Jang	1/15/37	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	32	13	19
Jangda	1/5/5	Tawang ..	Thingbu	367	174	193
Jayangbegang	1/12/12	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	187	93	94
Jekio	1/11/3	Sepla ..	Waii	216	108	108
Jezudada	1/14/50	Sepla ..	Sepla	447	206	241
Jha	1/11/9	Sepla ..	Waii	87	45	42
Jigaon	1/6/42	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	304	173	131
Joenthampam	1/6/36	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	26	8	18
Jolly Homestead ..	1/15/47	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	55	39	16
Jomtungpam	1/6/20	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	27	15	12
Jonachin	1/8/21	Bomdila ..	Nafra	155	74	81
Jote	1/13/3	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	198	109	89
Kichang	1/14/20	Sepla ..	Sepla	132	71	61
Kachimongkhra ..	1/14/2	Sepla ..	Sepla	155	71	84
Kadu Sulung	1/12/58	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	43	21	22
Kafla	1/14/17	Sepla ..	Sepla	91	45	46
Kakukao	1/14/25	Sepla ..	Sepla	351	158	193
Kalaktang	1/6/11	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	153	85	68
Kalaktang (H.Q.) ..	1/6/39	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	445	289	156
Kamke	1/12/2	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	108	55	53
Kamla-Chen-Chenpam ..	1/6/33	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	65	44	21
Kanaa	1/14/11	Sepla ..	Sepla	163	78	85
Kaodaso	1/15/2	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	123	61	62
Kapik Sulung	1/12/47	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	45	21	24
Kapi Sulung	1/12/60	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	7	4	3
Kapu-Dada	1/13/10	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	305	142	163
Kararumu	1/9/23	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	56	30	26
Karangonia	1/9/17	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	108	55	53
Kaspi	1/9/3	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	94	52	42
Kaya	1/11/33	Sepla ..	Waii	8	6	2
Kawa-Dada ..	1/13/33	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	15	10	5
Kecham	1/10/49	Sepla ..	Bameng	44	19	25
Kelo	1/12/1	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	125	51	74
Keko ..	1/15/3	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	128	64	64
Kese-Begang	1/12/36	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	122	59	63
Keyang	1/12/13	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	117	63	54
Khainmey	1/3/36	Tawang ..	Tawang ..	76	43	33
Khalihok	1/7/9	Bomdila ..	Dirang	236	118	118
Khajalong	1/8/19	Bomdila ..	Nafra	165	81	84
Khalong	1/8/17	Bomdila ..	Nafra	236	125	111

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khamba	1/3/24	Tawang ..	Tawang	94	49	45
Khardung	1/3/20	Tawang ..	Tawang	189	101	88
Kharteng	1/2/7	Tawang ..	Lumla	222	109	113
Kharmen/Kalengteng ..	1/1/4	Tawang ..	Zemithang	187	92	95
Kharsa	1/3/34	Tawang ..	Tawang	188	89	99
Khartot	1/3/8	Tawang ..	Tawang	57	33	24
Kharung	1/2/6	Tawang ..	Lumla	193	82	111
Khelong	1/9/45	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	123	90	33
Khet	1/3/29	Tawang ..	Tawang	302	156	146
Khoira	1/10/4	Sepla ..	Bameng	55	28	27
Khoina	1/8/2	Bomdila ..	Nafra	248	122	126
Khoitam	1/7/14	Bomdila ..	Dirang	229	110	119
Khrigyang	1/3/59	Tawang ..	Tawang	97	66	31
Khrimo	1/3/52	Tawang ..	Tawang	198	83	115
Khubleteng	1/1/6	Tawang ..	Zemithang	269	127	142
Kijio	1/10/45	Sepla ..	Bameng	68	40	28
Kitpi	1/3/16	Tawang ..	Tawang	194	155	39
Kiying	1/11/18	Sepla ..	Waii	36	24	12
Kolongpo	1/14/40	Sepla ..	Sepla	68	37	31
Koto	1/14/29	Sepla ..	Sepla	126	58	68
Kowa	1/10/3	Sepla ..	Bameng	207	103	104
Kraling	1/3/51	Tawang ..	Tawang	87	49	38
Kudung	1/3/46	Tawang ..	Tawang	121	64	57
Kungba	1/2/4	Tawang ..	Lumla	168	87	81
Kuthung*	1/8/11	Bomdila ..	Nafra	27	12	15
Labour Camp	1/15/44	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	33	20	13
L/C Saddle to Bhairab-kund	1/6/47	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	490	348	142
Labour Camp Ankling to Saddle	1/6/46	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	380	310	70
L. Begang	1/12/27	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	218	106	112
Lachung Jangjee ..	1/14/13	Sepla ..	Sepla	111	59	52
Lada	1/10/30	Sepla ..	Bameng	363	186	177
Labrajang	1/3/38	Tawang ..	Tawang	47	31	16
Ladu Sulung	1/13/34	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	11	4	7
Lafta	1/14/10	Sepla ..	Sepla	469	215	254
Lagam	1/7/7	Bomdila ..	Dirang	59	31	28
Lagratajo	1/12/20	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	109	59	50
Lagyala Gompa	1/6/15	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	6	5	1
Lai	1/14/51	Sepla ..	Sepla	113	57	56
Lamra	1/12/6	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	53	28	25
Lamnia	1/11/5	Sepla ..	Waii	206	122	84
Langateng	1/3/65	Tawang ..	Tawang	8	3	5
Lappa	1/15/6	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	61	39	22
Lapung	1/10/16	Sepla ..	Bameng	312	150	162
Lapusa	1/8/18	Bomdila ..	Nafra	53	29	24
Lasik	1/13/5	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	60	31	29
Lega Sulung	1/12/46	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	55	30	25
Lelung	1/14/34	Sepla ..	Sepla	170	87	83
Leme	1/11/11	Sepla ..	Waii	64	32	32
Lengchu	1/11/25	Sepla ..	Waii	70	40	30
Lengdiliang	1/10/13	Sepla ..	Bameng	81	38	43
Lengri-Riang	1/10/14	Sepla ..	Bameng	177	87	90
Lhargang	1/3/14	Tawang ..	Tawang	86	47	39
Liado	1/11/35	Sepla ..	Waii	12	6	6
Lichini	1/9/6	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	113	57	56
Ligwa	1/13/6	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	152	79	73
Linia	1/9/29	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	30	12	18
Liphakpoo	1/6/7	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	114	50	64
Lish	1/7/3	Bomdila ..	Dirang	663	347	316
Lish Gompa	1/7/19	Bomdila ..	Dirang	509	264	245
Lhoudung	1/3/26	Tawang ..	Tawang	196	104	92
Lochang	1/13/24	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	160	77	83

*Wrongly printed in Part II A General Population Tables, as 'Wuthung'

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Londa	1/15/31	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	47	25	22
Longdoh	1/10/1	Sepla ..	Bameng	377	171	206
Longpla	1/14/38	Sepla ..	Sepla	299	135	164
Longro	1/10/2	Sepla ..	Bameng	309	154	155
Lotoyangfo	1/12/10	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	71	42	29
Lower Leyak	1/10/18	Sepla ..	Bameng	152	80	72
Lozi	1/13/28	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	29	15	14
Lubrang	1/7/16	Bomdila ..	Dirang	179	92	87
Luguthang	1/5/3	Tawang ..	Thingbu	57	32	25
Lumber	1/15/7	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	40	20	20
Lumdung	1/14/27	Sepla ..	Sepla	504	218	286
Lumkhang	1/3/25	Tawang ..	Tawang	25	12	13
Lumla	1/2/1	Tawang ..	Lumla	249	128	121
Lumla (HQ)	1/2/21	Tawang ..	Lumla	232	153	79
Lumpo	1/1/2	Tawang ..	Zemithang	173	102	71
Lumta	1/15/4	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	53	27	26
Lungdur	1/6/4	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	204	106	98
Mago	1/5/1	Tawang ..	Thingbu	217	122	95
Maidung	1/3/72	Tawang ..	Tawang	55	31	24
Mandla Phudung ..	1/7/15	Bomdila ..	Dirang	609	327	282
Mansay	1/3/69	Tawang ..	Tawang	103	55	48
Mara	1/15/30	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	32	16	16
Maracca	1/9/33	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	32	13	19
Mari Sulung	1/11/22	Sepla ..	Waii	68	35	33
Mathoa	1/8/7	Bomdila ..	Nafra	175	84	91
Mebua	1/14/4	Sepla ..	Sepla	179	85	94
Mecher	1/11/30	Sepla ..	Waii	49	24	25
Mechi	1/11/32	Sepla ..	Waii	36	17	19
Menteng	1/3/23	Tawang ..	Tawang	22	12	10
Mingchur	1/6/28	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	66	31	35
Mirba	1/3/32	Tawang ..	Tawang	171	97	74
Miri Sulung	1/13/18	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	105	55	50
Mlorang	1/10/9	Sepla ..	Bameng	275	122	153
Mokto	1/3/30	Tawang ..	Tawang	508	223	285
Monai	1/15/42	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	9	4	5
Mongnam	1/2/17	Tawang ..	Lumla	237	121	116
Mongom	1/12/23	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	326	164	162
Morang	1/9/31	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	101	51	50
Morgkhal	1/3/61	Tawang ..	Tawang	40	24	16
Morshing	1/6/13	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	155	79	76
Muchut/Gorsam Gyomkeling	1/1/3	Tawang ..	Zemithang	116	48	68
Mugiang	1/15/20	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	25	11	14
Mukhuthung	1/6/26	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	43	22	21
Muktur	1/1/7	Tawang ..	Zemithang	310	148	162
Nachibon	1/8/14	Bomdila ..	Nafra	100	54	46
Nafra (HQ)	1/8/22	Bomdila ..	Nafra	253	183	70
Nakhu	1/8/15	Bomdila ..	Nafra	299	145	154
Namaging	1/3/33	Tawang ..	Tawang	190	118	72
N. Begang	1/12/28	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	130	55	75
Nameri	1/9/4	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	89	39	50
Namet	1/3/5	Tawang ..	Tawang	89	35	54
Nampe	1/11/4	Sepla ..	Waii	160	84	76
Nampo	1/12/7	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	88	42	46
Namshu	1/7/10	Bomdila ..	Dirang	606	296	310
Namtayangfo	1/12/11	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	48	21	27
Namtesering	1/2/9	Tawang ..	Lumla	167	80	87
Nazang	1/8/13	Bomdila ..	Nafra	38	16	22
Neking	1/14/31	Sepla ..	Sepla	117	57	60
Nepawa	1/14/46	Sepla ..	Sepla	95	48	47
Nerwa	1/14/45	Sepla ..	Sepla	185	98	87
Nere	1/11/8	Sepla ..	Waii	32	18	14
Nere	1/14/30	Sepla ..	Sepla	226	106	120
New-Darlong	1/15/45	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	10	8	2
Nichaba	1/14/14	Sepla ..	Sepla	156	69	87

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Niloba	1/14/36	Sepla ..	Sepla	63	34	29
Ningcho	1/14/39	Sepla ..	Sepla	180	100	80
Nizung	1/8/16	Bomdila ..	Nafra	48	26	22
Nyukmadung	1/7/4	Bomdila ..	Dirang	500	265	235
Pabua	1/14/5	Sepla ..	Sepla	223	116	107
Pabin	1/11/13	Sepla ..	Waii	112	55	57
Padung	1/10/40	Sepla ..	Bameng	47	21	26
Pafa	1/12/25	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	284	135	149
Paichar	1/3/57	Tawang ..	Tawang	89	43	46
Paigong	1/3/27	Tawang ..	Tawang	62	29	33
Paikhar	1/3/10	Tawang ..	Tawang	124	71	53
Pakhyo	1/15/25	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	143	75	68
Pakke-Keshang ..	1/15/40	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	48	38	10
Paksa	1/10/41	Sepla ..	Bameng	133	67	66
Palatari	1/9/24	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	149	75	74
Pallay	1/15/22	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	18	10	8
Pamakhar	1/3/47	Tawang ..	Tawang	195	92	103
Pamlang	1/10/50	Sepla ..	Bameng	26	17	9
Panker	1/9/30	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	142	81	61
Panela Sulung	1/11/20	Sepla ..	Waii	30	13	17
Pani	1/15/38	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang	24	12	12
Pangma	1/7/12	Bomdila ..	Dirang	220	102	118
Panta	1/13/29	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu ..	27	10	17
Pao	1/12/3	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	360	172	188
Pangja	1/11/1	Sepla ..	Waii	427	202	225
Pari Sulung	1/12/31	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	38	21	17
Parte	1/11/27	Sepla ..	Waii	25	17	8
Paswa	1/14/42	Sepla ..	Sepla	47	21	26
Peju	1/10/35	Sepla ..	Bameng	48	29	19
Phamzing	1/9/18	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	61	28	33
Pia	1/11/34	Sepla ..	Waii	18	6	12
Pichang	1/14/23	Sepla ..	Sepla	387	202	185
Pio	1/10/48	Sepla ..	Bameng	6	4	2
Pipiang	1/10/26	Sepla ..	Bameng	17	5	12
Pipu-Dipu	1/13/35	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu ..	71	57	14
Ponnir	1/13/21	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	38	18	20
Pordung Sulung ..	1/11/19	Sepla ..	Waii	29	16	13
Pordung	1/11/12	Sepla ..	Waii	371	184	187
Prek	1/10/44	Sepla ..	Bameng	11	7	4
Rabe	1/12/15	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	241	126	115
Rahung	1/7/13	Bomdila ..	Dirang	656	365	291
Rappung	1/10/19	Sepla ..	Bameng	112	59	53
Rekung	1/11/29	Sepla ..	Waii	6	4	2
Ramalingam to Sissiri Labour Camp ..	1/9/49	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	169	133	36
Ramdagonia	1/9/15	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	147	77	70
Ramdongjung Anne Gompa	1/3/77	Tawang ..	Tawang	29	..	29
Rang	1/14/16	Sepla ..	Sepla	210	98	112
Rangthangzorpam ..	1/6/38	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	94	50	44
Ranji	1/10/34	Sepla ..	Bameng	186	94	92
Raring	1/10/32	Sepla ..	Bameng	69	35	34
Rekshah	1/14/9	Sepla ..	Sepla	106	58	48
Rho	1/5/4	Tawang ..	Thingbu	301	160	141
Rishilamgu	1/13/13	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	223	126	97
Rigyang	1/3/60	Tawang ..	Tawang	95	45	50
Rikuns	1/10/20	Sepla ..	Bameng	214	105	109
Rilo	1/15/11	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	147	59	88
Rogupam	1/9/16	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	31	15	16
Royek Sulung	1/12/49	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	21	10	11
Rugugaon	1/9/11	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	18	9	9
Rujui	1/10/39	Sepla ..	Bameng	43	20	23
Rupa	1/6/19	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	1,339	897	442
Rurang	1/8/3	Bomdila ..	Nafra	64	32	32

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saburgomkang	1/3/44	Tawang ..	Tawang	26	18	8
Sachung	1/15/5	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	57	30	27
Sachung	1/10/53	Sepla ..	Bameng	167	82	85
Saibong	1/15/33	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	1	1	..
Saji-Sulung	1/12/55	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	71	36	35
Sakrin	1/9/22	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	205	95	110
Samnurpam	1/6/37	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	41	22	19
Sangbia	1/12/22	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	228	121	107
Songlom	1/6/14	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	71	40	31
Sangrigwa	1/14/6	Sepla ..	Sepla	221	105	116
Sangte	1/7/8	Bomdila ..	Dirang	836	410	426
Sakpret	1/3/48	Tawang ..	Tawang	165	87	78
Sakyur	1/2/20	Tawang ..	Lumla	186	95	91
Salari	1/7/18	Bomdila ..	Dirang	587	394	193
Saria	1/11/24	Sepla ..	Waii	93	50	43
Sario	1/11/16	Sepla ..	Waii	67	33	34
Sazo	1/2/3	Tawang ..	Lumla	100	50	50
Seba	1/14/37	Sepla ..	Sepla	281	133	148
Sede	1/14/43	Sepla ..	Sepla	292	146	146
Seijosa	1/15/21	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	104	72	32
Seila	1/14/21	Sepla ..	Sepla	180	73	107
Sekang	1/10/21	Sepla ..	Bameng	333	164	169
Senge	1/7/5	Bomdila ..	Dirang	359	218	141
Sepla	1/14/54	Sepla ..	Sepla	1,157	868	289
Sera*	1/9/35	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	331	154	177
Seramso	1/15/26	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	77	41	36
Seru	1/3/40	Tawang ..	Tawang	206	108	98
Serwa	1/14/44	Sepla ..	Sepla	200	93	107
Sessa	1/9/38	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	78	52	26
Shairo-Bkump & Dhansir	1/6/40	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	15	10	5
Shakti	1/1/5	Tawang ..	Zemithang	287	133	154
Shampheng L/C Shampheng/Denzee L/C/10th Mile L/C	1/6/43	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	217	149	68
Shergaon	1/6/18	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	284	139	145
Shergaon L/C	1/6/45	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	144	101	43
Shernup	1/3/21	Tawang ..	Tawang	170	98	72
Shoktsen	1/1/1	Tawang ..	Zemithang	333	165	168
Shyamghar	1/3/17	Tawang ..	Tawang	75	40	35
Shyro	1/5/6	Tawang ..	Thingbu	184	93	91
Shyo	1/3/53	Tawang ..	Tawang	498	220	278
Sikarteng	1/3/68	Tawang ..	Tawang	30	19	11
Silepam	1/6/29	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	31	15	16
Singhong	1/9/1	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	107	59	48
Sipiliang	1/10/7	Sepla ..	Bameng	92	55	37
S. Begang	1/12/29	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	143	68	75
Soma	1/3/64	Tawang ..	Tawang	63	32	31
Somphong	1/6/5	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	91	43	48
Suchi Sulumg	1/12/37	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	85	45	40
Sukia	1/11/21	Sepla ..	Waii	11	7	4
Surbi	1/3/55	Tawang ..	Tawang	184	109	75
Sutuk	1/10/33	Sepla ..	Bameng	71	36	35
Tabri	1/13/23	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	225	116	109
Tageng-Warrang ..	1/13/20	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	235	116	119
Taffo	1/10/51	Sepla ..	Bameng	26	11	15
Tajo	1/12/34	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	333	149	184
Takosonia	1/15/32	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	1	1	..
Talla	1/10/11	Sepla ..	Bameng	274	120	154
Talleng	1/14/1	Sepla ..	Sepla	368	158	210
Tali	1/15/29	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	38	22	16
Tallom	1/9/32	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	335	163	172
Tangri	1/15/39	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	25	12	13
Tania	1/9/28	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	64	40	24
Talum Gompa	1/6/16	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	1	1	..
Tapipumonkhra ..	1/14/3	Sepla ..	Sepla	38	18	20
Taoso	1/15/28	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	106	52	54
Taribeba-Sulung ..	1/12/51	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	26	11	15
Tarey	1/13/27	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	6	3	3

*Wrongly printed in Part II A General Population Tables, as 'Weera'.

(Continued)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tarra	1/10/8	Sepla ..	Bameng	238	106	132
Tarawa Yangfo ..	1/12/40	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	47	24	23
Tassamlorah	1/14/24	Sepla ..	Sepla	286	144	142
Tatatara	1/14/26	Sepla ..	Sepla	216	112	104
Tawang Gompa ..	1/3/74	Tawang ..	Tawang	199	199	..
Tawang (H.Q.)	1/3/56	Tawang ..	Tawang	1,598	1,231	367
Tawe	1/10/24	Sepla ..	Bameng	214	109	105
Telli	1/3/54	Tawang ..	Tawang	89	43	46
Tenga-Valley	1/9/42	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	1,442	1,065	377
Tengthen	1/3/15	Tawang ..	Tawang	92	40	52
Thongleng	1/3/49	Tawang ..	Tawang	301	161	140
Thembang	1/7/11	Bomdila ..	Dirang	344	170	174
Thesa	1/9/20	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	156	70	86
Thesari	1/9/21	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	28	14	14
Thingbu	1/5/2	Tawang ..	Thingbu	147	81	66
Thingbu (H.Q.) ..	1/5/7	Tawang ..	Thingbu	64	63	1
Thrilam	1/2/19	Tawang ..	Lumla	143	64	79
Thungrew	1/6/22	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	122	64	58
Tungibodo	1/12/5	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	115	57	58
Tongma	1/14/28	Sepla ..	Sepla	205	111	94
Toyong	1/10/10	Sepla ..	Bameng	94	50	44
Tsaikhar	1/3/45	Tawang ..	Tawang	93	50	43
Tsingsarup	1/3/62	Tawang ..	Tawang	14	..	14
Tulu	1/9/27	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	94	51	43
Tung	1/6/30	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	30	15	15
T. Yangte	1/14/15	Sepla ..	Sepla	256	135	121
Upper Leyak	1/10/17	Sepla ..	Bameng	293	131	162
Urgeliang	1/3/75	Tawang ..	Tawang	63	31	32
Venia	1/11/6	Sepla ..	Waii	79	39	40
Veo	1/14/52	Sepla ..	Sepla	193	97	96
Veu	1/11/7	Sepla ..	Waii	129	63	66
Wach Yakli Sulung ..	1/12/53	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	84	45	39
Waching	1/11/10	Sepla ..	Waii	59	38	21
Wada Begang	1/12/26	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	224	111	113
Wadao	1/10/27	Sepla ..	Bameng	11	4	7
Wagan	1/10/37	Sepla ..	Bameng	19	10	9
Wagung Yakli Sulung ..	1/12/52	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	63	36	27
Waii	1/11/15	Sepla ..	Waii	409	201	208
Waii (H.Q.)	1/11/36	Sepla ..	Waii	37	28	9
Waikhar	1/3/6	Tawang ..	Tawang	126	80	46
Wakey	1/10/29	Sepla ..	Bameng	66	34	32
Wanghoo	1/9/2	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	148	66	82
Wamga Sulung	1/12/50	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	25	12	13
Waram	1/11/23	Sepla ..	Waii	22	11	11
Warangpam	1/6/10	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	101	45	56
Watte	1/14/47	Sepla ..	Sepla	200	90	110
Waye-Part-2 Sulung ..	1/12/59	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	15	8	7
Waye Sulung	1/12/57	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	34	16	18
Weizer-Pam	1/6/21	Bomdila ..	Kalaktang	48	29	19
Wesi	1/14/8	Sepla ..	Sepla	142	70	72
Wote	1/13/4	Sepla ..	Pipu-Dipu	108	51	57
Wuthung (Kuthung) ..	1/8/11	Bomdila ..	Nafra	27	12	15
Yabab Sherbang ..	1/2/10	Tawang ..	Lumla	153	75	78
Yachu Sulung	1/12/54	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	17	7	10
Yafang	1/10/12	Sepla ..	Bameng	195	107	88
Yakili	1/11/31	Sepla ..	Waii	78	37	41
Yangfo	1/12/9	Sepla ..	Chayengtajo	433	207	226
Yangchu	1/11/14	Sepla ..	Waii	65	35	30
Yayong	1/9/19	Bomdila ..	Thrizino	54	26	28
Yewang	1/7/2	Bomdila ..	Dirang	505	256	249
Yubo	1/3/67	Tawang ..	Tawang	58	33	25
Yusum	1/3/3	Tawang ..	Tawang	77	40	37
Zemithang (H.Q.) ..	1/1/8	Tawang ..	Zemithang	221	139	82
Zera	1/15/27	Sepla ..	Pakke-Keshang ..	58	27	31

(Concluded)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part A

TOWN AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Statement I

STATUS, GROWTH HISTORY AND FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF TOWNS

Sl. No.	Name of town	Location Code no.	Name of circle	Civil administration status in 1970	Population of the town at the censuses of								Functional category 1961 census
					1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	*Bomdila**	1/I	Thrizino	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,922	3,172	—

*During 1961 Census, Bomdila was not regarded as a town. The township is the headquarters of Kameng 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 the town.

* Recognised as town in 1971.

(*Source* : District Authority).

Statement II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1969

Sl. No	Name of town	Physical aspects				Name and road distance (KM) from (Approximate)							
		Altitude (in metres)	Annual rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature (in centigrade)		Nearest city with population of 1 lakh or *more*	State HQ	District HQ	Circle HQ	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river (if canal within 10 Kms)	Sea port (if 50 Kms.
				Maximum	Minimum								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	*Bomdila* ..	N.A.	1130·8	24·1	—4·9	Gauhati (334)	Shillong (437)	Bomdila (—)	Thrizino (85)	Rangapara (150)	Bomdila to Tezpur (185)	Nil.	Nil.

(1) N.A. stands for not available.

(2) Bomdila is one of the highest district headquarters town in the country. It stays rainy for many months and also stays cloudy or foggy for a few months. But during the dry months of October-November and March-April, the weather usually stays bright and brilliant. During these months the eye-enticing landscape and cool climate makes a stay in Bomdila most enjoyable. The township is connected with a black topped road from Tezpur, the district headquarters of Darrang District of Assam.

(*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 (Rs. '00)							Expenditure (Rs. '00)						
		Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and powers apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance	Other sources	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institution	Others	Total expenditure
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	*Bomdila*	Does not arise. There is no municipality or civic administrative body.													

(*Sources* : District Authority).

Statement IV

CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN TOWNS, 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	Protected water supply: Source	Protected water supply: Capacity	Fire fighting service	Electrification (Number of connections): Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting points	Others	Postal & Telegraph
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	*Bomdila* ..	3½	Nil/KD*	307	..	198 (pit type)	(—) Night soil is not lifted or drained off by sewerage pipes, but deposited in pits	R	80000 gallons	nil	112	..	19	44	..	1 P & T

NOTE : *There is no sewerage system in the town and rain water is drained out by open *Kutcha* drains

Following abbreviations are used for this table

KD—Kutcha Drain

R—River

P & T—Post and Telegraph Office

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement V

MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES IN TOWNS, 1969

Sl No	Name of town	Medical facilities: Hospitals/ Dispensaries T.B Clinics/ Health Centres/ Nursing Homes	Medical facilities: Beds in medical institutions noted in col. No 2	Educational facilities: Arts/ Science/ Commerce Colleges	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, type writing & other vocational training institutes	Higher Secondary/ Secondary schools	Junior Secondary/ Middle schools	Primary schools	Others	Recreational & Cultural facilities: Stadia/ Parks	Cinemas	Auditoria/ Drama Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	*Bomdila* ..	1(H)	20	..	..	..	..	..	1(HS)	..	1	Kinder Garten 1(one)	..	..	1(DH)	1

NOTE : Abbreviations used H :—Hospital, HS—Higher Secondary School, DH—Drama hall

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement VI

TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING IN TOWNS, 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			No. of banks	No. of agricultural credit societies	No. of non-agricultural credit societies	Remarks
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	*Bomdila*	Rice	Atta	Salt	Carpet	Wool	..	Carpet	Wood carving	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	A State Bank branch has started operating from Dec. 70

(*Source* : District Authority)

Statement VII

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

Sl. No.	Name of town	Religion																			
		Buddhist		Christian		Hindu		Jain		Muslim		Sikh		Others		Religion not stated		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	*Bomdila* ..	668	395	64	15	1,472	464	..	..	45	20	19	4	4	2	..	..	3	1	272	22

(*Source* : District Authority)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

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

The following abbreviations have been used.

1	NS	for	Nursery Schools
2	JBS	for	Junior Basic Schools
3	Mid S	for	(Traditional Schools are also included in this columns) Middle Schools
4	HES	for	Higher English Schools
5	HSS	for	Higher Secondary Schools
6	PICS	for	Project Implementation Committee Schools
7	C	for	College
8	D	for	Dispensaries
9	H	for	Hospitals
10	HC	for	Health Centres
11	MT	for	Medical Teams
12	TBH	for	T.B. Hospitals
13	MMT	for	Mobile Medical Teams
14	Vety	for	Veterinary Dispensaries
15	E	for	Electricity
16	E (D)	for	Electricity in Domestic use
17	F	for	Fountains
18	W	for	Well
19	TW	for	Tube Well
20	VAC	for	Veterinary Aid Centres
21	R	for	River
22	T	for	Protected Water Supply
23	JR	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	Pucca 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 level of the districts are available for Arunachal Pradesh. The lower administrative units are not defined as territorial units. A subdivision is defined as a group of circles. A circle is defined as a group of villages. The village is a group of houses accepted by tradition as a village. The following was the 1971 Census definition of a village.

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

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

Educational facilities:

The educational facilities as provided in the district of Kameng (town included) are given in the table below.

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN KAMENG DISTRICT

District/Subdivision	Circle	Population	Total no. of villages having				
			Junior Basic School	Middle School	Higher or Secondary School	College	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION ..	Dirang	11,102	14	1	..	..	..
	Kalaktang	6,744	8	2	—	—	..
	Thrizino	11,124	7	2	..	—	—
	Nafra	3,133	3	..	..	—	—
	Total ..	32,113	32	5	—	..	..

THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN KAMENG DISTRICT—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAWANG SUBDIVISION ..	Tawang	10,754 ~~69~~	5	..	1	..	..
	Lumla	4,752	3	1	..	..	..
	Zemithang	1,893	1	..	..	..	..
	Thingbu	1,337	2	..	..	..	..
	Bumla	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	18,754	11	1	1	..	..
SEPLA SUBDIVISION ..	Sepla	11,445	9	1	..	..	..
	Chayengtajo	5,826	2	1	..	..	..
	Bameng	6,418	6	..	..	..	..
	Pakke-Keshang	3,448	6	..	..	..	..
	Pipu-Dipu	3,864	4	..	..	..	..
	Waii	4,133	2	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	35,134	29	2	..	..	..
	District Total ..	~~62,629~~ 56,001	72	8	1	..	..

(*Source*: District Authority).

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 Kameng District there is one doctor for 3,071 people against the all India norm of 1 for 5,000. However, as the terrain is hilly and difficult, the actual medical assistance received by the people is at a lower norm than in most other parts of the country.

Because of the rugged nature of the terrain, the Arunachal Pradesh Administration have established Mobile Medical Teams that visit the villages located in the remote and interior parts of Arunachal Pradesh for the purpose of rendering medical aid to the people.

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 Kameng District (town included) in this respect.

PLACES ELECTRIFIED IN KAMENG DISTRICT
(AS ON 31st MARCH 1970)

Serial No.	Name of place	Year of electrification	Capacity of		
			Major Generation set (KW)	Stand by set (KW)	Total (KW)
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	Bomdila	1961	47·0	44·0	91·0
2	Khellong	1965	22·0	22·0	44·0
3	Dirang	1967	4·0	..	4·0
4	Kalaktang	1968	4·0	..	4·0
5	Tawang	1965	12·0	24·0	36·0
6	Sepla	1965	12·5	..	12·5
	Total ..	..	101·5	90·0	191·5

(*Source*: Statistical Hand Book, 1969-70).

Post and Telegraph:

Post offices and telegraphic facilities have developed fast. In course of the quarter of a century since 1974, 13 post offices, 10 without telegraphic facilities and 3 with telegraphic facilities, have been opened in Kameng District (town included). The telegraph facilities exist in the 3 subdivisional headquarters. Many circle headquarters derive the benefits of existence of police and other wireless sets for urgent business.

Staple food:

The staple food of the people differs from place to place. Rice and maize form the main staple food. Millet and barley are also the staple food of the people of some circles. The district is not self-sufficient in food.

The following table will show the staple food by subdivisions and circles.

STAPLE FOOD IN THE CIRCLES OF KAMENG DISTRICT

Subdivision	Circle	Items of staple food
1	2	3
TAWANG	1. Lumla	Rice, Maize, Wheat.
	2. Zemithang	Rice, Maize.
	3. Thingbu	Rice, Maize, Millet, Wheat.
	4. Tawang	Rice, Wheat, Millet, Maize.
BOMDILA	1. Dirang	Rice, Maize, Wheat, Millet.
	2. Kalaktang	Maize, Millet, Wheat.
	3. Nafra	Maize.
	4. Thrizino	Maize, Millet, Rice.
SEPLA	1. Bameng	Rice, Maize, Sweet Potatoes.
	2. Waii	Rice, Maize, Tasse, Sweet-potatoes.
	3. Chayengtajo	Rice, Maize, Millet, Wheat.
	4. Pipu-Dipu	Rice.
	5. Sepla	Rice.
	6. Pakke-Keshang	Rice.

Land use pattern:

Under this column, there are three heads. Forest, Wet Rice and Terrace Cultivation. The information have been collected for Wet Rice Cultivation (W.R.C.) and Terrace Rice Cultivation (T.R.C.) Regarding forest, no data is available as no survey has been taken on the subject so far. The information given for land under Wet Rice and Terrace Rice Cultivation need be used with caution. At the first place, in absence of cadastral survey reports, 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.

The gradual development of W.R.C. and T.R.C. has been the policy of the Administration wherever the scope for such development is found to have existed.

Conclusion:

One is likely to be keen to know the prevailing conditions 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, hospitals, dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, roads, craft centres, and other institutions have come up. Educational, medical and other facilities are provided free of cost. It is time now that an appraisal of development is made and further development is rationalised. Such rationalisation is important when the position of resources and the cost of development above the minimal programme, is 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 KAMENG Circle Abstract of

Sl. No.	Name of District/ Subdivision/Circle	Nature of amenity: Educational: Primary School: No. of villages having Junior Basic School	Primary School: No. of Junior Basic Schools	Middle School: No. of villages having Middle School	Middle School: No. of Middle Schools	Hr. Sec. School: No. of villages having Hr. Sec. School	Hr. Sec. School: No. of Hr. Sec. Schools/ High Schools	Colleges: No. of villages having College	Colleges: No. of Colleges	Others: No. of villages having other Educational Institution	Others: No. of Institutions	Medical and Veterinary: Dispensary: No. of villages having Dispensary	Dispensary: No. of Dispensaries	Hospital: No. of villages having Hospital	Hospital: No. of Hospitals	No. of First Aid Centre/ Veterinary Dispensary/ Veterinary-Aid Centre including mobilie teams
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	BOMDILA SUBDIVISION ..	32	32	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	Vety-2 FAC-1
	Kalaktang ..	8	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	Vety-1
	Thrizino ..	7	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	FAC-1
	Nafra ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Dirang ..	14	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	Vety-
2	TAWANG SUBDIVISION ..	11	11	1	1	1	HS-1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	Vety-2 VAC-2
	Zemithang ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vety-1
	Lumla ..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	Vety-1 VAC-1
	Tawang ..	5	5	..	..	1	HS-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Bumla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thingbu ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	VAC-1
3	SEPLA SUBDIVISION	29	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	Vety-2 VAC-1
	Pakke-Keshang	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
	Sepla ..	9	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	VAC-1 Vety-1
	Pipu-Dipu ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Chayengtajo	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	Vety-1
	Wail ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Bameng ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	DISTRICT TOTAL	72	72	8	8	1	HS-1	..	..	..	..	13	13	1	1	Vety-6 VAC-3 FAC-1

VILLAGE Amenities and DISTRICT

SUBDIVISION : TAWANG

CIRCLE : ZEMITHANG

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village: Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	Staple food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/1/1	Shoktsen	147	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Rice & Maize
1/1/2	Lumpo	55	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/3	Muchut/Gorsam/Gyomkeling	38	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/4	Kharmen/Kalengteng	41	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/5	Shakti	87	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/6	Khubleteng	90	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/7	Muktur	95	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/1/8	Zemithang (H.Q.) ..	74	J.B.S.	Vety.	..	F	FT	..	Do.

DIRECTORY

DISTRICT

Education, Medical and other amenities

Nature of amenity										
Power supply		Drinking water			Communications		Post and Telegraph			
		No. of villages having			No. of villages having		Post Office		Telegraph Office	
No. of villages where Power supply is		Tap	Well	Others	Pucca road	Kutcha road	No. of villages having Post Office	No. of Post Offices	No. of villages having Telegraph Office	No. of Telegraph Office
Available	Not Available									
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	126	11	..	F-84 R-31	6	120	4	4	..	..
..	40	4	..	F-25 R-10	5	35	1	1	..	..
..	45	2	..	F-22 R-21	..	45	1	1	-	..
..	22	3	..	F-19	..	22	1	1	..	..
..	19	1	..	F-18	1	18	1	1	..	..
2	111	1	..	F-112	5	108	2	2	1	1
..	8	..	..	F-8	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	..	F-21	..	21	1	1	..	..
2	75	1	..	F-76	5	72	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	F-7	..	7	..	..	..	..
1	252	15	..	F-238	1	252	6	6	1	1
..	42	9	..	F-33	1	41	1	1	..	..
1	51	2	..	F-50	..	52	1	1	1	1
..	29	1	..	F-28	..	29	1	1	..	..
..	48	1	..	F-47	..	48	1	1	..	..
..	36	1	..	F-35	..	36	1	1	..	..
..	46	1	..	F-45	..	46	1	1	..	..
3	489		..	F-434 R-31	12	480	12	12	2	2

DIRECTORY

Land use

KAMENG

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 archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cultiva-tion							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Millet and Barley	Deficit	Bomdila	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	NA.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	15·00	10·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	5·00	0·25	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	58·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	8

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION: TAWANG **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE: LUMLA **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/2/1	Lumla	77	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice & Maize
1/2/2	Hoongla	90	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/3	Sazo	27	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/4	Kungba	40	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/5	Bongleng	128	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/6	Kharung	50	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/7	Kharteng	59	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/8	Baghar Phomang ..	58	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/9	Namtsering	43	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/10	Yabab-Sherbang ..	49	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/11	Gispu	105	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/12	Dudunghar	75	J.B.S.	V.A.C.	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/13	Gonche ..	46	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/14	Chelengdong	44	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/15	Dongmareng	50	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/16	Bletting	72	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Wheat & Barley
1/2/17	Mongnam	68	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/18	Buikung	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/19	Thrilam	34	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/20	Sakyur	34	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/2/21	Lumla (H.Q.)	74	Mid.S	HC & Vety	..	F	KR	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production (*a*) Selfsufficient (*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.	3·00	Millet and Barley	Deficit	Bomdila	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	26·00	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	12·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	Gompa	5
N.A.	N.A.	63·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	Gompa	8
N.A.	2·00	13·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	8·00	6·50	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	26·75	7·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	8·00	6·50	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	4·00	7·50	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	13·00	15·50	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	29·00	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	1·33	25·65	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	Gompa	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	Gompa	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	..	21

(*Continued*)

SUBDIVISION : TAWANG

CIRCLE : TAWANG

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location Code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/3/1	Audung	25	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Wheat, Barley and Maize
1/3/2	Bomba	27	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/3	Bomja	22	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/4	Bomdir	25	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/5	Namet	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/6	Waikhar	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/7	Gyangkhar	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/8	Khartot	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/9	Dharmagong	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/10	Paikhar	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/11	Gongkhar	70	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/12	Grenkhar	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/13	Gamdong	47	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/14	Lhargang	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/15	Tengthen	25	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/16	Kitpi	27	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/3/17	Shyamghar	15	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/18	Batpung	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/19	Berghar	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/20	Khardung	26	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/21	Shernup	21	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/22	Chobrang	16	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/23	Menteng	8	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/24	Khamba	24	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/25	Lumkhang	7	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/26	Lhoudung	39	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/3/27	Paigong	22	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/28	Greling	23	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/29	Khet	97	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/30	Mokto	128	J.B S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/31	Gomkhyaleng	25	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/32	Mirba	26	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/33	Namaging	35	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/34	Kharsa	46	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/35	Jang	199	J.B.S.	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/36	Khainmey	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/37	Changbo	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/3/38	Labrajang	9	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/39	Changprong	19	..	..	..	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/ 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.	Millet and Barley	Self-s fficient	Tawang	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	35·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	11·25	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	0·75	1·50	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	35·00	0·50	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	15·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	0·50	1·25	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	91·00	14·00	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	148·00	13·50	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	Gompa	25
N.A.	1·00	13·00	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	6·75	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	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.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	..	39

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : TAWANG
CIRCLE : TAWANG

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
1/3/40	Seru	72	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Rice, Wheat, Barley and Maize
1/3/41	Gormang	28	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/42	Gomkang	7	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/43	Yusum	24	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/44	Saburgomkang	4	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/45	Tsaikhar	22	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/46	Kudung	21	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/47	Pamakhar	42	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/48	Sakprat	35	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/49	Thanglang	109	J.B.S.	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/50	Bruksar	12	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/51	Kraling	13	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/52	Khrimo	44	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/3/53	Shyo	109	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/3/54	Telli	18	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/55	Surbi	33	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/56	Tawang (H.Q.)	280	H.S. & J.B.S	HC	E	T	PR	P.O. & T.O.	Do.
1/3/57	Paidhar	13	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/58	Gyada	16	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/59	Khrigyang	15	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/60	Rigyang	16	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/61	Morgkhal	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/62	Tsingsarup	17	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/63	Brupaling	14	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/64	Soma	11	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/65	Langating	2	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/66	Gongkhardung	6	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/67	Yubo	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/68	Sikarteng	5	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/69	Mansay	16	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/70	Bumteng	23	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/71	Gyangyot	16	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/72	Maidung	12	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/73	Hangteng	20	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/74	Tawang Gompa	59	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/3/75	Urgeliang	9	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/76	Gyangyong Anni Gompa	21	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/3/77	Ramdongjung Anni Gompa	13	..	..	..	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/ Headquarters of circle/Sub-division/District and distance (in K.M.)	Days of the market/hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious historical or archaeological interest	Location code (cast figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
N.A.	20·00	N.A.	Millet & Barley	Self-sufficient	Tawang	N.A.	N.A. ..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	43
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	44
N.A.	7·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	48
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	49
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	50
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	51
N.A.	15·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	52
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. Gompa	53
N.A.	30·00	22·00	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	54
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	55
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	56
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	57
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	58
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	59
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	60
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	61
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	62
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	63
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	64
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	65
N.A.	153·00	40·00	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	66
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	67
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	68
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	69
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	70
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	71
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	72
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	73
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. Gompa	74
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	75
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	76
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A. ..	77

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : TAWANG
CIRCLE : THINGBU

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/5/1	Mago	36	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Millet and Wheat
1/5/2	Thingbu	28	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/5/3	Luguthang	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/5/4	Rho	57	J.B.S.	V.A.C.	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/5/5	Jangda	75	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/5/6	Shyo	42	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/5/7	Thingbu (H.Q.)	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
SUBDIVISION : BOMDILA									
CIRCLE: KALAKTANG									
1/6/1	Boha	62	J.B.S.	..	..	F	FT	..	Maize, Millet and Wheat
1/6/2	Betchling	37	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/6/3	Ankaling	35	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/4	Lungdur	36	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/5	Somphong	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/6	Denjee	42	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/7	Liphakpoo	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/8	Brokpalangchen	25	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/9	Chinghee	24	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/10	Warangpam	20	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/11	Kalaktang	33	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/13	Morshing	39	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/14	Songlom	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/15	Lagyala Gompa	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/16	Talung Gompa	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/17	Domkho	21	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/18	Shergaon	74	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/19	Rupa	308	J.B.S. & M.D.S.	H.C.	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/20	Jomungpam	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/21	Weizerpam	10	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/22	Thungrew	30	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/23	Dieksi	13	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/26	Mukhuthang	10	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/28	Mingachur	12	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/6/29	Silepam	11	..	..	..	R	PR	..	Do.
1/6/30	Tung	6	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/6/32	Grate Pariym Sopam	4	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/6/33	Kamlachen-Chen-Pam	12	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
1/6/36	Joenthampam	6	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/6/37	Samnurpam	9	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/6/38	Rangthangzorpam	27	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/6/39	Kalaktang (H.Q.)	125	Mid. S.	H.C. and Vety.	E	T	PR	P.O.	Do.
1/6/40	Shairo-Bkump & Dhansiri	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/41	Brokpalang	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/42	Jigaon	52	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/6/43	Shampheng L/C Shampheng Denzee L/C/ 10th mile L/C	72	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/6/44	CPWD Labour Camp	62	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/6/45	Shergaon L/C	46	..	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/6/46	Saddle to Ankaling Labour Camp	86	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/6/47	Saddle to B/Kund Labour Camp	127	..	..	..	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/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 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.	Millet & Barley	Self-sufficient	Bomdila	N.A.	N.A. ..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	5
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	7
N.A.	5·50	N.A.	Maize, Millet and Wheat	Self-sufficient	Kalaktang	15	N.A. ..	1
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A. ..	2
N.A.	5·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A. ..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A. ..	4
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A. ..	5
N.A.	6·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A. ..	6
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A. ..	7
N.A.	0·25	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A. ..	8
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	11	N.A. ..	9
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	10
N.A.	5·25	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	17	N.A. ..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A. Gompa	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A. ..	17
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	10	N.A. ..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	8	N.A. ..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	22
N.A.	6·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	2	N.A. ..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Bomdila	95	N.A. ..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A. ..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	43
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	44
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A. ..	47

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : BOMDILA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : DIRANG **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/7/1	Dirang	590	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Wheat and Millet
1/7/2	Yewang	184	J.B.S.	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/7/3	Lish	135	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/4	Nyukmadung	117	J.B S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/5	Senge	73	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/6	Chhung	71	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/7	Lagam	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/8	Sangtt	211	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/9	Khalibok	81	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/10	Namshu	163	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/11	Thembang	79	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/12	Pangma	58	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/13	Rahung	169	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/14	Khiotam	63	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/15	Mandla Phudung	110	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/16	Lubrang	30	J.B S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/7/17	Dirang (H.Q.)	105	Mid. S.	H.C. and Vety E		T	KR	P.O.	Do.
1/7/18	Salari	147	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PR	..	Do.
1/7/19	Lish Gompa	119	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
SUBDIVISION: BOMDILA									
CIRCLE: NAFRA									
1/8/1	But	54	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Maize
1/8/2	Khiona	40	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/3	Rurang	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/4	Dzong	31	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/5	Ditchik	48	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/6	Dibbin	25	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/7	Mathoa	26	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/8	Bulu	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/9	Dilung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/10	Dishing	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/11	Wuthung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/12	Debrik	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/13	Nazang	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/14	Nachibon	13	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/8/15	Nakhu	30	J.B.S.	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/8/16	Nizung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/17	Khalong	31	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/18	Lapusa	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/19	Khajalong	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/20	Challang	15	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/21	Jonachin	24	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/8/22	Nafra (H.Q.)	55	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	F	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/Headquarters of circle/Subdivision/District and distance (in K.M.)		Days of the market/hat, if any, held in the village	Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
6,000·00	22·00	6·00	Paddy, Maize, Millet & Wheat.	Deficit	Dirang	6	N.A.	..	1
18,505·00	175·00	40·00	Do.	Do.	,,	1	N.A.	..	2
992·00	50·00	12·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	4	N.A.	..	3
13,235·00	1·00	2·50	Do.	Deficit	,,	13	N.A.	..	4
8,848·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	5
7,751·00	80·00	140·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	12	N.A.	..	6
11,996·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	61	N.A.	..	7
18,670·00	100·00	500·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	10	N.A.	..	8
5,000·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	25	N.A.	..	9
19,032·00	N.A.	3·50	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	10
18,00·00	N.A.	4·00	Do.	Do.	,,	32	N.A.	..	11
18,000·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	46	N.A.	..	12
9,720·00	10·00	60·00	Do.	Deficit	Bomdila	8	N.A.	..	13
9,778·00	7·50	2·00	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	6	N.A.	..	14
9,295·00	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	15
5,798·00	N.A.	2·25	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	13·63	13·75	Do.	Deficit	,,	16	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	23·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Deficit	Nafra	9	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	1·00	0·50	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	0·50	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	25	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	20	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	20	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	1·50	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	9	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	2·00	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	14	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	Bomdila	N.A.	N.A.	..	22

(continued)

SUBDIVISION: BOMDILA

CIRCLE : THRIZINO

VILLAGE Amenities and

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/9/1	Singhong	29	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Maize, Millet and Rice
1/9/2	Wanchoo	24	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/9/3	Kaspi	21	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/4	Namfri	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/5	Cachida	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/6	Liehini	12	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/9/7	Chitoo	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/8	Deching	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/9	Jamiri village	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/10	Hussigaon	19	..	..	..	F	FT	..	Do.
1/9/11	Rugugaon	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/12	Gohainthan	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/13	Buragaon	58	Mid. S	H.C.	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/9/14	Bihupam	7	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/9/15	Ramdagania	27	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/16	Rogupam	4	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/17	Karangania	9	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/18	Pharizing	8	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/19	Yayong	9	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/20	Thesa	24	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/9/21	Thesari	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/22	Sakrin	30	J.B.S.	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/9/23	Kararumu	6	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/9/24	Palatari	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/25	Gijiri	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/26	Dijangania	39	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/27	Tulu	12	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/28	Tania	6	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/29	Linia	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/30	Pankar	17	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/31	Morang	9	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/32	Tallom	23	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/33	Moracca	5	..	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/35	Sera	109	J.B.S.	..	..	R	FT	..	Do.
1/9/36	Bhalukphong/Thrizino	180	Mid. S	V.A.C.	..	T	FT	P.O.	Do.
1/9/37	Huppipam/Dezling	89	..	..	..	R	PT	..	Do.
1/9/38	Sessa	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/39	Jamiripoint/Noghupam	33	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/40	Dedza	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/41	Dahung	86	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/42	Tenga Valley	272	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/45	Khelong	44	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/46	Foot Hills	73	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/47	Doimara	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/9/49	Ramalingam to Sissiri Labour Camp	48	..	..	..	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/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, his-torical or archaeo-logical interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultiva-tion	Terrace rice cutiva-tion							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Millet & Paddy	Self-sufficient	Bomdila	30	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	5	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	1·02	4·30	Do.	Do.	,,	38	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	50	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	0·50	2·00	Do.	Do.	,,	48	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	0·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	56	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	34	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	84	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	59	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	58	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	59	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	63	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	70	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	103	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	60	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	78	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	81	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	90	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	62	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	5·00	Do.	Do.	,,	65	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	5·00	Do.	Do.	,,	82	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	79	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	70	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	84	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	6·00	Do.	Do.	,,	90	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	90	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	3·00	Do.	Do.	,,	93	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	97	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	105	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	103	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	5·00	Do.	Do.	,,	100	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	48	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	2	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	84	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	74	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	72	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	42	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	39	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	31	N.A.	..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	49

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : BAMENG **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/10/1	Longdoh	24	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize & Sweet-potato
1/10/2	Longro	24	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/3	Kawa	30	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize and Kachu and Sweet-potato
1/10/4	Khoira	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/7	Sipiliang	10	..	..	..		PT	..	Do.
1/10/8	Tarra	27	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/9	Mlorang	20	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/10	Toyong	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/11	Talla	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/12	Yafang	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/13	Lengdiliang	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/14	Lengririang	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/15	Emboriang	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/16	Lapung	31	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/17	Upper Leyak	36	J.B.S	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/18	Lower Leyak	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/19	Raipung	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/20	Rikung	15	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/21	Sekang	31	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/23	Sachung	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/24	Tawe	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/25	Bisai	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/26	Pipiang	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize & Ground potato
1/10/27	Wadao	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/28	Granzing	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/29	Wakey	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/30	Lada	40	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/31	Droksi	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/32	Rasing	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/1 /33	Sutuk	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/34	Ranji	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/35	Peju	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/36	Dunko	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/37	Wagan	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/39	Rujui	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/40	Padung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/41	Paksa	16	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/44	Prek	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/45	Kijio	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/46	Gidi Sulung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/47	Gikung	8	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/48	Pio	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/49	Kecham	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/50	Pamiang	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/51	Taffo	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/10/52	Bameng (H.Q.)	63	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/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 archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize & Ground-potato	Deficit	Bomdila	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	44
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	48
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	49
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	50
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	51
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	52

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION : SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : WAII **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/11/1	Pangia	43	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Tasse & Ground-potato
1/11/2	Jamu	33	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/3	Jekio	20	..	..		F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/4	Nampe	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/5	Lamnio	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/6	Venia	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Tasse, Maize & Rice
1/11/7	Veu	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/8	Nere	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/9	Jha	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/10	Waching	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/11	Leme	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/12	Pordung	50	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/13	Pabing	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/14	Yangchu	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/15	Waii	50	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/16	Sario	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/17	Beyong	75	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Tasse & Maize
1/11/18	Kiving	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/19	Pordung Sulung	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/20	Panela Sulung	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/21	Sukia	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/22	Mari Sulung	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/23	Waram	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/24	Saria Sulung	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/25	Lengchu	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/26	Dao	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/27	Parte	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/28	Benfung	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/29	Rakung	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/30	Mecher	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, & Tasse
1/11/31	Yakili	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/32	Mechi	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/33	Kava	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/34	Pia	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/35	Liado	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/11/36	Waii (H.Q.)	16	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production: (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/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 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, Paddy, Millet, Potato and Buck-wheat	Deficit	Bomdila	N.A.	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do	,,	N.A.	N-A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Tasse & Millet	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Surplus	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Maize, Paddy, Millet, Potato & Buck-wheat	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Tasse, Maize, Paddy & Buck-wheat	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Tasse & Maize	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Tasse, Maize & Paddy	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Tasse & Millet	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	36

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION: SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : CHAYENGTAJO **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/12/1	Kelo	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice, Maize, Millet and Wheat
1/12/2	Kamke	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/3	Pao	41	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/4	Bengdey	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/5	Tungibodo	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/6	Lamra	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/7	Nampu	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/8	Darayangfo	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/9	Yangfo	28	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/10	Lotoyangfo	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/11	Namtayangfo	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/12	Jayeng Begang	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/13	Keyang	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/15	Rabe	21	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/18	Chayengtajo (H.Q.)	86	Mid. S.	H.C. and Vety.	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.
1/12/19	Eritajo	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/20	Lagratajo	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/22	Sangbia	36	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/23	Mongom	31	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/24	Budi	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/25	Pafa	39	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/26	Wada Begang	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/27	Lachou Begang	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/28	Namchar Begang	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/29	Sochi Begang	6	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/30	Doripur Begang	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/31	Pari Sulung	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/34	Tajo	28	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/35	Bomdila Tajo	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/36	Kese-Begang	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/37	Suchi Sulung	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/38	Bodoh	15	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/39	Hara	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/40	Tarawa Yangfo	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/46	Lega Sulung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/47	Kapik Sulung	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/49	Royek Sulung	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/50	Wamga Sulung	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/51	Taribeba Sulung	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/52	Wagung Yakli Sulung	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/53	Wach Yakli Sulung	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/54	Yachu Sulung	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/55	Saji Sulung	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/56	Berup Sulung	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/57	Waye Sulung	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/58	Kadu Sulung	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/59	Waye-Part-2 Sulung	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/12/60	Kapi Sulung	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/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 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.	5·00	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, Millet & Wheat	Self-sufficient	Chayengtajo 8	N.A.	..	1
640·00	N.A.	1·00	Do.	Do.	,, 9	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 12	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	4·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 28	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	6
2,560·00	N.A.	1·00	Do.	Do.	,, 40	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 40	N.A.	..	8
9,600·00	4·00	16·50	Do.	Do.	,, 15	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 39	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	11
6,400·00	1·00	2·00	Do.	Do.	,, 15	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	4·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 8	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 7	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	27·50	1·00	Do.	Do.	,, 10	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 20	N.A.	..	22
1,280·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 22	N.A.	..	23
5,120·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 25	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	26
5,120·00	1·00	1·00	Do.	Do.	,, 14	N.A.	..	27
3,840·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 12	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	1·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 13	N.A.	..	29
3,200·00	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 16	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 2	N.A.	..	31
2,560·00	21·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 3	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	3·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 5	N.A.	..	35
12,800·00	N.A.	4·75	Do.	Do.	,, 20	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 32	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 29	N.A.	..	38
2,560·00	N.A.	1·00	Do.	Do.	,, 18	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 26	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 18	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	49
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 29	N.A.	..	50
N.A	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	51
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 45	N.A.	..	52
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 33	N.A.	..	53
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 40	N.A.	..	54
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, N.A.	N.A.	..	55
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 24	N.A.	..	56
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 24	N.A.	..	57
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 30	N.A.	..	58
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 36	N.A.	..	59
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,, 10	N.A.	..	60

(Continued)

SUBDIVISION: SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : PIPU-DIPU **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Telegraph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/13/1	Flago	18	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice
1/13/2	Doka	13	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/3	Jote	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/4	Wote	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/5	Lasik	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/6	Ligwa	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/7	Dipulamgo	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/8	Daffi	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/9	Hari-Mablam	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/11	Kapu-Dada	16	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/12	Attangrang	19	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/13	Richilangu	16	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/18	Miri Sulung	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/19	Dokra	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/20	Tageng-Warrang	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/21	Pomar	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/22	Fachang	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/23	Tabri	20	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/24	Lochang	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/25	Bakar	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/26	Chege	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/27	Tarey	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/28	Lozi	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/29	Pania Sulung	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/30	Derong	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/31	Grava	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/33	Kawa-Dada	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/34	Ladu Sulung	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/13/35	Pipu-Dipu (H.Q.)	25	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production : (a) Self-sufficient (b) Surplus (c) Deficit	Nearest town/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 archaeological interest	Location code (last figure only)
Forest	Wet rice cultivation	Terrace rice cultivation							
11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Paddy	Self-sufficient	Pipu-Dipu	16	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	7	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	12	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	18	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	24	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	„	12	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	9	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	1.00	Do.	Do.	„	34	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	6	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	„	15	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	„	9	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	18	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	16	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	8	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	1·00	Do.	Do.	„	36	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	19	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	16	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	15	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	21	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	22	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	25	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	16	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	12	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	34	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	35	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	„	N.A.	N.A.	..	35

(*Continued*)

SUBDIVISION : SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : SEPLA **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
1/14/1	Talleng	28	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice
1/14/2	Kachimongkhra	8	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/3	Tapipumongkhra	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/4	Mebua	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/5	Pabua	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/6	Sangrigwa	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/7	Danigaon	21	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/14/8	Wesi	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/9	Retshah	11	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/10	Lafta	28	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/11	Kamsa	16	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/12	Habapindi	20	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/13	Lachungjanjee	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/14	Nichaba	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/15	T. Yante	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/16	Rang	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/17	Kafla	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/18	Feogche	28	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/19	Bana	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/20	Kichang	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/21	Seila	13	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/22	Chizang	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/23	Pichang	43	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/24	Tassamlorah	23	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/25	Kakukao	20	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/26	Tatatara	17	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/27	Lumdung	31	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/28	Tongma	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/29	Koto	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/30	Nere	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/31	Neking	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/32	Champing	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/34	Lelung	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/35	Chekajang	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/36	Niloba	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/37	Seba	18	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/38	Longpla	20	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/39	Ningcho	9	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/40	Kolongpo	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/42	Paswa	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/43	Sede	16	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/44	Serwa	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/45	Nerwa	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/46	Nepawa	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/47	Watte	8	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/50	Jezudada	23	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/51	Lai	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/52	Veo	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/53	Chamte	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/14/54	Sepla (H.Q.)	399	Mid. S.	H.C. V.A.C. & Vety.	E	T	KR	P.O. & T.O.	Do.
1/14/55	Bana Camp	32	..	..	..	F	KR	..	Do.
1/14/56	14th Mile Labour Camp	32	..	..	..	F	KR	..	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.	3·00	2·00	Paddy	Self-sufficient	Sepla	24	N.A.	..	1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	7.00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	8.00	2·00	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	12·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	13	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	6·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	22	N.A.	..	8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	28	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	20	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	30	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	25	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	2·00	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	14
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	9	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	7.00	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	6	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	30	N.A.	..	17
N.A.	5.00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	18
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	34	N.A.	..	19
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	41	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	43	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	1·00	2·00	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	18·50	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	35	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	29
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	13	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	21	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	32	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	20	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	22	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	50	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	25	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	7	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	43
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	44
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	40	N.A.	..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	8	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	30	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	24	N.A.	..	50
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	18	N.A.	..	51
N.A.	2·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	16	N.A.	..	52
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	15	N.A.	..	53
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Tezpur	160	N.A.	..	54
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	55
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	56

(*Continued*)

SUBDIVISION : SEPLA **VILLAGE**

CIRCLE : PIPU-DIPU **Amenities and**

Location code	Name of village	Number of houses	Amenities available within the village						Staple food
			Educational	Medical	Power supply	Drinking water	Communications	Post and Tel graph	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1/15/2	Kaodaso	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Rice
1/15/3	Keko	13	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/4	Lumta	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/5	Sachung	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/6	Lappa	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/7	Lumber	3	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do
1/15/9	Desing	10	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/10	Darlong	18	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/11	Rillo	16	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/12	Chumgong	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/13	Yarte Pobe	9	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/15	Deve	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/16	Gumtung	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/20	Mugiang	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/21	Seijosa	29	J.B.S.	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/22	Pallay	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/23	Along Topte	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/24	Gumte	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/25	Pakhyo	12	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/26	Seramso	5	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/27	Zera	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/28	Taoso	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/29	Tali	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/30	Mara	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/31	Londa	7	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/32	Takosonia Camp	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/33	Saibong	1	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/34	Borgang	33	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/35	Dikalmukh	6	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/36	Diring	14	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/37	Jang	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/38	Pani	2	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/39	Tangri	4	..	..	..	F	PT	..	Do.
1/15/40	Pakke-Keshang (H.Q.)	21	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	T	PT	P.O.	Do.
1/15/41	Home Stead-A 2	52	J.B.S.	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
1/15/42	Monai	5	J.B.S.	H.C.	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/15/43	Forest colony Seijosa	26	..	..	..	T	PR	..	Do.
1/15/44	Labour Camp	9	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/15/45	Darlong (New)	1	..	..	..	T	KR	..	Do.
1/15/46	Dibru Home Stead	71	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/15/47	Jolly Home Stead	40	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.
1/15/48	Ghiladari	7	..	..	..	T	PT	..	Do.

DIRECTORY—contd.

Land use

Land use (in acres)			Main crop under jhum cultivation	Food production:— (*a*) Selfsufficient (*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 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.	5·00	N.A.	Paddy, Maize, and Millet	Deficit	Pakke-Keshang	2	N.A.	..	2
N.A.	1·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	3
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	23	N.A.	..	4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	5
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Sepla	83	N.A.	..	6
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	75	N.A.	..	7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	45	N.A.	..	9
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	10
N.A.	3·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Pakke-Keshang	31	N.A.	..	11
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	39	N.A.	..	12
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Sepla	45	N.A.	..	13
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Pakke-Keshang	17	N.A.	..	15
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Sepla	93	N.A.	..	16
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Pakke-Keshang	5	N.A.	..	20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	21
N.A.	N.A.	1·00	Do.	Deficit	,,	14	N.A.	..	22
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	7	N.A.	..	23
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	24
N.A.	N.A.	3·50	Do.	Do.	Sepla	72	N.A.	..	25
N.A.	5·00	2·00	Do.	Do.	Pakke-Keshang	5·50	N.A.	..	26
N.A.	5·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	12	N.A.	..	27
N.A.	6·00	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	6	N.A.	..	28
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Sepla	50	N.A.	..	29
N.A	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	51	N.A.	..	30
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	51	N.A.	..	31
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	36	N.A.	..	32
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	46	N.A.	..	33
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	91	N.A.	..	34
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	88	N.A.	..	35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	77	N.A.	..	36
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	63	N.A.	..	37
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	Pakke-Keshang	18	N.A.	..	38
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	12	N.A.	..	39
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	41
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	42
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	43
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	44
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	45
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	46
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Deficit	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	47
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.	Self-sufficient	,,	N.A.	N.A.	..	48

(Concluded)

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part B

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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

The following definitions were used in the 1971 Census.

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 non-agricultural livelihood is at least 75 p.c. of the total male population.

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

2. *Village*:

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

3. *Census house*:

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

4. *Household*:

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

This is an universally accepted definition of household and this was applied to the Arunachal Pradesh with slight variations wherever necessary, so long such deviations 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 VIII.

6. *Houseless persons*:

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

7. *Institutional population*:

They are the inmates of institutions like hostels, jails, asylum, etc.

8. *Worker*:

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

9. *Non-worker*:

They are persons who are either not doing any work or who do some work for which they are not paid. This definition covers all persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or doing some work but not to the same extent as a whole-time worker. Part time students were treated in the similar manner.

10. *Cultivator*:

Persons who are engaged in cultivation by themselves or by supervision or direction in ones capacity as owners or lessees of land held from government or as tenants of land held from private persons or institutions against 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 figures for village and town could not be provided as no such data are available.

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

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

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

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/

KAMENG

Serial No.	District/Subdivision/Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. KAMENG DISTRICT		Total	13,724·0	13,043	18,189	86,001	47,657	38,344
		Rural	N.A.	12,590	17,484	82,829	45,385	37,444
		Urban	N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
(1) BOMDILA SUBDIVISION		Total	N.A.	5,690	6,570	32,113	19,329	12,784
		Rural	N.A.	5,237	5,865	28,941	17,057	11,884
		Urban	N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
Kalaktang		Total	N.A.	1,400	1,488	6,744	4,035	2,709
		Rural	N.A.	1,400	1,488	6,744	4,035	2,709
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrizino		Total	N.A.	1,772	2,250	11,134	7,384	3,750
		Rural	N.A.	1,319	1,545	7,962	5,112	2,850
		Urban	N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
Bomdila Town		*Urban*	*N.A.*	*453*	*705*	*3,172*	*2,272*	*900*
Nafra		Total	N.A.	432	462	3,133	1,608	1,525
		Rural	N.A.	432	462	3,133	1,608	1,525
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dirang		Total	N.A.	2,086	2,370	11,102	6,302	4,800
		Rural	N.A.	2,086	2,370	11,102	6,302	4,800
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) TAWANG SUBDIVISION		Total	N.A.	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633
		Rural	N.A.	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zemithang		Total	N.A.	494	512	1,896	954	942
		Rural	N.A.	494	512	1,896	954	942
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumla		Total	N.A.	1,125	1,278	4,752	2,346	2,406
		Rural	N.A.	1,125	1,278	4,752	2,346	2,406
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tawang		Total	N.A.	2,122	2,302	10,769	6,096	4,673
		Rural	N.A.	2,122	2,302	10,769	6,096	4,673
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bumla		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	—	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thingbu		Total	N.A.	237	261	1,337	725	612
		Rural	N.A.	237	261	1,337	725	612
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) SEPLA SUBDIVISION		Total	N.A.	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927
		Rural	N.A.	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927
		Urban	—	..	..	..	..	..
Pakke-Keshang		Total	N.A.	415	756	3,448	1,978	1,470
		Rural	N.A.	415	756	3,448	1,978	1,470
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sepla		Total	N.A.	1,038	2,293	11,445	5,907	5,538
		Rural	N.A.	1,038	2,293	11,445	5,907	5,538
		Urban	—	..	..	..	..	..
Pipu-Dipu		Total	N.A.	275	822	3,864	1,955	1,909
		Rural	N.A.	275	822	3,864	1,955	1,909
		Urban	—	..	..	..	..	..
Chayengtajo		Total	N.A.	589	1,224	5,826	2,974	2,852
		Rural	N.A.	589	1,224	5,826	2,974	2,852
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wail		Total	N.A.	432	956	4,133	2,107	2,026
		Rural	N.A.	432	956	4,133	2,107	2,026
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bameng		Total	N.A.	626	1,215	6,418	3,286	3,132
		Rural	N.A.	626	1,215	6,418	3,286	3,132
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
DISTRICT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literate and educated persons		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14	8	6	67,877	34,217	33,660	8,263	7,188	1,075
10	5	5	67,377	33,945	33,432	6,635	5,829	806
4	3	1	500	272	228	1,628	1,359	269
7	5	2	19,632	10,133	9,519	5,194	4,461	733
3	2	1	19,132	9,841	9,291	3,566	3,102	464
4	3	1	500	272	228	1,628	1,359	269
3	2	1	3,833	2,024	1,809	1,044	862	182
3	2	1	3,833	2,024	1,809	1,044	862	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	4,228	2,143	2,085	2,754	2,416	338
..	..	..	3,728	1,871	1,857	1,126	1,057	69
4	3	1	500	272	228	1,628	1,359	269
4	*3*	*1*	*500*	*272*	*228*	*1,628*	*1,359*	*269*
..	..	..	2,963	1,484	1,479	153	136	17
..	..	..	2,963	1,484	1,479	153	136	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8,608	4,462	4,146	1,243	1,047	196
..	..	..	8,608	4,462	4,146	1,243	1,047	196
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15,980	8,057	7,923	1,964	1,769	195
..	..	..	15,980	8,057	7,923	1,964	1,769	195
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	1,699	817	882	126	125	1
.	..	..	1,699	817	882	126	125	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,589	2,232	2,357	208	170	38
..	..	..	4,589	2,232	2,357	208	170	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8,476	4,389	4,087	1,526	1,394	132
..	..	..	8,476	4,389	4,087	1,526	1,394	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,216	619	597	104	80	24
..	..	..	1,216	619	597	104	80	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	4	32,265	16,047	16,218	1,105	958	147
7	3	4	32,265	16,047	16,218	1,105	958	147
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2,166	1,072	1,094	390	320	70
1	1	..	2,166	1,072	1,094	390	320	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	3	10,259	5,003	5,256	499	442	57
4	1	3	10,259	5,003	5,256	499	442	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,838	1,929	1,909	26	24	2
..	..	..	3,838	1,929	1,909	26	24	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5,693	2,857	2,836	101	94	7
..	..	..	5,693	2,857	2,836	101	94	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	4,117	2,096	2,021	10	9	1
2	1	1	4,117	2,096	2,021	10	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6,192	3,090	3,102	79	69	10
..	..	..	6,192	3,090	3,102	79	69	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/ KAMENG

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
	KAMENG DISTRICT	Total	53,234	32,954	20,280	35,600	18,674	16,926
		Rural	51,363	31,213	20,150	35,551	18,648	16,903
		Urban	1,871	1,741	130	49	26	23
	(1) BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	18,997	13,823	5,174	8,742	4,973	3,769
		Rural	17,126	12,082	5,044	8,693	4,947	3,746
		Urban	1,871	1,741	130	49	26	23
	Kalaktang	Total	4,273	2,837	1,436	2,057	986	1,071
		Rural	4,273	2,837	1,436	2,057	986	1,071
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thrizino	Total	6,447	5,683	764	1,265	1,006	269
		Rural	4,576	3,942	634	1,216	980	236
		Urban	1,871	1,741	130	49	26	23
	Bomdila Town	*Urban*	*1,871*	*1,741*	*130*	*49*	*26*	*23*
	Nafra	Total	1,722	941	781	1,571	797	774
		Rural	1,722	941	781	1,571	797	774
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dirang	Total	6,555	4,362	2,193	3,849	2,184	1,665
		Rural	6,555	4,362	2,193	3,849	2,184	1,665
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) TAWANG SUBDIVISION	Total	11,708	6,836	4,872	8,218	4,047	4,171
		Rural	11,708	6,836	4,872	8,218	4,047	4,171
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Zemithang	Total	966	628	338	777	464	313
		Rural	966	628	338	777	464	313
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lumla	Total	2,907	1,472	1,435	2,536	1,211	1,325
		Rural	2,907	1,472	1,435	2,536	1,211	1,325
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tawang	Total	6,933	4,222	2,711	4,386	2,112	2,274
		Rural	6,933	4,222	2,711	4,386	2,112	2,274
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bumla	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thingbu	Total	902	514	388	519	260	259
		Rural	902	514	388	519	260	259
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) SEPLA SUBDIVISION	Total	22,529	12,295	10,234	18,640	9,654	8,986
		Rural	22,529	12,295	10,234	18,640	9,654	8,986
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pakke-Keshang	Total	2,056	1,374	682	1,220	674	546
		Rural	2,056	1,374	682	1,220	674	546
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sepla	Total	7,333	3,982	3,351	5,019	2,694	2,325
		Rural	7,333	3,982	3,351	5,019	2,694	2,325
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pipu-Dipu	Total	2,554	1,360	1,194	2,496	1,302	1,194
		Rural	2,554	1,360	1,194	2,496	1,302	1,194
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chayengtajo	Total	3,857	2,049	1,808	3,653	1,846	1,807
		Rural	3,857	2,049	1,808	3,653	1,846	1,807
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Waii	Total	2,707	1,430	1,277	2,681	1,404	1,277
		Rural	2,707	1,430	1,277	2,681	1,404	1,277
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bameng	Total	4,022	2,100	1,922	3,571	1,734	1,837
		Rural	4,022	2,100	1,922	3,571	1,734	1,837
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.
DISTRICT

WORKERS								
II Agricultural Labourers			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			IV Mining and Quarrying		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33]
2,384	870	1,514	337	215	122	..	..	..
2,382	868	1,514	335	213	122	..	..	..
2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
290	123	167	83	73	10	..	..	..
288	121	167	81	71	10	..	..	..
2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
12	5	7	11	6	5	..	..	..
12	5	7	11	6	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	6	7	4	3	1	..	..	..
11	4	7	2	1	1	..	..	..
2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	112	153	68	64	4	..	..	..
265	112	153	68	64	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
467	201	266	254	142	112	..	..	..
467	201	266	254	142	112	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	83	97	4	4	..	..	..	..
180	83	97	4	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	102	153	23	22	1	..	..	..
255	102	153	23	22	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	227	116	111	..	..	..
..	..	..	227	116	111	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,627	546	1,081	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,627	546	1,081	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	66	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	66	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,335	394	941	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,335	394	941	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	86	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	86	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

DISTRICT ABSTRACT OF URBAN BLOCK/

KAMENG

Serial No.	District/Subdivision/Circle/Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS								
			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs						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
1	KAMENG DISTRICT	Total	188	147	41	59	28	31	73	65	8
		Rural	167	134	33	24	12	12	60	53	7
		Urban	21	13	8	35	16	19	13	12	1
(1)	BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	106	82	24	47	21	26	34	31	3
		Rural	85	69	16	12	5	7	21	19	2
		Urban	21	13	8	35	16	19	13	12	1
	Kalaktang	Total	22	19	3	..	..	..	10	10	..
		Rural	22	19	3	..	..	..	10	10	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thrizino	Total	58	46	12	43	19	24	22	19	3
		Rural	37	33	4	8	3	5	9	7	2
		Urban	21	13	8	35	16	19	13	12	1
	Bomdila Town	*Urban*	*21*	*13*	*8*	*35*	*16*	*19*	*13*	*12*	*1*
	Nafra	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dirang	Total	26	17	9	4	2	2	2	2	..
		Rural	26	17	9	4	2	2	2	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	TAWANG SUBDIVISION	Total	79	62	17	12	7	5	15	10	5
		Rural	79	62	17	12	7	5	15	10	5
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Zemithang	Total	30	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	30	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lumla	Total	5	5	..	7	2	5	..	..	..
		Rural	5	5	..	7	2	5	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tawang	Total	44	33	11	5	5	..	15	10	5
		Rural	44	33	11	5	5	..	15	10	5
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bumla	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thingbu	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	SEPLA SUBDIVISION	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
		Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pakke-Keshang	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sepla	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pipu-Dipu	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chayengtajo	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Waii	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bameng	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
		Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

DISTRICT

WORKERS											
VII			VIII			IX			X		
Trade & Comemrce			Transport, Storage and Communications			Other Services			Non-workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
394	337	57	2	2	..	14,197	12,616	1,581	32,767	14,703	18,064
308	263	45	1	1	..	12,535	11,021	1,514	31,466	14,172	17,294
86	74	12	1	1	..	1,662	1,595	67	1,301	531	770
302	267	35	2	2	..	9,391	8,251	1,140	13,116	5,506	7,610
216	193	23	1	1	..	7,729	6,656	1,073	11,815	4,975	6,840
86	74	12	1	1	..	1,662	1,595	67	1,301	531	770
45	40	5	..	..	..	2,126	1,771	345	2,471	1,198	1,273
45	40	5	..	..	..	2,126	1,771	345	2,471	1,198	1,273
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	152	12	2	2	..	4,876	4,430	446	4,687	1,701	2,986
78	78	..	1	1	..	3,214	2,835	379	3,386	1,170	2,216
86	74	12	1	1	..	1,662	1,595	67	1,301	531	770
86	*74*	*12*	*1*	*1*	..	*1,662*	*1,595*	*67*	*1,301*	*531*	*770*
9	7	2	..	..	..	142	137	5	1,411	667	744
9	7	2	..	..	..	142	137	5	1,411	667	744
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	68	16	..	..	..	2,257	1,913	344	4,547	1,940	2,607
84	68	16	..	..	..	2,257	1,913	344	4,547	1,940	2,607
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	56	22	..	..	..	2,585	2,311	274	7,046	3,285	3,761
78	56	22	..	..	..	2,585	2,311	274	7,046	3,285	3,761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	127	124	3	930	326	604
..	..	..	..	..	..	127	124	3	930	326	604
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	7	4	..	..	..	164	160	4	1,845	874	971
11	7	4	..	..	..	164	160	4	1,845	874	971
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	47	18	..	..	..	2,140	1,891	249	3,836	1,874	1,962
65	47	18	..	..	..	2,140	1,891	249	3,836	1,874	1,962
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	154	136	18	435	211	224
2	2	..	..	..	..	154	136	18	435	211	224
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	14	..	..	..	..	2,221	2,054	167	12,605	5,912	6,693
14	14	..	..	..	..	2,221	2,054	167	12,605	5,912	6,693
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	..	..	..	709	628	81	1,392	604	788
6	6	..	..	..	..	709	628	81	1,392	604	788
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	..	..	..	974	889	85	4,112	1,925	2,187
5	5	..	..	..	..	974	889	85	4,112	1,925	2,187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	57	57	..	1,310	595	715
1	1	..	..	..	..	57	57	..	1,310	595	715
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	204	203	1	1,969	925	1,044
..	..	..	..	..	..	204	203	1	1,969	925	1,044
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	1,426	677	749
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	1,426	677	749
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	251	251	..	2,396	1,186	1,210
2	2	..	..	..	..	251	251	..	2,396	1,186	1,210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*Continued*)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
		KAMENG DISTRICT	Total	13,724·0	13,043	18,189	86,001	47,657	38,344
			Rural	N.A.	12,590	17,484	82,829	45,385	37,444
			Urban	N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
		BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	N.A.	5,690	6,570	32,113	19,329	12,784
			Rural	N.A.	5,237	5,865	28,941	17,057	11,884
			Urban	N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
	1/6	Total of Kalakatang Circle	Rural	N.A.	1,400	1,488	6,744	4,035	2,709
1	1/6/1	Boha		N.A.	57	57	362	168	194
2	1/6/2	Betchling		N.A.	36	37	180	86	94
3	1/6/3	Ankaling		N.A.	29	29	209	117	92
4	1/6/4	Lungdur		N.A.	34	34	204	106	98
5	1/6/5	Somphong		N.A.	17	20	91	43	48
6	1/6/6	Denjee		N.A.	39	39	218	109	109
7	1/6/7	Liphakpoo		N.A.	19	19	114	50	64
8	1/6/8	Brokpalangchen		N.A.	22	22	125	62	63
9	1/6/9	Chinghee		N.A.	24	24	123	64	59
10	1/6/10	Warangpam		N.A.	18	18	101	45	56
11	1/6/11	Kalaktang		N.A.	30	30	153	85	68
12	1/6/13	Morshing		N.A.	32	41	155	79	76
13	1/6/14	Songlom		N.A.	12	13	71	40	31
14	1/6/15	Lagyala Gompa		N.A.	1	1	6	5	1
15	1/6/16	Talung Gompa		N.A.	1	1	1	1	..
16	1/6/17	Domkho		N.A.	19	22	107	46	61
17	1/6/18	Shergaon		N.A.	61	77	284	139	145
18	1/6/19	Rupa		N.A.	283	296	1,339	897	442
19	1/6/20	Jomungpam		N.A.	6	6	27	15	12
20	1/6/21	Welzerpam		N.A.	10	10	48	29	19
21	1/6/22	Thungrew		N.A.	24	24	122	64	58
22	1/6/23	Dieksi		N.A.	13	13	66	30	36
23	1/6/26	Mukhuthang		N.A.	9	10	43	22	21
24	1/6/28	Mingchur		N.A.	12	12	66	31	35
25	1/6/29	Silepam		N.A.	11	11	31	15	16
26	1/6/30	Tung		N.A.	6	6	30	15	15
27	1/6/32	Grate Parlym Sopam ..		N.A.	4	4	18	9	9
28	1/6/33	Kamlachen-Chen-Pam ..		N.A.	8	10	65	44	21
29	1/6/36	Joenthampam		N.A.	6	6	26	8	18
30	1/6/37	Samnurpam		N.A.	8	9	41	22	19
31	1/6/38	Rangthangzorpam		N.A.	12	12	94	50	44
32	1/6/39	Kalaktang (H.Q.)		N.A.	105	110	445	289	156
33	1/6/40	Shairo-Bkump & Dhansiri ..		N.A.	6	11	15	10	5
34	1/6/41	Brokpalang		N.A.	5	5	21	8	13
35	1/6/42	Jigaon		N.A.	38	49	304	173	131
36	1/6/43	Shampheng L/C/Shampheng/ Denzee L/C/10th Mile L/C ..		N.A.	72	78	217	149	68
37	1/6/44	CPWD Labour Camp ..		N.A.	62	62	208	151	57
38	1/6/45	Shergaon L/C ..		N.A.	46	46	144	101	43
39	1/6/46	Labour Camp Ankaling to Saddle		N.A.	86	96	380	310	70
40	1/6/47	L/C Saddle to Bhairabkund ..		N.A.	117	118	490	348	142

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Femlaes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8	6	34,217	33,660	7,188	1,075	32,954	20,280	18,674	16,926	870	1,514
5	5	33,945	33,432	5,829	806	31,213	20,150	18,648	16,903	868	1,514
3	1	272	228	1,359	269	1,741	130	26	23	2	..
5	2	10,113	9,519	4,461	733	13,823	5,174	4,973	3,769	123	167
2	1	9,841	9,291	3,102	464	12,082	5,044	4,947	3,746	121	167
3	1	272	228	1,359	269	1,741	130	26	23	2	..
2	1	2,024	1,809	862	182	2,837	1,436	986	1,071	5	7
..	..	166	194	13	6	114	110	111	110	..	..
..	..	85	94	2	2	52	51	51	51	..	..
..	..	117	92	6	..	59	48	58	48	..	..
..	..	105	98	4	1	68	68	67	68	..	..
..	..	29	33	8	1	26	36	26	36	..	..
..	..	108	109	27	11	58	61	56	61	..	..
..	..	59	64	9	12	30	37	30	35	..	2
..	..	18	15	8	6	34	36	33	36	..	..
..	..	59	58	5	2	31	34	29	34	..	..
..	..	8	7	1	3	24	30	24	30	..	..
..	..	85	68	19	4	49	42	44	41	1	1
..	..	77	76	22	9	46	55	41	55	..	..
..	..	40	31	5	2	24	22	23	22	..	..
..	..		1	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
..	..		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..		61	10	4	30	33	29	33	..	..
..	..	13	145	36	8	73	89	60	86	3	3
2	1	437	238	342	49	663	161	62	83	..	..
..	..	15	12	2	..	8	8	8	6	..	..
..	..	29	19	3	3	12	14	12	14	..	..
..	..	64	58	9	3	38	37	37	36	..	..
..	..	30	36	5	..	16	15	15	12	..	..
..	..	22	21	6	1	14	15	12	15	..	..
..	..	31	35	4	3	19	18	19	18	..	..
..	..	15	16	..	..	13	9	13	9	..	..
..	..	15	15	..	..	9	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	9	9	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	20	5	..	..
..	..	8	18	3	..	6	9	3	9	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	11	8	11	8	..	..
..	..	40	35	..	..	24	25	24	25	..	..
..	..	79	35	138	32	186	27	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	3	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	13	..	..	6	10	6	10	..	..
..	..	88	103	54	15	121	78	45	58	..	..
..	..	..	..	35	1	124	47	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	2	131	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	79	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	41	1	279	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	304	87	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN-BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village		WORKERS							
				III		IV		V			
				Livestock, Forestry, Fihsing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
								(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		KAMENG DISTRICT	Total	215	122	..	..	147	41	28	31
			Rural	213	122	..	..	134	33	12	12
			Urban	2	..	..	..	13	8	16	19
		BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	Total	73	10	..	..	82	24	21	26
			Rural	71	10	..	..	69	16	5	7
			Urban	2	..	..	..	13	8	16	19
	1/6	Total of Kalaktang Circle	Rural	6	5	..	..	19	3	..	..
1	1/6/1	Boha		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/6/2	Betchling		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/6/3	Ankaling		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	1/6/4	Lungdur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/6/5	Somphong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/6/6	Denjee		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/6/7	Liphakpoo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/6/8	Brokpalangchen		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/6/9	Chinghee		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/6/10	Warangpam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/6/11	Kalaktang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/6/13	Morshing		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/6/14	Songlom		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/6/15	Lagyala Gompa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/6/16	Talung Gompa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/6/17	Dumkho		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/6/18	Shergaon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/6/19	Rupa		2	..	..	..	12	1	..	..
19	1/6/20	Jomungpam		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/6/21	Welzerpam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/6/22	Thungrew		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
22	1/6/23	Dieksi		1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/6/26	Mukhuthang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/6/28	Mingchur		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/6/29	Silepam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/6/30	Tung		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/6/32	Grate Pariym Sopam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/6/33	Kamlachen-Chen-Pam		..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
29	1/6/36	Jenthampam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/6/37	Samnurpam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/6/38	Rangthangzorpam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/6/39	Kalaktang (H.Q.)		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
33	1/6/40	Shairo-Bkump & Dhansiri		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/6/41	Brokpalang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/6/42	Jigaon		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
36	1/6/43	Shampheng L/C/Shampheng/ Denzee L/C/10th Mile L/C		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/6/44	CPWD Labour Camp		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/6/45	Shergaon L/C		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/6/46	L/C Ankaling to Saddle		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/6/47	L/C Saddle to B/Khund		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
65	8	337	57	2	..	12,616	1,581	14,703	18,064
53	7	263	45	1	..	11,021	1,514	14,172	17,294
12	1	74	12	1	..	1,959	67	531	770
31	3	267	35	2	..	8,251	1,140	5,506	7,610
19	2	193	23	1	..	6,656	1,073	4,975	6,840
12	1	74	12	1	..	1,595	67	531	770
10	..	40	5	..	..	1,771	345	1,198	1,273
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	54	84
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	51	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	27
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	36	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	33	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	66	56
..	..	17	2	..	..	570	75	234	281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	3	..	..	..	9	1	8	15
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	19
..	..	12	2	..	..	171	24	103	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	..	1	1	..	..	73	18	52	53
..	..	2	..	..	..	121	47	25	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	131	36	20	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	79	30	22	13
10	..	..	..	..	..	269	27	31	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	304	87	44	55

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/9	Total of Thrizino Circle	Total N.A.	1,772	2,250	11,134	7,384	3,750
			Rural N.A.	1,319	1,545	7,962	5,112	2,850
			Urban N.A.	453	705	3,172	2,272	900
1	1/9/1	Singhong	N.A.	23	27	107	59	48
2	1/9/2	Wanchoo	N.A.	22	22	148	66	82
3	1/9/3	Kaspi	N.A.	21	21	94	52	42
4	1/9/4	Namfri	N.A.	17	17	89	39	56
5	1/9/5	Cachida	N.A.	3	3	22	12	10
6	1/9/6	Lichini	N.A.	12	12	113	57	50
7	1/9/7	Chitoo	N.A.	8	8	65	37	28
8	1/9/8	Deching	N.A.	2	2	19	11	8
9	1/9/9	Jamiri village	N.A.	14	17	109	56	53
10	1/9/10	Hussigaon	N.A.	11	22	98	52	46
11	1/9/11	Rugugaon	N.A.	3	4	18	9	9
12	1/9/12	Gohainthan	N.A.	5	10	66	33	33
13	1/9/13	Buragaon	N.A.	48	65	291	173	118
14	1/9/14	Bihupam	N.A.	4	4	32	18	14
15	1/9/15	Ramdagania	N.A.	26	40	147	77	70
16	1/9/16	Rogupam	N.A.	4	4	31	15	16
17	1/9/17	Karangania	N.A.	15	16	108	55	53
18	1/9/18	Pharizing	N.A.	8	8	61	28	33
19	1/9/19	Yayong	N.A.	9	10	54	26	28
20	1/9/20	Thesa	N.A.	23	24	156	70	86
21	1/9/21	Thesari	N.A.	5	7	28	14	14
22	1/9/22	Sakrin	N.A.	27	30	205	95	110
23	1/9/23	Kararumu	N.A.	6	8	56	30	26
24	1/9/24	Palatari	N.A.	17	22	149	75	74
25	1/9/25	Gijiri	N.A.	6	9	60	31	29
26	1/9/26	Dijangania	N.A.	36	37	287	139	148
27	1/9/27	Tulu	N.A.	12	16	94	51	43
28	1/9/28	Tania	N.A.	5	10	64	40	24
29	1/9/29	Linia	N.A.	5	5	30	12	18
30	1/9/30	Pankar	N.A.	17	28	142	81	61
31	1/9/31	Morang	N.A.	9	16	101	51	50
32	1/9/32	Tallom	N.A.	21	49	335	163	172
33	1/9/33	Moracoa	N.A.	3	3	32	13	19
34	1/9/35	Sera	N.A.	85	89	331	154	177
35	1/9/36	Bhalukpong/Thrizino ..	N.A.	167	215	794	599	195
36	1/9/37	Huppipam/Dezling	N.A.	84	97	609	500	109
37	1/9/38	Sessa	N.A.	19	20	78	52	26
38	1/9/39	Jamiripoint/Noghupam ..	N.A.	26	28	147	106	41
39	1/9/40	Dedza	N.A.	5	5	81	81	..
40	1/9/41	Dahung	N.A.	76	78	386	302	84
41	1/9/42	Tenga Valley	N.A.	252	269	1,442	1,065	377
42	1/9/45	Khelong	N.A.	43	46	123	90	33
43	1/9/46	Foot Hills	N.A.	63	70	376	275	101
44	1/9/47	Doimara	N.A.	6	6	15	15	..
45	1/9/49	Ramalingam to Sissiri Labour Camp	N.A.	46	46	169	133	36

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	Fzmales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	1	2,143	2,085	2,416	338	5,683	764	1,006	259	6	7
..	..	1,871	1,857	1,057	69	3,942	634	980	236	4	7
3	1	272	228	1,359	269	1,741	130	26	23	2	..
..	..	34	35	2	..	38	6	32	6	..	..
..	..	65	82	3	3	38	38	35	38	..	..
..	..	52	42	1	..	27	..	26	..	..	..
..	..	39	50	..	..	23	1	23	1	..	..
..	..	12	10	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	57	56	..	..	31	..	31	..	..	..
..	..	37	28	..	..	26	..	26	..	..	..
..	..	11	8	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	52	50	4	..	28	..	24	..	..	..
..	..	36	44	4	..	38	3	22	1	..	..
..	..	9	9	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	33	33	1	..	18	..	18	..	..	..
..	..	130	104	70	4	92	7	38	7	..	..
..	..	18	14	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	73	70	6	..	52	..	47	..	..	..
..	..	15	16	1	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	55	53	..	..	31	..	30	..	..	..
..	..	28	33	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..
..	..	26	28	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..
..	..	70	86	..	..	46	..	46	..	..	..
..	..	14	14	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	94	110	1	..	54	..	53	..	..	..
..	..	30	26	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
..	..	75	74	1	..	44	..	44	..	..	..
..	..	31	29	..	..	17	..	17	..	..	..
..	..	137	145	4	..	89	2	83	1	3	1
..	..	51	43	..	..	22	1	22	1	..	..
..	..	40	24	1	..	17	1	17	1	..	..
..	..	12	18	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	81	61	..	..	52	36	52	36	..	..
..	..	51	50	..	..	30	27	30	27	..	..
..	..	163	172	..	..	110	102	109	102	..	..
..	..	13	19	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	90	106	35	20	84	44	13	10	1	6
..	..	19	20	208	6	529	65	..	..	..	..
..	..	42	47	138	4	457	38	21	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	3	42	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	17	15	11	..	76	10	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	6	123	3	273	20	7	..	..	..
..	..	40	22	196	8	936	207	5	..	..	..
..	..	4	5	42	9	78	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	114	7	224	6	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	124	7	..	1	..	..

(*Continued*)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village		WORKERS							
				III		IV		V			
				Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
								(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/9	Total of Thrizino Circle	Total	3	1	..	..	46	12	19	19
			Rural	1	1	..	..	33	4	3	
			Urban	2	..	..	..	13	8	16	
1	1/9/1	Singhong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/9/2	Wanchoo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/9/3	Kaspi		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/9/4	Namfri		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/9/5	Cachida		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/9/6	Lichini		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/9/7	Chitoo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/9/8	Deching		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/9/9	Jamiri village		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/9/10	Hussigaon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/9/11	Rugugaon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/9/12	Gohainthan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/9/13	Buragaon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/9/14	Bihupam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/9/15	Ramdagania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/9/16	Rogupam		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/9/17	Karangania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/9/18	Pharizing		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/9/19	Yayong		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/9/20	Thesa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/9/21	Thesari		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/9/22	Sakrin		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/9/23	Kararumu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/9/24	Palatari		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/9/25	Gijiri		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/9/26	Dijangania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/9/27	Tulu		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/9/28	Tania		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/9/29	Linia		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/9/30	Pankar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/9/31	Morang		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/9/32	Tallom		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
33	1/9/33	Moracoa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/9/35	Sera		..	..	..	..	1	4	3	5
35	1/9/36	Bhalukpong/Thrizino		..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
36	1/9/37	Huppipam/Dezling		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/9/38	Sessa		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/9/39	Jamiripoint/Noghupam		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/9/40	Dedza		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/9/41	Dahung		..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
41	1/9/42	Tenga Valley		..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
42	1/9/45	Khelong		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1/9/46	Foot Hills		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
44	1/9/47	Doimara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1/9/49	Ramalingam to Sissiri Labour Camp		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X.	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
19	3	152	12	2	..	4,430	446	1,701	2,986
7	2	78	..	1	..	2,835	379	1,170	2,216
12	1	74	12	1	..	1,595	67	531	770
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	21	42
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	28	44
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	28	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	14	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	33
1	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	81	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14
..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	25	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	110
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19
1	2	21	..	1	..	43	17	70	133
1	..	7	..	..	..	516	65	70	130
1	..	..	..	..	..	435	34	43	71
..	..	16	..	..	..	26	9	10	17
1	..	3	..	..	..	64	10	30	31
..	..	3	..	..	..	78	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	251	20	29	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	916	207	129	170
..	..	..	..	..	..	78	3	12	29
..	..	15	..	..	..	206	6	51	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	121	6	9	29

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of town/ Urban block	Area of town in km²	No. of 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
	1/1	*Total of Bomdila Town* ..	*N.A.*	*453*	*705*	*3,172*	*2,272*	*900*
1	1/I(1)	Bomdila	N.A.	190	338	1,047	672	375
2	1/I(2)	Bomdila	N.A.	105	129	679	443	236
3	1/I(3)	Bomdila	N.A.	92	144	728	538	190
4	1/I(4)	Bomdila	N.A.	66	94	718	619	99

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/8	**Total of Nafra Circle Rural** ..	N.A.	432	462	3,133	1,608	1,525
1	1/8/1	But	N.A.	49	54	281	143	138
2	1/8/2	Khoina	N.A.	38	39	248	122	126
3	1/8/3	Rurang	N.A.	12	13	64	32	32
4	1/8/4	Dzong	N.A.	31	31	261	130	131
5	1/8/5	Ditchik	N.A.	46	46	328	157	171
6	1/8/6	Dibbin	N.A.	25	27	206	108	98
7	1/8/7	Mathoa	N.A.	25	25	175	84	91
8	1/8/8	Bulu	N.A.	5	5	20	10	10
9	1/8/9	Dilung	N.A.	5	5	32	13	19
10	1/8/10	Dishing	N.A.	5	5	30	11	19
11	1/8/11	Wuthung	N.A.	4	4	27	12	15
12	1/8/12	Debrik	N.A.	2	2	19	11	8
13	1/8/13	Nazang	N.A.	7	7	38	16	22
14	1/8/14	Nachibon	N.A.	13	13	100	54	46
15	1/8/15	Nakhu	N.A.	20	29	299	145	154
16	1/8/16	Nizung	N.A.	5	5	48	26	22
17	1/8/17	Khalong	N.A.	31	31	236	125	111
18	1/8/18	Lapusa	N.A.	9	9	53	29	24
19	1/8/19	Khajalong	N.A.	18	18	165	81	84
20	1/8/20	Challang	N.A.	14	14	95	42	53
21	1/8/21	Jonachin	N.A.	23	24	155	74	81
22	1/8/22	Nafra (H.Q.)	N.A.	45	56	253	183	70

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
3	*1*	*272*	*228*	*1,359*	*269*	*1,741*	*130*	*26*	*23*	*2*	..
..	..	87	80	291	58	479	57	18	12	2	..
2	..	60	76	311	77	323	45	7	10	..	..
1	1	94	47	367	106	388	19	1	1	..	..
..	..	31	25	390	28	551	9	..	..	..	..

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
..	..	1,484	1,479	136	17	941	781	797	774	..	..
..	..	140	138	2	..	82	81	78	81	..	..
..	..	122	126	..	..	57	62	57	62	..	..
..	..	32	32	..	..	19	17	19	17	..	..
..	..	130	131	..	..	78	85	77	85	..	..
..	..	157	171	..	..	77	85	77	85	..	..
..	..	107	98	52	3	42	41	40	41	..	..
..	..	84	91	1	..	44	46	44	46	..	..
..	..	10	10	..	..	6	4	6	4	..	..
..	..	13	19	..	..	11	9	11	9	..	..
..	..	11	19	..	..	6	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	12	15	..	..	9	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	11	8	..	..	8	5	8	5	..	..
..	..	16	22	..	..	10	12	10	12	..	..
..	..	54	46	..	..	33	24	33	24	..	..
..	..	145	154	3	..	92	100	91	100	..	..
..	..	26	22	..	..	18	15	18	15	..	..
..	..	125	111	..	..	72	62	71	62	..	..
..	..	29	24	..	..	18	15	17	15	..	..
..	..	81	84	1	..	52	45	50	45	..	..
..	..	42	53	..	..	29	14	29	14	..	..
..	..	74	81	1	..	45	30	42	30	..	..
..	..	63	24	76	14	133	12	4	5	..	..

(*Continued*)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of town/ Urban block	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		(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
	1/1	*Total of Bomdila Town* ..	*2*	..	..	..	*13*	*8*	*16*	*19*
1	1/I(1)	Bomdila	2	..	..	..	8	7	8	..
2	1/I(2)	Bomdila	..	..	..	..	5	1	8	19
3	1/I(3)	Bomdila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/I(4)	Bomdila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		(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
	1/8	Total of Nafra Circle Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/8/1	But	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/8/2	Khoina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/8/3	Rurang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/8/4	Dzong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/8/5	Ditchik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/8/6	Dibbin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/8/7	Mathoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/8/8	Bulu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/8/9	Dilung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/8/10	Dishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/8/11	Wuthung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/8/12	Debrik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/8/13	Nazang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/8/14	Nachibon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/8/15	Nakhu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/8/16	Nizung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/8/17	Khalong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/8/18	Lapusa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/8/19	Khajalong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/8/20	Challang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/8/21	Jonachin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/8/22	Nafra (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
12	*1*	*74*	*12*	*1*	..	*1,595*	*67*	*531*	*770*
1	..	12	4	..	..	428	34	193	318
11	1	42	5	1	..	249	9	120	191
..	..	19	3	..	..	368	15	150	171
..	..	1	..	..	..	550	9	68	90

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	7	2	..	..	137	5	667	744
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	61	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	66	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	29	51
..	..	6	2	..	..	123	5	50	58

(*Continued*)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/7	Total of Dirang Circle Rural ..	N.A.	2,086	2,370	11,102	6,302	4,800
1	1/7/1	Dirang	N.A.	557	610	3,282	2,114	1,168
2	1/7/2	Yewang	N.A.	114	122	505	256	249
3	1/7/3	Lisb	N.A.	115	123	663	347	316
4	1/7/4	Nyukmadung	N.A.	107	109	500	265	235
5	1/7/5	Senge	N.A.	61	75	359	218	141
6	1/7/6	Chhug	N.A.	66	72	359	179	180
7	1/7/7	Lagam	N.A.	11	14	59	31	28
8	1/7/8	Sangte	N.A.	165	208	836	410	426
9	1/7/9	Khalibok	N.A.	56	58	236	118	118
10	1/7/10	Namshu	N.A.	123	128	606	296	310
	1/7/11	Thembang	N.A.	65	71	344	170	174
12	1/7/12	Pangma	N.A.	42	59	220	102	118
13	1/7/13	Rahung	N.A.	135	184	656	365	291
14	1/7/14	Khoitam	N.A.	43	43	229	110	119
15	1/7/15	Mandla Phudung	N.A.	85	104	609	327	282
16	1/7/16	Lubrang	N.A.	25	25	179	92	87
17	1/7/17	Dirang (H.Q.)	N.A.	76	106	364	244	120
18	1/7/18	Salari	N.A.	139	148	587	394	193
19	1/7/19	Lish Gompa	N.A.	101	101	509	264	245

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
		TAWANG SUBDIVISION Total	N.A.	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633
		Rural	N.A.	3,978	4,353	18,754	10,121	8,633
		Urban	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
	1/1	Total of Zemithang Circle Rural	N.A.	494	512	1,896	954	942
1	1/1/1	Shoktsen	N.A.	91	91	333	165	168
2	1/1/2	Lumpo	N.A.	42	42	173	102	71
3	1/1/3	Muchut/Gorsam/Gyomkeling ..	N.A.	27	27	116	48	68
4	1/1/4	Kharmen/Kalengteng ..	N.A.	41	41	187	92	95
5	1/1/5	Shakti	N.A.	82	82	287	133	154
6	1/1/6	Khubleteng	N.A.	73	73	269	127	142
7	1/1/7	Muktur	N.A.	84	87	310	148	162
8	1/1/8	Zemithang (H.Q.)	N.A.	54	69	221	139	82

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	4,462	4,146	1,047	196	4,362	2,193	2,184	1,665	112	153
..	..	966	798	505	43	1,628	617	355	309	59	91
..	..	239	241	27	7	166	140	124	130	4	8
..	..	344	345	26	4	218	17	186	10	1	4
..	..	260	235	72	21	179	128	107	113	5	6
..	..	175	140	54	4	137	27	74	26	5	1
..	..	178	180	12	16	113	110	109	108	1	2
..	..	31	28	..	..	18	6	1	1	1	..
..	..	398	420	29	20	237	248	196	217	20	24
..	..	118	118	5	1	82	59	76	54	4	5
..	..	291	310	72	15	185	192	142	192	..	..
..	..	168	174	19	5	113	120	104	118	3	1
..	..	102	118	..	..	72	77	72	77	..	..
..	..	268	267	17	..	248	166	163	159	..	..
..	..	97	109	7	..	73	69	67	64	..	..
..	..	324	280	41	19	201	27	200	26	..	..
..	..	89	84	1	1	55	50	46	40	8	10
..	..	105	56	106	33	147	14	..	2	1	1
..	..	45	28	32	4	326	119	12	13	..	..
..	..	264	245	22	3	164	7	150	6	..	..

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
..	..	8,057	7,923	1,769	195	6,836	4,872	4,047	4,171	201	266
..	..	8,057	7,923	1,769	195	6,836	4,872	4,047	4,171	201	266
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	817	882	125	1	628	338	464	313	16	16
..	..	163	165	4	..	118	109	109	108	1	1
..	..	67	66	24	..	82	45	37	37	5	3
..	..	47	66	7	1	25	32	14	23	8	9
..	..	90	94	14	..	50	55	31	52	2	2
..	..	132	154	5	..	84	17	83	17	..	..
..	..	127	142	8	..	78	39	75	39	..	..
..	..	133	157	7	..	103	30	97	30	..	..
..	..	58	38	56	..	88	11	18	7	..	1

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/7	Total of Dirang Circle Rural ..	64	4	..	..	17	9	2	2
1	1/7/1	Dirang	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	1/7/2	Yewang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3	1/7/3	Lish	16	..	..	..	8	3	..	..
4	1/7/4	Nyukmadung	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/7/5	Senge	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	1/7/6	Chhug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/7/7	Lagam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/7/8	Sangte	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
9	1/7/9	Khalibok	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	1/7/10	Namshu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/7/11	Thembang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/7/12	Pangma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/7/13	Rahung	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	1/7/14	Khoitam	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
15	1/7/15	Mandla Phudung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/7/16	Lubrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/7/17	Dirang (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
18	1/7/18	Salari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/7/19	Lish Gompa	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		TAWANG SUBDIVISION Total	142	112	..	..	62	17	7	5
		Rural	142	112	..	..	62	17	7	5
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1/1	Total of Zemithang Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	24	6	..	..
1	1/1/1	Shoktsen	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
2	1/1/2	Lumpo	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..
3	1/1/3	Muchut/Gorsam/Gyomkeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/1/4	Kharmen/Kalengteng ..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..
5	1/1/5	Shakti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/1/6	Khubleteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/1/7	Muktur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/1/8	Zemithang (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
2	..	68	16	..	..	1,913	344	1,940	2,607
..	..	5	..	..	..	1,209	216	486	551
..	..	10	1	..	..	28	..	90	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	129	299
..	..	2	2	..	..	25	3	86	107
1	..	11	..	..	..	45	..	81	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	66	70
..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	13	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	173	178
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	111	118
..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	57	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	41
1	..	5	..	..	..	78	7	117	125
..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	37	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	126	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	37
..	..	8	1	..	..	137	9	97	106
..	..	7	1	..	..	307	105	68	74
..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	100	238

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
10	5	56	22	..	..	2,311	274	3,285	3,761
10	5	56	22	..	..	2,311	274	3,285	3,761
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	124	3	326	604
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	47	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	20	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	49	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	45	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	3	51	71

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/2	Total of Lumla Circle Rural	N.A.	1,125	1,278	4,752	2,346	2,406
1	1/2/1	Lumla	N.A.	60	81	249	128	121
2	1/2/2	Hoongla	N.A.	87	90	391	205	186
3	1/2/3	Sazo	N.A.	25	27	100	50	50
4	1/2/4	Kungba	N.A.	37	41	168	87	81
5	1/2/5	Bongleng	N.A.	125	136	548	254	294
6	1/2/6	Kharung	N.A.	45	50	193	82	111
7	1/2/7	Kharteng	N.A.	57	58	222	109	113
8	1/2/8	Baghar Phomang	N.A.	57	58	234	111	123
9	1/2/9	Namtesering	N.A.	42	46	167	80	87
10	1/2/10	Yabab Sherbang	N.A.	37	47	153	75	78
11	1/2/11	Gispu	N.A.	96	108	342	164	178
12	1/2/12	Dudunghar	N.A.	69	87	301	137	164
13	1/2/13	Gonche	N.A.	39	43	182	86	96
14	1/2/14	Chelengdong	N.A.	40	42	176	80	96
15	1/2/15	Dongmareng	N.A.	48	50	179	87	92
16	1/2/16	Bletting	N.A.	72	81	278	140	138
17	1/2/17	Mongnam	N.A.	66	66	237	121	116
18	1/2/18	Buikung	N.A.	15	20	71	38	33
19	1/2/19	Thrilam	N.A.	32	34	143	64	79
20	1/2/20	Sakyur	N.A.	34	34	186	95	91
21	1/2/21	Lumla (H.Q.)	N.A.	42	79	232	153	79

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
..	..	2,232	2,357	170	38	1,472	1,435	1,211	1,325	83	97
..	..	128	121	11	4	87	78	63	69	6	4
..	..	204	181	14	..	126	117	118	111	3	6
..	..	50	50	4	1	35	35	34	34	..	..
..	..	87	81	1	1	56	59	53	55	3	4
..	..	249	294	10	..	153	177	138	164	7	13
..	..	82	111	..	2	55	73	48	61	7	12
..	..	109	113	1	..	66	72	66	71	..	1
..	..	111	123	1	..	70	87	68	87	2	..
..	..	79	87	4	3	38	44	30	39	4	5
..	..	75	78	7	..	51	56	51	55	..	1
..	..	164	178	9	..	110	127	103	122	7	5
..	..	135	164	4	7	82	86	70	82	3	4
..	..	86	96	4	4	42	43	41	43	..	..
..	..	80	96	3	2	51	35	47	33	2	2
..	..	87	92	..	..	54	57	51	53	3	4
..	..	131	131	6	1	91	74	57	56	19	18
..	..	121	116	..	..	69	70	51	52	15	18
..	..	38	33	2	..	22	24	22	24	..	..
..	..	64	79	1	..	44	47	39	47	1	..
..	..	95	91	8	..	64	65	61	65	..	..
..	..	57	42	80	13	106	9	..	2	1	..

(*Continued*)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
			Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servercing 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
	1/2	Total of Lumla Circle Rural	4	..	..	..	5	..	2	5
1	1/2/1	Lumla	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	1/2/2	Hoongla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
3	1/2/3	Sazo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/2/4	Kungba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/2/5	Bongleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/2/6	Kharung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/2/7	Kharteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/2/8	Baghar Phomang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/2/9	Namtesering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/2/10	Yabab Sherbang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/2/11	Gispu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/2/12	Dudunghar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
13	1/2/13	Gonche	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/2/14	Chelengdong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/2/15	Dongmareng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/2/16	Bletting	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/2/17	Mongnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/2/18	Buikung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/2/19	Thrilam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/2/20	Sakyur	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
21	1/2/21	Lumla (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	7	4	..	..	160	4	874	971
..	..	5	4	..	..	12	1	41	43
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	79	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	101	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	55	78
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	49	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	52	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	104	2	47	70

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/3	Total of Tawang Circle Rural	N.A.	2,122	2,302	10,769	6,096	4,673
1	1/3/1	Audung	N.A.	23	23	173	90	83
2	1/3/2	Bomba	N.A.	25	25	165	94	71
3	1/3/3	Bomja	N.A.	19	21	97	50	47
4	1/3/4	Bomdir	N.A.	23	23	92	43	49
5	1/3/5	Namet	N.A.	20	20	89	35	54
6	1/3/6	Waikhar	N.A.	15	18	126	80	46
7	1/3/7	Gyangkhar	N.A.	12	12	65	31	34
8	1/3/8	Khartot	N.A.	12	12	57	33	24
9	1/3/9	Dharmagong	N.A.	7	7	42	17	25
10	1/3/10	Paikhar	N.A.	19	19	124	71	53
11	1/3/11	Gongkhar	N.A.	62	62	217	102	115
12	1/3/12	Grenkhar	N.A.	9	9	38	16	22
13	1/3/13	Gamdong	N.A.	46	46	197	90	107
14	1/3/14	Lhargang	N.A.	17	17	86	47	39
15	1/3/15	Tengthen	N.A.	23	23	92	40	52
16	1/3/16	Kitpi	N.A.	26	29	194	155	39
17	1/3/17	Shyamghar	N.A.	15	15	75	40	35
18	1/3/18	Batpung	N.A.	7	7	38	22	16
19	1/3/19	Berghar	N.A.	9	13	67	33	34
20	1/3/20	Khardung	N.A.	26	38	189	101	88
21	1/3/21	Shernup	N.A.	19	24	170	98	72
22	1/3/22	Chobrang	N.A.	15	16	52	28	24
23	1/3/23	Menteng	N.A.	6	8	22	12	10
24	1/3/24	Khamba	N.A.	21	21	94	49	45
25	1/3/25	Lumkhang	N.A.	4	4	25	12	13
26	1/3/26	Lhoudung	N.A.	35	35	196	104	92
27	1/3/27	Paigong	N.A.	15	15	62	29	33
28	1/3/28	Greling	N.A.	21	21	109	57	52
29	1/3/29	Khet	N.A.	91	97	302	156	146
30	1/3/30	Mokto	N.A.	114	124	508	223	285
31	1/3/31	Gomkhyaleng	N.A.	22	22	96	48	48
32	1/3/32	Mirba	N.A.	24	24	171	97	74
33	1/3/33	Namaging	N.A.	32	32	190	118	72
34	1/3/34	Kharsa	N.A.	45	45	188	89	99
35	1/3/35	Jang	N.A.	128	191	555	297	258
36	1/3/36	Khainmey	N.A.	13	13	76	43	33
37	1/3/37	Changbo	N.A.	8	8	41	27	14
38	1/3/38	Labrajang	N.A.	6	6	47	31	16
39	1/3/39	Changprong	N.A.	18	18	87	49	38
40	1/3/40	Seru	N.A.	67	67	206	108	98
41	1/3/41	Gormang	N.A.	28	28	126	70	56
42	1/3/42	Gomkang	N.A.	6	6	46	30	16
43	1/3/43	Yusum	N.A.	21	21	77	40	37
44	1/3/44	Saburgomkang	N.A.	4	4	26	18	8
45	1/3/45	Tsaikhar	N.A.	21	21	93	50	43
46	1/3/46	Kudung	N.A.	20	20	121	64	57
47	1/3/47	Pamakhar	N.A.	37	41	195	92	103
48	1/3/48	Sakprat	N.A.	26	27	165	87	78
49	1/3/49	Thanglang	N.A.	90	108	301	161	140
50	1/3/50	Bruksar	N.A.	12	12	76	41	35
51	1/3/51	Kraling	N.A.	12	16	87	49	38
52	1/3/52	Khrimo	N.A.	42	44	198	83	115
53	1/3/53	Shyo	N.A.	99	118	498	220	278
54	1/3/54	Telli	N.A.	18	18	89	43	46
55	1/3/55	Surbi	N.A.	31	37	184	109	75
56	1/3/56	Tawang (H.Q.)	N.A.	253	324	1,598	1,231	367
57	1/3/57	Paidhar	N.A.	11	12	89	43	46
58	1/3/58	Gyada	N.A.	14	14	90	51	39
59	1/3/59	Khrigyang	N.A.	15	16	97	66	31
60	1/3/60	Rigyang	N.A.	15	16	95	45	50
61	1/3/61	Morgkhal	N.A.	5	6	40	24	16
62	1/3/62	Tsingsarup	N.A.	14	16	14	..	14
63	1/3/63	Brupaling	N.A.	12	14	108	66	42
64	1/3/64	Soma	N.A.	10	11	63	32	31
65	1/3/65	Langating	N.A.	2	3	8	3	5
66	1/3/66	Gongkhardung	N.A.	5	5	24	11	13
67	1/3/67	Yubo	N.A.	9	10	58	33	25
68	1/3/68	Sikarteng	N.A.	5	5	30	19	11
69	1/3/69	Mansay	N.A.	15	16	103	55	48
70	1/3/70	Bumteng	N.A.	18	18	93	46	47
71	1/3/71	Gyangyot	N.A.	16	17	88	44	44
72	1/3/72	Maidung	N.A.	9	9	55	31	24
73	1/3/73	Hangteng	N.A.	18	19	89	44	45
74	1/3/74	Tawang Gompa	N.A.	54	64	199	199	..
75	1/3/75	Urgeliang	N.A.	8	18	63	31	32
76	1/3/76	Gyangyong Anni Gompa ..	N.A.	17	24	34	—	34
77	1/3/77	Ramdongjung Anni Gompa ..	N.A.	11	16	29	—	29

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
..	..	4,389	4,087	1,394	132	4,222	2,711	2,112	2,274	102	153
..	..	60	73	11	..	34	42	34	41	..	1
..	..	74	51	1	..	44	37	44	37	..	..
..	..	40	37	..	..	21	23	21	23	..	..
..	..	43	49	..	..	25	33	24	33	1	..
..	..	35	54	5	1	23	28	23	28	..	..
..	..	38	39	39	..	65	30	21	24	..	..
..	..	31	34	..	..	17	22	17	22	..	..
..	..	33	24	..	..	24	18	24	18	..	..
..	..	17	25	..	..	11	18	11	18	..	..
..	..	71	53	..	..	48	42	48	42	..	..
..	..	102	115	6	1	83	76	71	74	..	2
..	..	16	22	..	..	8	15	8	15	..	..
..	..	90	107	2	1	55	63	55	61	..	2
..	..	37	29	2	..	23	17	23	17	..	..
..	..	40	52	2	..	20	28	19	28	1	..
..	..	45	36	48	2	135	22	27	21	..	1
..	..	40	35	12	..	24	25	24	25	..	..
..	..	22	16	..	..	14	12	14	12	..	..
..	..	33	34	3	..	18	17	18	17	..	..
..	..	71	88	..	..	84	64	54	64	..	..
..	..	58	42	..	..	60	36	40	36	..	..
..	..	28	24	..	..	14	8	14	8	..	..
..	..	12	10	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	49	45	1	..	33	30	33	29	..	1
..	..	12	13	1	..	9	8	9	8	..	..
..	..	84	92	4	2	77	55	56	55	..	..
..	..	19	29	6	3	12	14	8	14	..	..
..	..	57	52	5	1	26	24	26	24	..	..
..	..	156	146	..	..	101	98	101	98	..	..
..	..	204	249	18	14	170	179	160	172	1	5
..	..	38	43	..	..	28	32	28	32	..	..
..	..	56	64	..	..	58	46	37	46	..	..
..	..	52	71	7	..	104	48	37	47	..	..
..	..	89	99	3	..	61	74	61	74	..	..
..	..	234	249	185	3	270	115	102	37	..	..
..	..	43	33	..	..	26	28	26	28	..	..
..	..	15	10	5	..	9	8	2	5	1	1
..	..	31	16	4	3	7	7	2	4	..	2
..	..	29	38	2	1	20	28	2	3	18	25
..	..	108	98	..	..	86	55	62	31	24	24
..	..	50	56	..	..	36	42	28	23	8	19
..	..	10	16	..	..	4	6	4	6	..	..
..	..	40	37	..	..	24	23	23	23	1	..
..	..	18	8	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	50	43	..	..	23	26	23	26	..	..
..	..	38	50	6	..	47	28	23	27	..	..
..	..	77	103	11	..	55	73	33	71	..	..
..	..	87	78	8	4	63	46	24	40	..	..
..	..	152	140	34	2	126	100	86	79	2	4
..	..	41	35	..	..	16	8	13	3	2	5
..	..	49	38	1	..	20	6	18	6	2	..
..	..	83	115	..	..	43	32	36	26	4	3
..	..	156	199	43	11	180	138	60	69	11	16
..	..	33	36	..	..	15	11	12	6	2	4
..	..	78	73	2	..	70	13	34	..	5	13
..	..	579	152	792	79	1,188	235	98	213	..	..
..	..	43	46	..	..	29	28	19	28	..	..
..	..	51	39	..	..	37	25	17	25	..	..
..	..	25	29	..	..	59	24	18	24	..	..
..	..	32	30	3	1	21	26	15	26	..	..
..	..	14	16	2	..	10	14	10	14	..	..
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	32	..	1	46	24	18	24	..	..
..	..	32	31	..	..	17	15	17	15	..	..
..	..	8	5	2	..	1	4	1	4	..	..
..	..	11	13	1	..	8	9	5	9	..	..
..	..	38	25	4	..	19	16	16	15	..	..
..	..	19	11	..	..	5	9	5	9	..	..
..	..	55	48	4	..	22	26	18	25	..	..
..	..	31	..	3	..	24	22	16	19	..	..
..	..	34	34	4	..	20	26	20	24	..	..
..	..	21	22	4	..	9	13	5	13	..	..
..	..	44	45	2	..	20	25	3	4	17	21
..	..	52	..	93	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	20	3	1	8	10	2	1	2	4
..	..	..	33	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	..	1	..	29	..	..	..	..

(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
	1/3	Total of Tawang Circle Rural	22	1	..	..	33	11	5	..
1	1/3/1	Audung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/3/2	Bomba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/3/3	Bomja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/3/4	Bomdir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/3/5	Namet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/3/6	Waikhar	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..
7	1/3/7	Gyangkhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/3/8	Khartot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/3/9	Dharmagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/3/10	Paikhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/3/11	Gongkhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/3/12	Grenkhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/3/13	Gamdong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/3/14	Lhargang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/3/15	Tengthen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/3/16	Kitpi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/3/17	Shyamghar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/3/18	Batpung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/3/19	Berghar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/3/20	Khardung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/3/21	Shernup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/3/22	Chobrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/3/23	Menteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/3/24	Khamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/3/25	Lumkhang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/3/26	Lhoudung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/3/27	Paigong	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28	1/3/28	Greling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/3/29	Khet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/3/30	Mokto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/3/31	Gomkhyaleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/3/32	Mirba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/3/33	Namaging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/3/34	Kharsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/3/35	Jang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/3/36	Khainmey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/3/37	Changbo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/3/38	Labrajang	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
39	1/3/39	Changprong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/3/40	Seru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1/3/41	Gormang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1/3/42	Gomkang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1/3/43	Yusum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1/3/44	Saburgomkang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1/3/45	Tsaikhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	1/3/46	Kudung	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
47	1/3/47	Pamakhar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
48	1/3/48	Sakprat	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
49	1/3/49	Thanglang	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
50	1/3/50	Bruksar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	1/3/51	Kraling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	1/3/52	Khrimo	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
53	1/3/53	Shyo	7	1	..	..	14	4	2	..
54	1/3/54	Telli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	1/3/55	Surbi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	1/3/56	Tawang (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
57	1/3/57	Paidhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	1/3/58	Gyada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	1/3/59	Khrigyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	1/3/60	Rigyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	1/3/61	Morgkhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	1/3/62	Tsingsarup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	1/3/63	Brupaling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	1/3/64	Soma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	1/3/65	Langating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	1/3/66	Gongkhardung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	1/3/67	Yubo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	1/3/68	Sikarteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	1/3/69	Mansay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	1/3/70	Bumteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
71	1/3/71	Gyangyot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	1/3/72	Maidung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	1/3/73	Hangteng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	1/3/74	Tawang Gompa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	1/3/75	Urgeliang	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
76	1/3/76	Gyangyong Anni Gompa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	1/3/77	Ramdongjung Anni Gompa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fsmales	Males	Female
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
10	5	47	18	..	..	1,891	249	1,874	1,962
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	26
..	..	10	1	..	..	30	..	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	19	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	20	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	17	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	38	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	27	37
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	17	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	53	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	39	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	14	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	168	78	27	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	18	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	24	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	17	29
..	..	15	2	..	..	5	..	37	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	24	32
..	..	4	4	..	..	18	13	35	40
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	32
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	33
—	..	10	9	..	..	76	39	40	140
—	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	28	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	29	62
5	1	7	2	..	..	1,076	18	43	132
—	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	14	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	14	14
..	..	—	..	..	..	41	..	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	24	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	20	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	33	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	22	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	22	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	195	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	23	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/5	Total of Thingbu Circle Rural	N.A.	237	261	1,337	725	612
1	1/5/1	Mago	N.A.	36	37	217	122	95
2	1/5/2	Thingbu	N.A.	24	25	147	81	66
3	1/5/3	Luguthang	N.A.	9	11	57	32	25
4	1/5/4	Rho	N.A.	52	57	301	160	141
5	1/5/5	Jangda	N.A.	70	75	367	174	193
6	1/5/6	Shyro	N.A.	37	44	184	93	91
7	1/5/7	Thingbu (H.Q.)	N.A.	9	12	64	63	1

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I –IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	619	597	80	24	514	388	260	259	..	..
..	..	93	94	22	..	90	61	..	..	..	..
..	..	81	66	8	..	53	43	..	..	..	..
..	..	32	25	3	..	25	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	152	129	..	4	99	92	95	86	..	..
..	..	171	191	18	19	113	113	108	112	..	..
..	..	84	91	8	..	71	61	57	61	..	..
..	..	6	1	26	1	63	..	..	..	..	..

(*Continued*)

L/J(D)9DCO Shillong—10

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
			Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/5	Total of Thingbu Circle Rural	116	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/5/1	Mego	60	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/5/2	Thingbu	51	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/5/3	Luguthang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/5/4	Rho	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/5/5	Jangda	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/5/6	Shyro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/5/7	Thingbu (H.Qs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	2	..	..	..	136	18	211	224
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	32	34
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	28	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	7	7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	61	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	22	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	1

(*Continued*)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village		Area of village in hectares	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional and households population)		
							Persons	Males	Females
0	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
		SEPLA SUB-DIVISION	Total	N.A.	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927
			Rural	N.A.	3,375	7,266	35,134	18,207	16,927
			Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1/15	Total of Pakke-Keshang Circle	Rural	N.A.	415	756	3,448	1,978	1,470
1	1/15/2	Kaodaso	.. ..	N.A.	12	25	123	61	62
2	1/15/3	Keko	.. ..	N.A.	13	23	128	64	64
3	1/15/4	Lumta	.. ..	N.A.	6	13	53	27	26
4	1/15/5	Sachung	.. ..	N.A.	7	10	57	30	27
5	1/15/6	Lappa	.. ..	N.A.	5	11	61	39	22
6	1/15/7	Lumber	.. ..	N.A.	3	8	40	20	20
7	1/15/9	Desing	.. ..	N.A.	10	32	194	92	102
8	1/15/10	Darlong	.. ..	N.A.	17	30	164	89	75
9	1/15/11	Rillo	.. ..	N.A.	16	28	147	59	88
10	1/15/12	Chumgong	.. ..	N.A.	8	22	119	57	62
11	1/15/13	Yarte Pobe	.. ..	N.A.	9	24	154	67	87
12	1/15/15	Deve	.. ..	N.A.	2	10	65	31	34
13	1/15/16	Gumtung	.. ..	N.A.	12	23	128	69	59
14	1/15/20	Mugiang	.. ..	N.A.	1	4	25	11	14
15	1/15/21	Seijosa	.. ..	N.A.	22	29	104	72	32
16	1/15/22	Pallay	.. ..	N.A.	1	4	18	10	8
17	1/15/23	Along Topte	.. ..	N.A.	4	10	56	20	36
18	1/15/24	Gumte	.. ..	N.A.	4	3	25	12	13
19	1/15/25	Pakhyo	.. ..	N.A.	12	23	143	75	68
20	1/15/26	Seramso	.. ..	N.A.	5	13	77	41	36
21	1/15/27	Zera	.. ..	N.A.	4	8	58	27	31
22	1/15/28	Taoso	.. ..	N.A.	7	15	106	52	54
23	1/15/29	Tali	.. ..	N.A.	4	7	38	22	16
24	1/15/30	Mara	.. ..	N.A.	1	4	32	16	16
25	1/15/31	Londa	.. ..	N.A.	7	9	47	25	22
26	1/15/32	Takosonia Camp	.. ..	N.A.	1	1	1	1	..
27	1/15/33	Saibong	.. ..	N.A.	1	1	1	1	..
28	1/15/34	Borgang	.. ..	N.A.	32	59	331	284	47
29	1/15/35	Dikalmukh	.. ..	N.A.	5	16	39	24	15
30	1/15/36	Diring	.. ..	N.A.	14	22	49	24	25
31	1/15/37	Jang	.. ..	N.A.	4	6	32	13	19
32	1/15/38	Pani	.. ..	N.A.	2	4	24	12	12
33	1/15/39	Tangri	.. ..	N.A.	4	6	25	12	13
34	1/15/40	Pakke-Keskang (H.Q.)	..	N.A.	16	21	48	38	10
35	1/15/41	Homestead-A 2	.. ..	N.A.	35	49	218	133	85
36	1/15/42	Monai	.. ..	N.A.	3	3	9	4	5
37	1/15/43	Forest Colony Seijosa	..	N.A.	23	70	225	152	73
38	1/15/44	Labour Camp	.. ..	N.A.	9	10	33	20	13
39	1/15/45	Darlong (New)	.. ..	N.A.	1	3	10	8	2
40	1/15/46	Dibru Homestead	.. ..	N.A.	47	71	175	118	57
41	1/15/47	Jolly Homestead	.. ..	N.A.	19	19	55	39	16
42	1/15/48	Ghiladari	.. ..	N.A.	7	7	11	7	4

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total Workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	4	16,047	16,218	958	147	12,295	10,234	9,654	8,986	546	1,081
3	4	16,047	16,218	958	147	12,295	10,234	9,654	8,986	546	1,081
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1,072	1,094	320	70	1,374	682	674	546	66	55
..	..	61	62	..	..	44	38	43	38	..	..
..	..	64	64	..	..	32	36	32	36	..	..
..	..	26	26	1	..	20	15	19	15	..	..
..	..	30	27	..	..	20	19	19	19	..	..
..	..	39	22	..	..	20	15	20	15	..	..
..	..	20	20	..	..	11	11	11	11	..	..
..	..	92	102	..	..	49	46	49	46	..	..
..	..	81	70	10	..	48	..	45	..	..	..
..	..	58	88	1	..	43	56	42	55	..	..
..	..	57	62	..	..	35	39	34	39	..	..
..	..	67	87	..	..	42	57	42	57	..	..
..	..	31	34	..	..	20	18	6	..	14	18
..	..	69	59	..	..	41	34	13	9	28	25
..	..	11	14	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	7	57	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	8	..	..	4	7	4	7	..	..
..	..	20	36	..	..	11	23	11	23	..	..
..	..	12	13	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	..
..	..	75	68	..	..	47	38	47	38	..	..
..	..	41	36	1	..	20	28	20	28	..	..
..	..	27	31	..	..	16	22	16	22	..	..
..	..	52	54	3	..	30	34	29	34	..	..
..	..	22	16	..	..	9	8	9	8	..	..
..	..	16	16	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	..
..	..	25	22	..	..	11	10	11	10	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	7	27	5	262	23	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	18	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	5	1	20	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	19	..	..	10	7	10	7	..	..
..	..	12	12	..	..	6	5	4	4	2	1
..	..	12	13	..	..	6	6	5	..	1	6
1	..	2	1	24	1	35	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2	81	34	96	3	54	..	14	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	48	5	131	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	14	6	..	..	2	3
..	..	8	2	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	10	86	5	31	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	21	7	20	..	19	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	7	4	..	..	..	..

(*Continued*)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III		IV		V			
					Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		SEPLA SUBDIVISION		Total	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
				Rural	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
				Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1/15	Total of Pakke-Keshang Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/15/2	Kaodaso	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/15/3	Keko	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/15/4	Lumta	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/15/5	Sachung	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/15/6	Lappa	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/15/7	Lumber	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/15/9	Desing	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/15/10	Darlong	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/15/11	Billo	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/15/12	Chumgong	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/15/13	Yarte Pobe	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/15/15	Dave	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/15/16	Gumtung	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/15/20	Mugiang	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/15/21	Seijosa	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/15/22	Pallay	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/15/23	Along Topte	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/15/24	Gumte	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/15/25	Pakhyo	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/15/26	Seramso	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/15/27	Zera	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/15/28	Taoso	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/15/29	Tali	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/15/30	Mara	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/15/31	Londa	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/15/32	Takosonia Camp	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/15/33	Saibong	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/15/34	Borgang	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/15/35	Dikalmukh	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/15/36	Diring	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/15/37	Jang	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/15/38	Pani	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/15/39	Tangri	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/15/40	Pakke-Keskang (H.Q.)	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/15/41	Homestead-A 2	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/15/42	Monai	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/15/43	Forest Colony Seijosa	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/15/44	Labour Camp	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/15/45	Darlong (New)	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/15/46	Dibru Homestead	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1/15/47	Jolly Homestead	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1/15/48	Ghiladari	.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
24	..	14	..	..	..	2,054	167	5,912	6,693
24	..	14	..	..	..	2,054	167	5,912	6,693
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	628	81	604	788
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	41	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	3	..	..	..	54	..	15	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	260	21	22	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	37	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	131	17	21	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	3	..	..	..	48	5	32	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares/	No. of 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
	1/4	Total of Sepla Circle Rural	N.A.	1,038	2,293	11,445	5,907	5,538
1	1/14/1	Talleng	N.A.	28	81	368	158	210
2	1/14/2	Kachimongkhra	N.A.	8	29	155	71	84
3	1/14/3	Tapipumonkhra	N.A.	3	7	38	18	20
4	1/14/4	Mebua	N.A.	13	43	179	85	94
5	1/14/5	Pabua	N.A.	12	54	223	116	107
6	1/14/6	Sangrigwa	N.A.	14	43	221	105	116
7	1/14/7	Danigaon	N.A.	21	69	336	158	178
8	1/14/8	Wesi	N.A.	8	29	142	70	72
9	1/14/9	Retshah	N.A.	11	19	106	58	48
10	114/10	Lafta	N.A.	28	83	469	215	254
11	1/14/11	Kamsa	N.A.	16	33	163	78	85
12	1/14/12	Habapindi	N.A.	20	38	321	160	161
13	1/14/13	Lachungjanjee	N.A.	6	16	111	59	52
14	1/14/14	Nichaba	N.A.	10	30	156	69	87
15	1/14/15	T. Yante	N.A.	14	42	256	135	121
16	1/14/16	Rang	N.A.	16	39	210	98	112
17	1/14/17	Kafla	N.A.	8	16	91	45	46
18	1/14/18	Feogche	N.A.	27	78	476	212	264
19	1/14/19	Bana	N.A.	5	11	68	37	31
20	1/14/20	Kichang	N.A.	15	23	132	71	61
21	1/14/21	Seila	N.A.	9	28	180	73	107
22	1/14/22	Chizang	N.A.	17	25	135	70	65
23	1/14/23	Pichang	N.A.	37	59	387	202	185
24	1/14/24	Tassamlorah	N.A.	23	69	286	144	142
25	1/14/25	Kakukao	N.A.	20	64	351	158	193
26	1/14/26	Tatatara	N.A.	17	43	216	112	104
27	1/14/27	Lumdung	N.A.	28	91	504	218	286
28	1/14/28	Tongma	N.A.	16	36	205	111	94
29	1/14/29	Koto	N.A.	8	25	126	58	68
30	1/14/30	Nere	N.A.	13	38	226	106	120
31	1/14/31	Neking	N.A.	7	19	117	57	60
32	1/14/32	Champing	N.A.	7	21	111	63	48
33	1/14/34	Lelung	N.A.	12	28	170	87	83
34	1/14/35	Chekajang	N.A.	2	8	43	20	23
35	1/14/36	Niloba	N.A.	5	8	63	34	29
36	1/14/37	Seba	N.A.	18	40	281	133	148
37	1/14/38	Longpla	N.A.	19	50	299	135	164
38	1/14/39	Ningcho	N.A.	9	31	180	100	80
39	1/14/40	Kolongpo	N.A.	4	16	68	37	31
40	1/14/42	Paswa	N.A.	3	11	47	21	26
41	1/14/43	Sede	N.A.	16	46	292	146	146
42	1/14/44	Serwa	N.A.	9	33	200	93	107
43	1/14/45	Nerwa	N.A.	9	34	185	98	87
44	1/14/46	Nepawa	N.A.	7	21	95	48	47
45	1/14/47	Watte	N.A.	8	28	200	90	110
46	1/14/50	Jezudada	N.A.	23	86	447	206	241
47	1/14/51	Lai	N.A.	7	19	113	57	56
48	1/14/52	Veo	N.A.	11	37	193	97	96
49	1/14/53	Chamte	N.A.	7	26	139	77	62
50	1/14/54	Sepla (H.Q.)	N.A.	321	405	1,157	868	289
51	1/14/55	Bana Camp	N.A.	32	32	82	66	16
52	1/14/56	14th Mile L/Camp	N.A.	31	33	126	104	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	3	5,003	5,256	442	57	3,982	3,351	2,694	2,325	394	941
..	..	154	209	1	..	117	152	116	152	..	..
..	..	71	84	..	..	44	51	42	..	2	51
..	..	18	20	..	..	12	11	11	1	1	10
..	..	85	94	..	..	49	56	49	56	..	..
..	..	115	107	1	..	75	64	74	64	..	..
..	..	105	116	..	..	65	58	65	58	..	..
..	..	158	178	..	..	105	127	72	1	33	126
..	..	70	72	..	..	52	50	52	50	..	..
..	..	58	48	..	..	43	30	43	30	..	..
..	..	215	254	..	..	153	177	135	157	18	20
..	..	78	85	..	..	59	51	59	51	..	..
..	..	160	161	..	..	99	107	83	87	16	20
..	..	59	52	..	..	35	31	29	26	6	5
..	..	69	87	..	..	39	45	39	45	..	..
..	..	135	121	..	..	69	58	67	58	2	..
..	..	98	112	..	..	70	81	39	1	31	80
..	..	45	46	..	..	25	19	21	8	4	11
..	..	211	264	10	..	126	145	122	145	..	..
..	..	37	31	..	..	18	15	18	15	..	..
..	..	71	61	..	..	35	36	34	35	1	1
..	..	70	104	1	..	41	46	27	16	12	30
..	..	70	65	..	..	44	32	42	29	2	3
..	..	178	185	29	1	131	121	102	121	..	..
..	..	144	142	..	..	93	91	93	91	..	..
..	..	158	193	..	..	115	133	54	13	61	120
..	..	112	104	..	..	80	65	77	62	3	3
..	..	216	286	6	..	124	187	122	187	..	..
..	..	111	94	..	..	58	53	56	51	2	2
..	..	58	68	..	..	33	33	30	32	3	1
..	..	106	120	..	..	62	78	62	78	..	..
..	..	57	60	..	..	45	27	41	23	4	4
..	..	63	48	..	..	37	34	35	28	2	6
..	..	87	83	..	..	62	59	27	..	35	59
..	..	20	23	..	..	15	13	7	..	8	13
..	..	34	29	..	..	16	14	9	..	7	14
..	..	133	148	..	..	76	99	76	99	..	..
..	..	134	164	1	..	98	103	49	..	48	103
..	..	100	80	..	..	72	55	31	..	41	55
..	..	37	31	..	..	21	20	20	..	1	20
..	..	21	26	..	..	12	16	12	16	..	..
..	..	146	146	..	..	86	82	86	82	..	..
..	..	93	107	..	..	60	71	48	..	12	71
..	..	98	87	..	..	66	54	58	..	8	54
..	..	48	47	2	..	34	35	34	35	..	..
..	..	90	110	..	..	59	68	52	55	7	13
..	..	205	241	..	..	157	174	138	160	18	14
..	..	57	56	..	..	34	36	29	4	5	32
..	..	95	96	2	..	54	66	51	66	..	..
..	..	77	62	..	..	49	37	49	37	..	..
1	3	173	49	361	56	704	66	7	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	57	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	..	97	12	..	..	..	..

(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 & 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
	1/14	Total of Sepla Circle Rural ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/14/1	Talleng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/14/2	Kachimongkhsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/14/3	Tapipumonkhsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/14/4	Mebua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/14/5	Pabua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/14/6	Sangrigwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/14/7	Danigaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/14/8	Wesi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/14/9	Ratshah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/14/10	Lafta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/14/11	Kamsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/14/12	Habapindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/14/13	Lachungjanjea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/14/14	Nichaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/14/15	T. Yante	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/14/16	Rang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/14/17	Kafla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/14/18	Bogche	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/14/19	Bana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/14/20	Kichang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/14/21	Sella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/14/22	Chisang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/14/23	Pichang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/14/24	Tassamlorah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/14/25	Kakukao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/14/26	Tatatara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/14/27	Lumdung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/14/28	Tongma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/14/29	Koto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/14/30	Nere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/14/31	Neking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/14/32	Champing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/14/34	Lalung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/14/35	Chekajang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/14/36	Niloba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/14/37	Seba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/14/38	Longpla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/14/39	Jingcho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/14/40	Kolongpo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/14/42	Paswa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1/14/43	Sede	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1/14/44	Sarwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1/14/45	Nerwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1/14/46	Nepawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1/14/47	Watte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	1/14/50	Jamudada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	1/14/51	Lai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	1/14/52	Veo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	1/14/53	Chamte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	1/14/54	Sepla (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	1/14/55	Bana Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	1/14/56	14th Mile L/Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	5	..	..	..	889	85	1,925	2,187
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	38
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	86	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	25
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	71	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	94	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	43	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25
..	..	2	..	..	..	694	66	164	223
..	..	..	..	..	..	57	7	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	97	12	7	10

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/13	Total of Dipu-Dipu Circle Rural	N.A.	275	822	3,864	1,955	1,909
1	1/13/1	Flago	N.A.	18	47	197	97	100
2	1/13/2	Doka	N.A.	13	45	261	134	127
3	1/13/3	Jote	N.A.	12	41	198	109	89
4	1/13/4	Wote	N.A.	4	24	108	51	57
5	1/13/5	Lasik	N.A.	4	11	60	31	29
6	1/13/6	Ligwa	N.A.	8	33	152	79	73
7	1/13/7	Dipulamgo	N.A.	6	25	109	58	51
8	1/13/8	Daffi	N.A.	8	27	131	66	65
9	1/13/9	Hari-Mablam	N.A.	17	37	221	112	109
10	1/13/10	Kapu-Dada	N.A.	16	61	305	142	163
11	1/13/12	Attangrang	N.A.	19	66	296	132	164
12	1/13/13	Richilamgu	N.A.	16	39	223	126	97
13	1/13/18	Miri Sulung	N.A.	7	19	105	55	50
14	1/13/19	Dokra	N.A.	7	20	127	53	74
15	1/13/20	Tageng-Warrang	N.A.	11	61	235	116	119
16	1/13/21	Pomar	N.A.	3	11	38	18	20
17	1/13/22	Fachang	N.A.	11	32	156	78	78
18	1/13/23	Tabri	N.A.	20	53	225	116	109
19	1/13/24	Lochang	N.A.	13	35	160	77	83
20	1/13/25	Bakhar	N.A.	17	58	239	119	120
21	1/13/26	Chege	N.A.	10	20	119	65	54
22	1/13/27	Tarey	N.A.	1	1	6	3	3
23	1/13/28	Lozi	N.A.	3	7	29	15	14
24	1/13/29	Pania Sulung	N.A.	2	5	27	10	17
25	1/13/30	Derong	N.A.	2	5	21	13	8
26	1/13/31	Grava	N.A.	3	4	19	9	10
27	1/13/33	Kawa-Dada	N.A.	2	4	15	10	5
28	1/13/34	Ladu Sulung	N.A.	1	2	11	4	7
29	1/13/35	Pipu-Dipu (H.Q.)	N.A.	21	29	71	57	14

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
..	..	1,929	1,909	24	2	1,360	1,194	1,302	1,194	..	..
..	..	97	100	..	..	66	66	66	66	..	..
..	..	134	127	2	..	91	74	91	74	..	..
..	..	109	89	..	..	81	65	81	65	..	..
..	..	51	57	..	..	34	39	34	39	..	..
..	..	31	29	..	..	20	21	20	21	..	..
..	..	79	73	..	..	60	22	60	22	..	..
..	..	58	51	..	..	42	29	40	29	..	..
..	..	66	65	..	..	40	33	39	33	..	..
..	..	112	109	..	..	80	78	80	78	..	..
..	..	142	163	..	..	97	110	97	110	..	..
..	..	132	164	..	..	91	109	91	109	..	..
..	..	126	97	..	..	94	79	94	79	..	..
..	..	55	50	..	..	32	20	31	20	..	..
..	..	53	74	..	..	40	19	40	19	..	..
..	..	116	119	..	..	82	82	82	82	..	..
..	..	18	20	..	..	16	15	16	15	..	..
..	..	78	78	..	..	52	49	52	49	..	..
..	..	116	109	..	..	78	77	78	77	..	..
..	..	77	83	..	..	47	44	47	44	..	..
..	..	119	120	..	..	78	80	75	80	..	..
..	..	65	54	..	..	44	38	44	38	..	..
..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	15	14	..	..	10	9	10	9	..	..
..	..	10	17	..	..	6	10	6	10	..	..
..	..	13	8	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..
..	..	9	10	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..
..	..	10	6	..	..	8	3	8	3	..	..
..	..	4	1	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..
..	..	31	14	22	2	52	3	1	3	..	..

(*Continued*)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III		IV		V			
					Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/13	Total of Pipu-Dipu Circle		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/13/1	Flago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/13/2	Doka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/13/3	Jote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/13/4	Wote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/13/5	Lasik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/13/6	Ligwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/13/7	Dipulamgo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/13/8	Daffi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/13/9	Hari-Mablam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/13/10	Kapu-Dada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/13/12	Attangrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/13/13	Richilamgu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/13/18	Miri Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/13/19	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/13/20	Tageng-Wakreng	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/13/21	Pomar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/13/22	Fachang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/13/23	Tabri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/13/24	Lochang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/13/25	Bakhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/13/26	Chege	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/13/27	Tarey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/13/28	Losi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/13/29	Panie Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
25	1/13/30	Derong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/13/31	Grava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/13/33	Kawa-Dada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/13/34	Ladu Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/13/35	Pipu-Dipu (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	1	..	..	..	57	..	595	715
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	39
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	41	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..	5	11

(Continued)

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares	No. of 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
	1/12	Total of Chayengtajo Circle Rural	N.A.	589	1,224	5,826	2,974	2,852
1	1/12/1	Kelo	N.A.	10	25	125	51	74
2	1/12/2	Kamke	N.A.	11	23	108	55	53
3	1/12/3	Pao	N.A.	41	77	360	172	188
4	1/12/4	Bengdey	N.A.	16	39	175	90	85
5	1/12/5	Tungibodo	N.A.	12	25	115	57	58
6	1/12/6	Lamra	N.A.	6	11	53	28	25
7	1/12/7	Nampu	N.A.	6	16	88	42	46
8	1/12/8	Darayangfo	N.A.	5	12	74	35	39
9	1/12/9	Yangfo	N.A.	28	83	433	207	226
10	1/12/10	Lotoyangfo	N.A.	3	12	71	42	29
11	1/12/11	Namtayangfo	N.A.	4	8	48	21	27
12	1/12/12	Jayeng Begang	N.A.	19	39	187	93	94
13	1/12/13	Keyang	N.A.	12	22	117	63	54
14	1/12/15	Rabe	N.A.	21	42	241	126	115
15	1/12/18	Chayengtajo (H.Q.) ..	N.A.	67	72	319	263	56
16	1/12/19	Eritajo	N.A.	6	11	44	16	28
17	1/12/20	Lagratajo	N.A.	12	20	109	59	50
18	1/12/22	Sangbia	N.A.	35	71	228	121	107
19	1/12/23	Mongom	N.A.	31	74	326	164	162
20	1/12/24	Budi	N.A.	9	21	88	46	42
21	1/12/25	Pafa	N.A.	39	75	284	135	149
22	1/12/26	Wada Begang	N.A.	15	44	224	111	113
23	1/12/27	L. Begang	N.A.	13	40	218	106	112
24	1/12/28	N. Begang	N.A.	9	26	130	55	75
25	1/12/29	S. Begang	N.A.	6	25	143	68	75
26	1/12/30	D. Begang	N.A.	4	19	82	47	35
27	1/12/31	Pari Sulung	N.A.	4	11	38	21	17
28	1/12/34	Tajo	N.A.	28	59	333	149	184
29	1/12/35	Bomdila-Tajo	N.A.	4	9	44	19	25
30	1/12/36	Kese-Begang	N.A.	12	29	122	59	63
31	1/12/37	Suchi Sulung	N.A.	8	20	85	45	40
32	1/12/38	Bodoh	N.A.	15	31	151	73	78
33	1/12/39	Hara	N.A.	2	7	36	16	20
34	1/12/40	Tarawa Yangfo	N.A.	5	14	47	24	23
35	1/12/46	Lega Sulung	N.A.	5	11	55	30	25
36	1/12/47	Kapik Sulung	N.A.	4	7	45	21	24
37	1/12/49	Royek Sulung	N.A.	2	3	21	10	11
38	1/12/50	Wamga Sulung	N.A.	4	6	25	12	13
39	1/12/51	Taribeba Sulung	N.A.	2	5	26	11	15
40	1/12/52	Wagung Yakli Sulung ..	N.A.	8	16	63	36	27
41	1/12/53	Wach Yakli Sulung	N.A.	12	17	84	45	39
42	1/12/54	Yachu Sulung	N.A.	3	3	17	7	10
43	1/12/55	Saji Sulung	N.A.	7	13	71	36	35
44	1/12/56	Berup Sulung	N.A.	8	10	74	38	36
45	1/12/57	Waye Sulung	N.A.	6	7	34	16	18
46	1/12/58	Kadu Sulung	N.A.	6	10	43	21	22
47	1/12/59	Waye Part-2 Sulung ..	N.A.	3	3	15	8	7
48	1/12/60	Kapi Sulung	N.A.	1	1	7	4	3

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
..	..	2,857	2,836	94	7	2,049	1,808	1,846	1,807	..	..
..	..	51	74	..	..	35	47	35	47	..	..
..	..	55	53	..	..	37	35	37	35	..	..
..	..	172	188	..	..	130	124	130	124	..	..
..	..	90	85	..	..	62	57	62	57	..	..
..	..	57	58	..	..	35	40	35	40	..	..
..	..	28	25	..	..	19	13	19	13	..	..
..	..	42	46	..	..	37	24	37	24	..	..
..	..	35	39	..	..	22	22	22	22	..	..
..	..	206	226	1	..	134	144	132	144	..	..
..	..	42	29	..	..	28	20	28	20	..	..
..	..	21	27	..	..	14	16	14	16	..	..
..	..	93	94	1	..	67	75	67	75	..	..
..	..	68	54	..	..	43	34	43	34	..	..
..	..	126	115	..	..	88	70	88	70	..	..
..	..	153	41	86	6	197	9	1	8	..	..
..	..	16	28	1	..	13	17	13	17	..	..
..	..	59	50	..	..	45	34	45	34	..	..
..	..	121	107	..	..	81	70	81	70	..	..
..	..	164	162	2	..	109	114	109	114	..	..
..	..	46	42	..	..	34	28	34	28	..	..
..	..	135	149	..	..	97	90	97	90	..	..
..	..	111	113	..	..	77	79	77	79	..	..
..	..	106	112	..	..	64	71	64	71	..	..
..	..	53	74	1	1	39	41	38	41	..	..
..	..	68	75	..	..	41	49	41	49	..	..
..	..	47	35	..	..	30	25	30	25	..	..
..	..	21	17	..	..	17	11	17	11	..	..
..	..	149	184	1	..	100	113	100	113	..	..
..	..	19	25	1	..	14	18	14	18	..	..
..	..	59	63	..	..	42	39	42	39	..	..
..	..	41	40	..	..	31	23	27	23	..	..
..	..	73	78	..	..	45	46	45	46	..	..
..	..	16	20	..	..	14	12	14	12	..	..
..	..	24	23	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	..
..	..	30	25	..	..	18	14	18	14	..	..
..	..	21	24	..	..	11	14	11	14	..	..
..	..	10	11	..	..	9	6	9	6	..	..
..	..	12	13	..	..	9	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	11	15	..	..	9	10	9	10	..	..
..	..	36	27	..	..	25	21	25	21	..	..
..	..	45	39	..	..	28	21	28	21	..	..
..	..	7	10	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	36	35	..	..	26	23	26	23	..	..
..	..	38	36	..	..	25	21	25	21	..	..
..	..	16	18	..	..	10	13	10	13	..	..
..	..	21	22	..	..	3	14	13	14	..	..
..	..	8	7	..	..	15	6	5	6	..	..
..	..	4	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
							(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/12	Total of Chayengtajo Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/12/1	Kelo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/12/2	Kamke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/12/3	Pao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/12/4	Bengdey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/12/5	Tungibodo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/12/6	Lamra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/12/7	Nampu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1/12/8	Darayangfo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/12/9	Yangfo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/12/10	Lotoyangfo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/12/11	Mamtayangfo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/12/12	Jayeng Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/12/13	Keyang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/12/15	Rabe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/12/18	Chayengtajo (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/12/19	Eritajo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/12/20	Lagratajo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/12/22	Sangbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/12/23	Mongom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/12/24	Budi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/12/25	Pafa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/12/26	Wada Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/12/27	L. Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/12/28	N. Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/12/29	S. Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/12/30	D. Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/12/31	Pari Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/12/34	Tajo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/12/35	Bomdila-Tajo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/12/36	Kese-Begang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/12/37	Suchi Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/12/38	Bodoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/12/39	Hara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/12/40	Tarawa Yangfo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/12/46	Lega Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/12/47	Kapik Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/12/49	Royek Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/12/50	Wamga Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/12/51	Taribeba Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/12/52	Wagung Yakli Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1/12/53	Wach Yakli Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1/12/54	Yachu Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1/12/55	Saji Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1/12/56	Berup Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1/12/57	Waye Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	1/12/58	Kadu Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	1/12/59	Waye Part-2 Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	1/12/60	Kapi Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	203	1	925	1,044
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	196	1	66	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE PRIMARY

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	Areas of village in hectares/	No. of 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
	1/11	Total of Wani Circle Rural ..	N.A.	432	956	4,133	2,107	2,026
1	1/11/1	Pangia	N.A.	39	101	427	202	225
2	1/11/2	Jamu	N.A.	33	80	307	166	141
3	1/11/3	Jekio	N.A.	20	51	216	108	108
4	1/11/4	Nampe	N.A.	13	28	160	84	76
5	1/11/5	Lamnio	N.A.	21	39	206	122	84
6	1/11/6	Venia	N.A.	7	15	79	39	40
7	1/11/7	Veu	N.A.	12	22	129	63	66
8	1/11/8	Nere	N.A.	3	8	32	18	14
9	1/11/9	Jha	N.A.	8	16	87	45	42
10	1/11/10	Waching	N.A.	6	14	59	38	21
11	1/11/11	Leme	N.A.	9	12	64	32	32
12	1/11/12	Pordung	N.A.	42	95	371	184	187
13	1/11/13	Pabing	N.A.	12	29	112	55	57
14	1/11/14	Yangchu	N.A.	8	11	65	35	30
15	1/11/15	Wali	N.A.	42	91	409	201	208
16	1/11/16	Sario	N.A.	7	13	67	33	34
17	1/11/17	Beyong	N.A.	65	156	660	313	347
18	1/11/18	Kiving	N.A.	5	6	36	24	12
19	1/11/19	Pondung Sulung	N.A.	3	7	29	16	13
20	1/11/20	Panela Sulung	N.A.	7	9	30	13	17
21	1/11/21	Sukla	N.A.	2	3	11	7	4
22	1/11/22	Mari Sulung	N.A.	10	13	68	35	33
23	1/11/23	Waram	N.A.	2	4	22	11	11
24	1/11/24	Saria Sulung	N.A.	7	23	93	50	43
25	1/11/25	Lengchu	N.A.	5	18	70	40	30
26	1/11/26	Dao	N.A.	3	5	30	15	15
27	1/11/27	Parte	N.A.	3	5	25	17	8
28	1/11/28	Benfung	N.A.	3	6	25	13	12
29	1/11/29	Rakung	N.A.	1	2	6	4	2
30	1/11/30	Mecher	N.A.	5	10	49	24	25
31	1/11/31	Yakili	N.A.	10	19	78	37	41
32	1/11/32	Mechi	N.A.	3	8	36	17	19
33	1/11/33	Kava	N.A.	1	2	8	6	2
34	1/11/34	Pia	N.A.	2	3	18	6	12
35	1/11/35	Liado	N.A.	1	3	12	6	6
36	1/11/36	Wali (H.Q.)	N.A.	12	29	37	28	9

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	1	2,096	2,021	9	1	1,430	1,277	1,404	1,277	..	..
..	..	202	225	..	..	143	151	143	151	..	..
..	..	166	141	..	..	106	96	106	96	..	..
..	..	108	108	..	..	72	76	72	76	..	..
..	..	84	76	..	..	57	44	57	44	..	..
..	..	122	84	..	..	77	39	77	39	..	..
..	..	39	40	..	..	25	19	25	19	..	..
..	..	63	66	..	..	42	40	42	40	..	..
..	..	18	14	..	..	12	10	12	10	..	..
..	..	45	42	..	..	22	24	22	24	..	..
..	..	38	21	..	..	20	13	20	13	..	..
..	..	32	32	..	..	21	20	21	20	..	..
..	..	184	187	..	..	128	116	128	116	..	..
..	..	55	57	..	..	36	32	36	32	..	..
..	..	35	30	..	..	21	18	21	18	..	..
..	..	201	208	..	..	144	139	144	139	..	..
..	..	33	34	..	..	21	18	21	18	..	..
..	..	313	347	..	..	225	254	225	254	..	..
..	..	24	12	..	..	16	5	16	5	..	..
..	..	16	13	..	..	6	7	6	7	..	..
..	..	13	17	..	..	12	9	12	9	..	..
..	..	7	4	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..
..	..	35	33	..	..	21	18	21	18	..	..
..	..	11	11	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..
..	..	50	43	..	..	35	22	35	22	..	..
..	..	40	30	..	..	26	17	26	17	..	..
..	..	15	15	..	..	9	7	9	7	..	..
..	..	17	8	..	..	11	5	11	5	..	..
..	..	13	12	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..
..	..	24	25	..	..	18	20	18	20	..	..
..	..	37	41	..	..	30	20	30	20	..	..
..	..	17	19	..	..	14	12	14	12	..	..
..	..	6	2	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	6	12	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..
..	..	6	6	..	..	5	2	5	2	..	..
1	1	17	4	9	1	26	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village			WORKERS							
					III		IV		V			
					Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
									(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/11	Total of Wali Circle	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1/11/1	Pangia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/11/2	Jamu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/11/3	Jekio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/11/4	Nampe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/11/5	Lamnio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/11/6	Venia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/11/7	Veu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/11/8	Nere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/11/9	Jha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1/11/10	Waching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/11/11	Leme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/11/12	Pordung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/11/13	Pabing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/11/14	Yangchu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	1/11/15	Wali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/11/16	Sario	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/11/17	Beyong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/11/18	Kiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/11/19	Pordung Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/11/20	Panela Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/11/21	Sukia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/11/22	Mari Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/11/23	Waram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/11/24	Saria Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/11/25	Lengchu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/11/26	Dao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/11/27	Parte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/11/28	Benfung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/11/29	Rakung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/11/30	Mecher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/11/31	Yakili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/11/32	Mechi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/11/33	Kava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/11/34	Pia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/11/35	Liado	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/11/36	Wali (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	677	749
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	69
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	93
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	2	9

(*Continued*)

	Location code	Name of village	Area of village in hectares/	No. of 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
	1/10	Total of Bameng Circle Rural	N.A.	626	1,215	6,418	3,286	3,132
1	1/10/1	Longdoh	N.A.	24	82	377	171	206
2	1/10/2	Longro	N.A.	24	68	309	154	155
3	1/10/3	Kawa	N.A.	30	47	207	103	104
4	1/10/4	Khoira	N.A.	5	11	55	28	27
5	1/10/7	Sipiliang	N.A.	10	20	92	55	37
6	1/10/8	Tarra	N.A.	27	56	238	106	132
7	1/10/9	Mlorang	N.A.	20	60	275	122	153
8	1/10/10	Toyong	N.A.	11	21	94	50	44
9	1/10/11	Talla	N.A.	16	57	274	120	154
10	1/10/12	Yafang	N.A.	14	29	195	107	88
11	1/10/13	Lengdiliang	N.A.	6	12	81	38	43
12	1/10/14	Lengririang	N.A.	19	43	177	87	90
13	1/10/15	Emboriang	N.A.	16	29	204	106	98
14	1/10/16	Lapung	N.A.	31	69	312	150	162
15	1/10/17	Upper Leyak	N.A.	36	65	293	131	162
16	1/10/18	Lower Leyak	N.A.	14	31	152	80	72
17	1/10/19	Raipung	N.A.	9	23	112	59	53
18	1/10/20	Rikung	N.A.	15	41	214	105	109
19	1/10/21	Sekang	N.A.	30	51	333	164	169
20	1/10/23	Sachung	N.A.	11	12	167	82	85
21	1/10/24	Tawe	N.A.	16	27	214	109	105
22	1/10/25	Bisai	N.A.	10	10	129	65	64
23	1/10/26	Pipiang	N.A.	2	2	17	5	12
24	1/10/27	Wadao	N.A.	2	2	11	4	7
25	1/10/28	Granzing	N.A.	4	6	42	21	21
26	1/10/29	Wakey	N.A.	9	11	66	34	32
27	1/10/30	Lada	N.A.	37	48	363	186	177
28	1/10/31	Droksi	N.A.	10	11	69	41	28
29	1/10/32	Rasing	N.A.	6	13	69	35	34
30	1/10/33	Sutuk	N.A.	8	20	71	36	35
31	1/10/34	Ranji	N.A.	21	44	186	94	92
32	1/10/35	Peju	N.A.	6	8	48	29	19
33	1/10/36	Dunko	N.A.	5	13	52	29	23
34	1/10/37	Wagan	N.A.	3	3	19	10	9
35	1/10/39	Rujui	N.A.	5	7	43	20	23
36	1/10/40	Padung	N.A.	5	8	47	21	26
37	1/10/41	Paksaa	N.A.	16	23	133	67	66
38	1/10/44	Prek	N.A.	1	2	11	7	4
39	1/10/45	Kijio	N.A.	10	12	68	40	28
40	1/10/46	Gidi Sulung	N.A.	5	5	38	16	22
41	1/10/47	Gikung	N.A.	8	21	87	41	46
42	1/10/48	Pio	N.A.	1	1	6	4	2
43	1/10/49	Kecham	N.A.	6	12	44	19	25
44	1/10/50	Pamiang	N.A.	3	4	26	17	9
45	1/10/51	Taffo	N.A.	3	3	26	11	15
46	1/10/52	Bameng (H.Q.)	N.A.	56	72	372	307	65

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS					
						Total workers (I—IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	3,090	3,102	69	10	2,100	1,922	1,734	1,837	86	85
..	..	171	206	..	..	116	126	116	125	..	1
..	..	154	155	..	..	100	106	99	105	1	1
..	..	103	104	..	..	81	78	80	77	1	1
..	..	28	27	..	..	21	17	21	17	..	..
..	..	55	37	..	..	29	23	29	23	..	..
..	..	106	132	..	..	66	78	66	77	..	1
..	..	122	153	1	..	72	97	68	97	1	..
..	..	50	44	..	..	29	29	29	29	..	..
..	..	120	154	..	..	85	102	85	101	..	1
..	..	107	88	..	..	54	57	54	57	..	..
..	..	38	43	..	..	18	23	18	23	..	..
..	..	87	90	..	..	51	52	51	52	..	..
..	..	106	98	..	..		64	59	64	..	..
..	..	150	162	1	..		99	83	99	..	..
..	..	131	162	..	..		96	76	93	2	3
..	..	80	72	..	..	40	46	39	45	..	1
..	..	59	53	..	..	43		42	31	..	..
..	..	105	109	..	..	61	65	61	65	..	..
..	..	164	169	1	..	98	93	95	91	2	2
..	..	82	85	..	..	52	51	21	28	31	23
..	..	109	105	..	..	69	73	50	55	19	18
..	..	65	64	..	..	40	42	35	38	5	4
..	..	5	12	..	..	3	6	3	6	..	..
..	..	4	7	..	..	3	4	3	4	..	..
..	..	21	21	..	..	12	12	9	9	3	3
..	..	34	32	..	..	22	23	20	20	2	3
..	..	185	177	1	..	95	110	76	89	17	21
..	..	41	28	..	..	25	18	25	18	..	..
..	..	35	34	..	..	24	23	24	23	..	..
..	..	36	35	..	..	26	24	26	24	..	..
..	..	94	92	..	..	59	67	59	67	..	..
..	..	29	19	..	..	17	10	17	10	..	..
..	..	29	23	..	..	16	16	16	16	..	..
..	..	10	9	..	..	8	5	8	5	..	..
..	..	20	23	..	..	15	10	15	10	..	..
..	..	21	26	..	..	12	14	12	14	..	..
..	..	67	66	..	..	37	33	37	33	..	..
..	..	7	4	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..
..	..	40	28	..	..	23	20	23	20	..	..
..	..	16	22	..	..	12	11	12	11	..	..
..	..	41	46	..	..	29	24	29	24	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
..	..	19	25	..	..	14	18	14	18	..	..
..	..	17	9	..	..	13	8	13	8	..	..
..	..	11	15	..	..	8	10	6	8	2	2
..	..	112	35	65	10	268	3	2	3	..	..

(Continued)

URBAN BLOCK/VILLAGEWISE

Serial No.	Location code	Name of village	WORKERS							
			III		IV		V			
							Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair[8]			
							(a)		(b)	
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying		Household Industry		Other than Household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1/10	Total of Bameng Circle Rural	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
1	1/10/1	Longdoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1/10/2	Longro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1/10/3	Kawa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1/10/4	Khoira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1/10/7	Sipiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1/10/8	Tarra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1/10/9	Mlorang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1/10/10	Toyong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1/10/11	Talla	..	..			..	..	..	..
10	1/10/12	Yafang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1/10/13	Lengdiliang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	1/10/14	Lengririang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1/10/15	Emboriang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1/10/16	Lapung	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
15	1/10/17	Upper Leyak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1/10/18	Lower Leyak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1/10/19	Raipung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1/10/20	Rikung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1/10/21	Sakang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1/10/23	Sachung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1/10/24	Tawe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1/10/25	Bisai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1/10/26	Pipiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	1/10/27	Wadao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1/10/28	Granzing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1/10/29	Wakey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	1/10/30	Lada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1/10/31	Droksi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	1/10/32	Rasing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	1/10/33	Sutuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	1/10/34	Ranji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	1/10/35	Peju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1/10/36	Dunko	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1/10/37	Wagan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	1/10/39	Rujui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	1/10/40	Padung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	1/10/41	Paksaa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	1/10/44	Prek	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1/10/45	Kijio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	1/10/46	Gidi Sulung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	1/10/47	Gikung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	1/10/48	Pio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1/10/49	Kecham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1/10/50	Pamiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1/10/51	Taffo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	1/10/52	Bameng (H.Q.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—contd.

WORKERS									
VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Constructions		Trade & Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
24	..	2	..	..	..	251	..	1,186	1,210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	54
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	50	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	34
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	61	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	91	67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
23	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	39	62

(Concluded)

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

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

L/J(D)9DCO Shillong—12

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX I

The Appendix I is the statement regarding missing location codes in the Primary Census Abstract with respect to Kameng 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 were 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 KAMENG DISTRICT

Name of district	Subdivision	Circle	Name of villages and the missing location codes		Reason
1	2	3	4		5
KAMENG	BOMDILA	1. Thrizino (Buragaon of 1961)	1. Salvapam	1/9/34	— Merged with Rogupam village 1/9/16
			2. Dikhung	1/9/43	Merged with Husigaon village 1/9/10
			3. Pussing	1/9/44	Abolished
		2. Kalaktang	1. Lengchongzur	1/6/12	Shifted to Kamlachen-Chentspam 1/6/33
			2. Zonghe	1/6/24	Merged with Denjee village 1/6/6
			3. Phrime	1/6/25	Shifted to Dieksi village 1/6/23
			4. Nizingthem	1/6/27	Merged with Jigaon village 1/6/42
			5. Lungbojao	1/6/31	Shifted to Rupa village 1/6/19
			6. Zomghee	1/6/34	Merged with Thungrew 1/6/22
			7. Khamkhyapam	1/6/35	Shifted to Shergaon village 1/6/18
	SEPLA	1. Pakke-Keshang	1. Kesang	1/15/1	Same as Pakke-Keshang 1/15/4
			2. Mebusa	1/15/8	Transferred to Sepla Circle 1/14/4
			3 Veo	1/15/14	Transferred to Waii Circle 1/11/7
			4 Pokro	1/15/17	Abolished
			5. Sede	1/15/18	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/43
			6. Chamte	1/15/19	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/53
		2. Sepla	1. Champong	1/14/33	Merged with Champing 1/14/32
			2. Pankar	1/14/48	Shifted to Thrizino Circle 1/9/30
			3. Mlorang	1/14/49	Shifted to Thrizino Circle 1/9/31

(Contd.)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

1	2	3	4		5
KAMENG—(*contd.*)	SEPLA—(*contd.*)	3. Pipu-Dipu	1. Jorming Lanji	1/13/10	Same as Lozi 1/13/29
			2. Jedudada	1/13/14	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/50
			3. Mloya (Lai)	1/13/15	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/51
			4. Sorowa	1/13/16	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/44
			5. Nyarwa	1/13/17	Shifted to Sepla Circle 1/14/45
		4. Chayengtajo	1. Kaney	1/12/14	Abolished
			2. Purdung	1/12/16	Enumerated in Waii Circle 1/11/12
			3. Pabeng	1/12/17	Enumerated in Waii Circle 1/11/13
			4. Domdompu	1/12/21	Abolished
			5. Damche	1/12/32	Abolished
			6. Laching	1/12/33	Enumerated in Waii Circle as Lengchu 1/11/25
			7. Kapik	1/12/41	Shifted to Kapi Sulung 1/12/60
			8. Sariyo	1/12/42	Enumerated in Waii Circle as 1/11/24
			9. Yakli	1/12/43	Enumerated in Waii Circle as 1/11/31 Yakili
			10. Yachu	1/12/44	Enumerated in Waii Circle as 1/11/14 Yangchu
			11. Wange	1/12/45	Enumerated in Panela Sulung 1/11/20
			12. Sariyo	1/12/48	Enumerated in Waii Circle 1/11/16 Sario
		5. Bameng	1. Waii	1/10/5	Same as Waii of Waii Circle 1/11/15
			2. Biyong	1/10/6	Enumerated in Waii Circle 1/11/17 Beyong
			3. Kikang	1/10/22	Merged with Gikung 1/10/47
			4. Sokung	1/10/23	Merged with Sekang 1/10/23
			5. Polung	1/10/42	Abolished
			6. Zang	1/10/43	Transferred to Pakke-Keshang 1/15/37

(Concld.)

APPENDIX II

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

FLY LEAF FOR APPENDIX II

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

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

In column (3), the names of the villages that appeared in 1961 Census but not in 1971 Census are listed. For Kameng District such villages were 19 in number.

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 taking of 1961 Census by splitting of the old villages or due to migrations. In certain cases some of the hamlets of 1961 Census villages attained the status of separate villages when 1971 Census was taken.

APPENDIX II

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

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census	Villages appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Lumla	1 Lumla (Lungla) 2 Hoongla 3 Bongleng 4 Kharung 5 Sazo (Sasotse) 6 Kungba 7 Khartung (Kharteng) 8 Bagharphomong (Bakhar) 9 Namtsering 10 Yabab-Sherbang (Shyarbang) 11 Gispu 12 Gunchey (Sanglun-Guntse) 13 Chelengdung (Songlum Chelengdung) 14 Bletting/Buri 15 Mongnam 16 Thrilam 17 Lumla (H.Q.)	NIL	1 Dudunghar 2 Dongmareng 3 Buikung 4 Sakyur	NIL
Zemithang	1 Lumpo 2 Shoktsen 3 Shakti 4 Khobletheng (Kobleteng) 5 Muktur 6 Khamen/Kelengteng	NIL	1 Muchut/Gorsam 2 Zemithang (H.Q.)	Zemithang Circle was carved out of Lumla Circle after 1961 Census.
Tawang	1 Tengteng 2 Kitpi 3 Khardung 4 Namet (Namet Bomdir-weikhar) 5 Bomdir (Namet Bomdir-weikhar) 6 Weikhar (Namet Bomdir-weikhar) 7 Surbi (Surbi Teli) 8 Teli (Surbi Teli) 9 Lhoudung (Lhou) 10 Jang 11 Yusum 12 Seru 13 Greling (Lebrang Changur-geling) 14 Khinmey (Khinyingmet) 15 Dharamgang (Dharamgang Audung) 16 Audung (Dharamgang Audung) 17 Shyo 18 Bomba 19 Khrimu (Thrimu) 20 Gongkhar 21 Gyamdong 22 Gomkyaleng 23 Pamakhar 24 Thongleng 25 Merba 26 Bomja 27 Khyet (Khet) 28 Mokto 29 Tawang (H.Q.)	NIL	1 Gyangkhar 2 Khartot 3 Paikhar 4 Grenkhar 5 Lhargang 6 Shyamghar 7 Bat Phung 8 Berghar 9 Shernup 10 Chobrang 11 Menteng 12 Khamba 13 Lumkang 14 Paigong 15 Namaging 16 Kharsa 17 Changbo 18 Changprong 19 Gormang 20 Gomkang 21 Soburgomkang 22 Tsaikhar Gyada 23 Kudung 24 Sakfret 25 Boksar 26 Kraling 27 Paidhar 28 Gyada 29 Khrigyang 30 Rigyang 31 Morgkhal 32 Tsingsarup 33 Brupleng 34 Soma	The village LHOU appearing in 1961 list actually consisted of a group of villages of which LHOUDUNG was one. The other villages included Sl. 29 and 30 of col. 4.

(Continued)

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Name of Circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show 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
Tawang—*contd.*		Nil	35 Langateng 36 Gonghardung 37 Yubo 38 Sikarteng 39 Mansey 40 Bomteng 41 Gyangyot 42 Maidung 43 Kengteng 44 Tawang Gompa 45 Urgaling 46 Gyamdong Anni Gompa 47 Ramdongjung Anni Gompa 48 Labrajang	
Thingbu	1 Mago 2 Thingbu 3 Luguthang 4 Rho 5 Jangda 6 Shyaro	NIL	1 Thingbu (H.Q.)	In 1961 Thingbu Circle was with Tawang
Kalaktang	1 Boha 2 Betching (Betcheling) 3 Ankaling 4 Lungdong (Lungdor) 5 Somphong (Shyampung) 6 Denzi (Dyengzi) 7 Lifakpoo (Liphakpoo) 8 Brokpalanchen (Brook-palanching) 9 Chinghee 10 Warangpam 11 Kalaktang 12 Morahing 13 Sanglom (Sangtham) 14 Lagyala Gompa 15 Talum Gompa 16 Domkho 17 Shergaon 18 Rupa 19 Jamupam (Joniam) 20 Weizerpam 21 Thoomgrew (Thoongry) 22 Mukuthung 23 Jigaon	NIL	1 Denchi 2 Mangachur 3 Chilepam 4 Tung 5 Gratepahjamsopal 6 Kamlachen-chen-pam 7 Jongthuk Pam 8 Samnnr 9 Rangthzor Pam 10 Kalaktang (H.Q.) 11 Bhairobkund and Dansiri 12 Brokpalang 13 Shampheng 14 CPWD Roadside Esstt. 15 Shergaon Labour Esstt. 16 Ankaling Labour Esstt. 17 Saddle to Bhairobkund Labour Esstt.	
Dirang	1 Dirang 2 Yewang 3 Lish 4 Nyakmadung 5 Senge 6 Chhung (Chung) 7 Lagam 8 Sangte 9 Khalibok 10 Namchu 11 Thembang (Cherang, Rezew) 12 Pangma (Simang, Ngigjap, Namgo) 13 Rahung 14 Khoitam 15 Mandla/Phudung 16 Lubrang 17 Dirang (H.Q.)	NIL	1 Salari 2 Lish Gompa	NIL

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show 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
Nafra	1 But 2 Khonia 3 Rurang 4 Dzong (Jang) 5 Ditchik 6 Dibbin 7 Mathao 8 Bulu 9 Dilung (Diyung) 10 Dishing 11 Wothung (Otung) 12 Debrik 13 Nalang (Nazang) 14 Nachibon 15 Nakhu 16 Nizung 17 Khalong (Khelong) 18 Lapusa (Lahouju) 19 Khajalang 20 Challang (Shallang) 21 Jona Ching 22 Nafra (H.Q.)	NIL	Nil	NIL
Thrizino	1 Singhong 2 Wanghoo 3 Kaspi 4 Namfri 5 Sachida 6 Lichini 7 Chitoo 8 Deching 9 Jamiri 10 Husigaon (Dikhungpani) 11 Rughugaon 12 Gohainthan 13 Buragaon 14 Bihupam (Samigaon) 15 Ramdagania 16 Raghupam/Salvapam 17 Karangania 18 Phrizing (Pussing) 19 Yavang 20 Sakring 21 Kararumu 22 Palatari (Saljipam) 23 Gijiri 24 Dijangania 25 Tulu 26 Taniya 27 Maracca (Murrakha) 28 Tallom (Tallon) 29 Pamkar	NIL	1 Thesa 2 Thesari 3 Linia 4 Mongrang 5 Sera 6 Thrizino (H.Q.) 7 Huppipam 8 Sessa 9 Jamiri Point 10 Dedza 11 Dahung 12 Tenga 13 Khelong 14 Foot Hills 15 Doimara 16 Ramalingam to Sissiri	Thrizino Circle was previously called Buragaon.
Bameng	1 Mlorang (Mlorah) 2 Toyong 3 Tarra (Tarrah) 4 Yafang 5 Lengri Riang 6 Emboriang 7 Lapung 8 Upper Leyak (Cayang Leyak) 9 Lower Leyak (Cupplayak) 10 Raipung 11 Rikajing 12 Sekang (Sakung) 13 Sachung	NIL	1 Preak 2 Gidi Sulung 3 Kecham 4 Paming 5 Taffo 6 Peiju 7 Talla 8 Lengdiliang	NIL

(Contd.)

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Censuslist (Names in brackets show 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Village appearing in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Bameng—*contd.*	14 Tawe 15 Bisai 16 Pipiang 17 Wadao 18 Grazing 19 Wakey 20 Lada 21 Droksi 22 Rasing 23 Sutuk (Suluk) 24 Dunko 25 Wagan 26 Padung 27 Pakesh (Paksa) 28 Gikung (Rikhyong) 29 Pio 30 Rujui 31 Khowa 32 Longdoh (Lonrah) 33 Logramn 34 Bameng (H.Q.) 35 Sipiliang (Liangi) 36 Kijio (Gazio) 37 Khoira (Khlora) 38 Ranji (Ranjey)	NIL		NIL
Wafi	1 Nere 2 Waii 3 Biyong 4 Pangia 5 Jamu 6 Tako 7 Nampe 8 Venia 9 Veu 10 Pordung 11 Beyong 12 Mari Sulung 13 Kava 14 Yangchu (Wangje)	NIL	1 Jha 2 Waching 3 Leme 4 Pabing 5 Sario 6 Kiving 7 Pordung Sulung 8 Panela Sulung 9 Sukia 10 Waram 11 Saria 12 Lengchu 13 Dao 14 Parte 15 Benfung 16 Rakung 17 Mecher 18 Yakili 19 Mechi 20 Pia 21 Lisdo 22 Waii (H.Q.)	Waii Circle was created after 1961 Census
Chayengtajo	1 Kelo 2 Kamke 3 Pao 4 Bengdey 5 Tungibodo 6 Lamra 7 Nampo 8 Darayangfo 9 Yangfo 10 Jayeng Begang 11 Keyang 12 Rabe 13 Chayengtajo (H.Q.) 14 Langratajo 15 Sangbia (Sengba) 16 Budi 17 Wade Begang	NIL	1 Lotoyangfo 2 Namtayangfo 3 Eritajo 4 Pari Sulung 5 Tajo 6 Bomdila-Tajo 7 Suchi Sulung 8 Hara 9 Tarawa Yangfo 10 Lega Sulung 11 Kapik Sulung 12 Royek Sulung 13 Wamga Sulung 14 Taribeba Sulung 15 Wagung Yakli Sulung 16 Wach Yakli Sulung 17 Saji Sulung	Chayengtajo was known as KHENEWA Circle in 1961 Census

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show 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
Chayengtajo —*contd.*	18 Lachou Begang 19 Namchar Begang 20 Sochi Begang 21 Daripu Begang 22 Kese Begang 23 Bodoh 24 Pafa 25 Mongom (Mangsi Mangam)		18 Berup Sulung 19 Waye Sulung 20 Kadu Sulung 21 Waye Part-2 Sulung 22 Kapik Sulung 23 Yachu Sulung	
Pipu-Dipu	1 Flago 2 Doka 3 Jote 4 Wote 5 Lasik 6 Ligwa (Ligbu) 7 Dipulamgo 8 Daffi 9 Hari-Mablam 10 Kapu-Dada 11 Richilamgu 12 Miri Sulung 13 Dokra (dioso) 14 Tageng-Warrang 15 Fachang 16 Tabri 17 Lochang 18 Bakhar 19 Chege 20 Tarey 21 Kawa-Dada 22 Attangrang 23 Pomar	NIL	1 Lozi 2 Pania 3 Derong 4 Grava 5 Ladu-Sulung 6 Pipu-Dipu (H.Q.)	Pipu-Dipu Circle was created after 1961 Census
Sepla	1 Talleng 2 Kachimongkhra 3 Tapipumonkhra 4 Mebua (pabuk, Kajango) 5 Pabua 6 Sangriwa 7 Danigaon 8 Wesi 9 Lafta 10 Kamsa 11 Habapindi 12 Nichaba 13 Rang 14 Kafla 15 Feogche 16 Bana 17 Kichang 18 Seila 19 Chizang 20 Pichang 21 Tassamlorah 22 Kakukao 23 Tatatara 24 Lumdung 25 Tongma 26 Koto 27 Nere 28 Neking 29 Champing 30 Lelung 31 Chekajang 32 Nileba 33 Seba 34 Longpla 35 Ningcho	1 Teju 2 Richi 3 Pamar 4 Tarey 5 Nabiam 6 Dafri 7 Jorming wareng 8 Kappu 9 Ahongrang 10 Tapipu 11 Kolongpo 12 Lomta 13 Pankar 14 Mlorah 15 Tallom 16 Yangji 17 Kesang 18 Khloida 19 Longpla	1 Bana Camp 2 14th Mile Labour Camp 3 Paswa 4 T. Yante 5 Lachungjanjee	NIL

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Name of circle	Villages appearing in 1961 as well as in 1971 Census list (Names in brackets show 1961 spelling)	Villages appearing in 1961 Census list but not in 1971 Census list	Villages opp aring in 1971 Census list but not in 1961 Census list	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Sepla—*contd.*	36 Kolongpo 37 Sede 38 Serwa 39 Nerwa 40 Nepawa 41 Watte 42 Jezudada 43 Lai 44 Veo 45 Chamte 46 Sepla (H.Q.) 47 Retshah			
Pakke-Keshang	1 Keko 2 Lumta 3 Luppa 4 Desing 5 Darlong 6 Rillo 7 Chumgong 8 Yarte Pobe 9 Deve 10 Gomtung 11 Mugiang 12 Pakhyo 13 Londa 14 Diring 15 Jang 16 Sachung	NIL	1 Kaodaso 2 Lumber 3 Seijosa 4 Pallay 5 Along Topte 6 Gumte 7 Seramso 8 Zera 9 Taoso 10 Tali 11 Mara 12 Takosonia 13 Saibong 14 Borgang 15 Dikalmukh 16 Pani 17 Tangri 18 Pakke-Keshang (H.Q.) 19 Homestead A-2 20 Monai 21 Forest Colony Seijosa 22 Labour Camp 23 New Darlong 24 Dibru Homestead 25 Jolly Homestead 26 Ghiladari	

(Concld.)

APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

APPENDIX IV

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE OF 1931

APPENDIX V

CROP CALENDER OF KAMENG DISTRICT

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 6

APPENDIX VII

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 8

APPENDIX VIII

CENSUS CIRCULAR NO. 15

APPENDIX III

LIST OF MAJOR EARTHQUAKES IN ASSAM AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Serial No.	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 aboundant 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, July 8	24½°N, 91°E	7·6	Many tea estates 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	6½	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.

(Continued)

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 of the eq. and a wave 20 ft. high swept away villages and caused 532 deaths. Estimated area of NE Assam over which extensive and heavy 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 7½	The shock was felt over the whole of Assam, Bengal and parts of Bihar and Orissa. Minor damage was reported from parts of Assam. Depth of focus about 180 Kms.
19	1956 July 12 ..	22·6°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	

(Concluded)

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 fis ures 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.

L/J(D)9DCOShillong—14

APPENDIX V

CROP CALENDER OF KAMENG DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Crops	Local Name	Sowing Season	Harvesting Season
0	1	2	3	4
1	Maize	Phinthang (Ashum)	March, April	August, September
2	Paddy	Bara	March	November, December
3	(*a*) Wheat	Shopa (Strait)	August, Sept.	March, April
	(*b*) Wheat	Bong (Curline)	February, March	July, August
4	Millet	Kongpu	June	December, January
5	(Konidan)	Chhera	March	July
6	Chillies	Solu	April, May	October, November
7	Radish	Muli	July	September
8	Mustard Oil Seed	Memba	April	January
9	Garlic	Lam	March, April	December, January
10	Onion	Chong	March, April	August
11	Potato (Big)	Ghong	March, April	Minimum 2 years
12	Sweet Potato	Yingong	January	September
13	Pumkin	Brumsha	March	September, October
14	Cucumber	Mamphung	March	August
15	(*a*) Bean	Orsha	April	July
	(*b*) Bean	Patengursha	April	December
16	Soyabean	Ligi	July	January
17	(*a*) Papor (Bitter one) ..	Khala	October	January (For Bread)
	(*b*) Papor (Sweet one) ..	Gungchung	October	December

APPENDIX VI

CENSUS CIRCULAR No. 6

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

Subject—1971 CENSUS—CENSUS VILLAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L/J(D)9DCOShillong—15

APPENDIX VII

CENSUS CIRCULAR No. 8

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

Subject :—1971 CENSUS—DEFINITIONS OF ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK, BUILDING, HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

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

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

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

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

(Concluded)

APPENDIX VIII

CENSUS CIRCULAR No. 15

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

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

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

Scheduled Castes of NEFA.

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

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

(Concluded)

APPENDIX IX

HOUSELIST

APPENDIX X

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

APPENDIX XI

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

APPENDIX

CENSUS OF HOUSE

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

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

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

ENGLISH

IX

INDIA 1971

LIST

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX X

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX XI

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS—PART I

Houselist

General

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

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

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

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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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 itself.

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)

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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

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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.

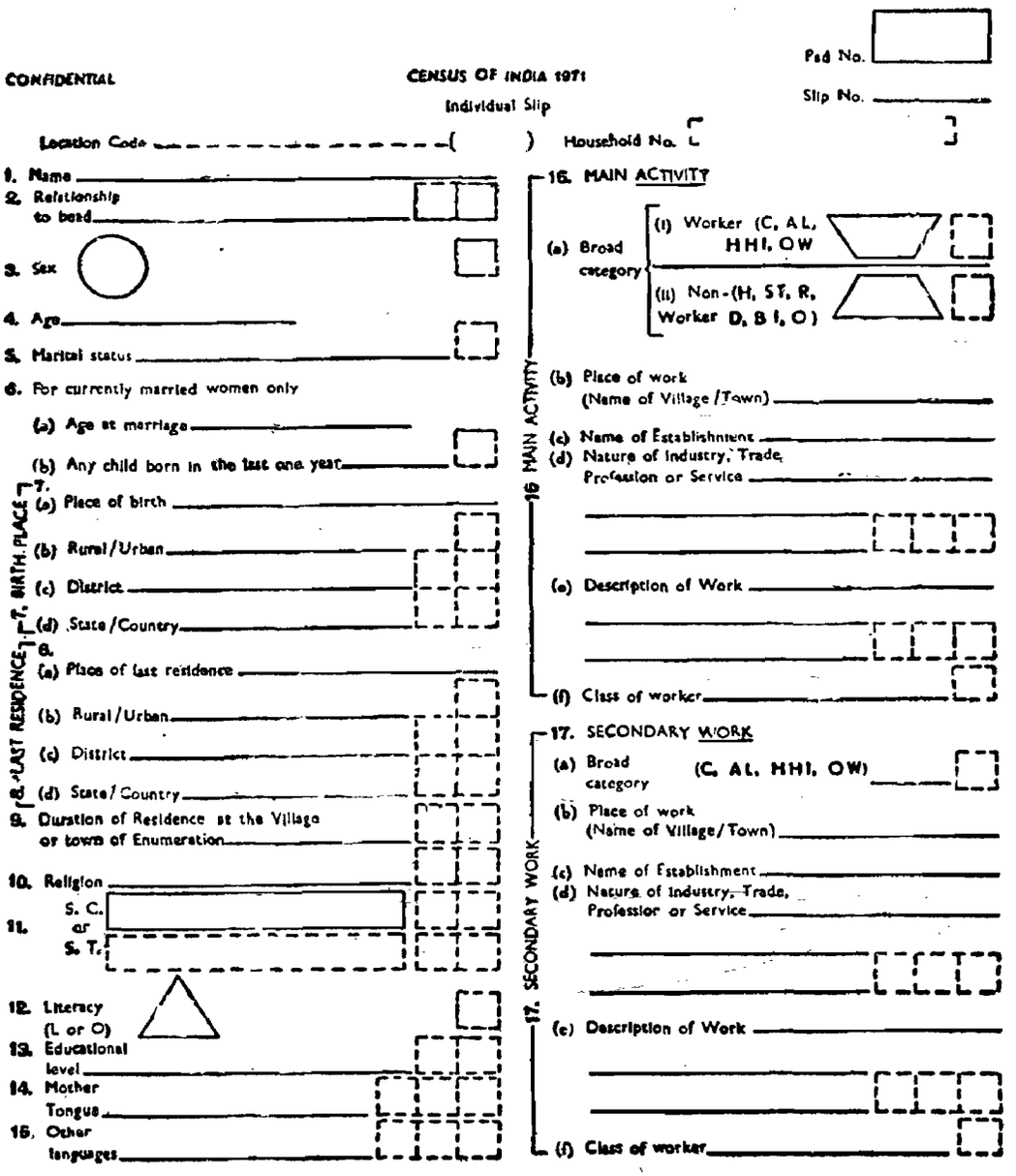
100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

(Concluded)

APPENDIX XII
INDIVIDUAL SLIP

APPENDIX XIII
INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

INDIVIDUAL SLIP



APPENDIX XIII

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

GENERAL

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfil them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected as the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

REFERENCE DATE AND ENUMERATION PERIOD

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st March 1971 i.e., the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of **1st March 1971.** It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th February, 1971 and end it on 28th February, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 19 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st March, 1971 i.e., the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd March, 1971, and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1971. Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st March, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

PAD NO. AND SLIP NO.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

LOCATION CODE AND YOUR JURISDICTION

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left had top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area. This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration schedule pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should get to know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

PERSONS TO BE ENUMERATED

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A **household** is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household i.e., a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household i.e, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in camps, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the areas within your jurisdiction where there is a likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 28th February 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period i.e., from 10th February till 28th February 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons:

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th February to 28th February; (both days inclusive).

(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10—28 Feb.) but are not present at the time of your visit;

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st March 1971; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on opposite page.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions:

Pad No. and Slip No.

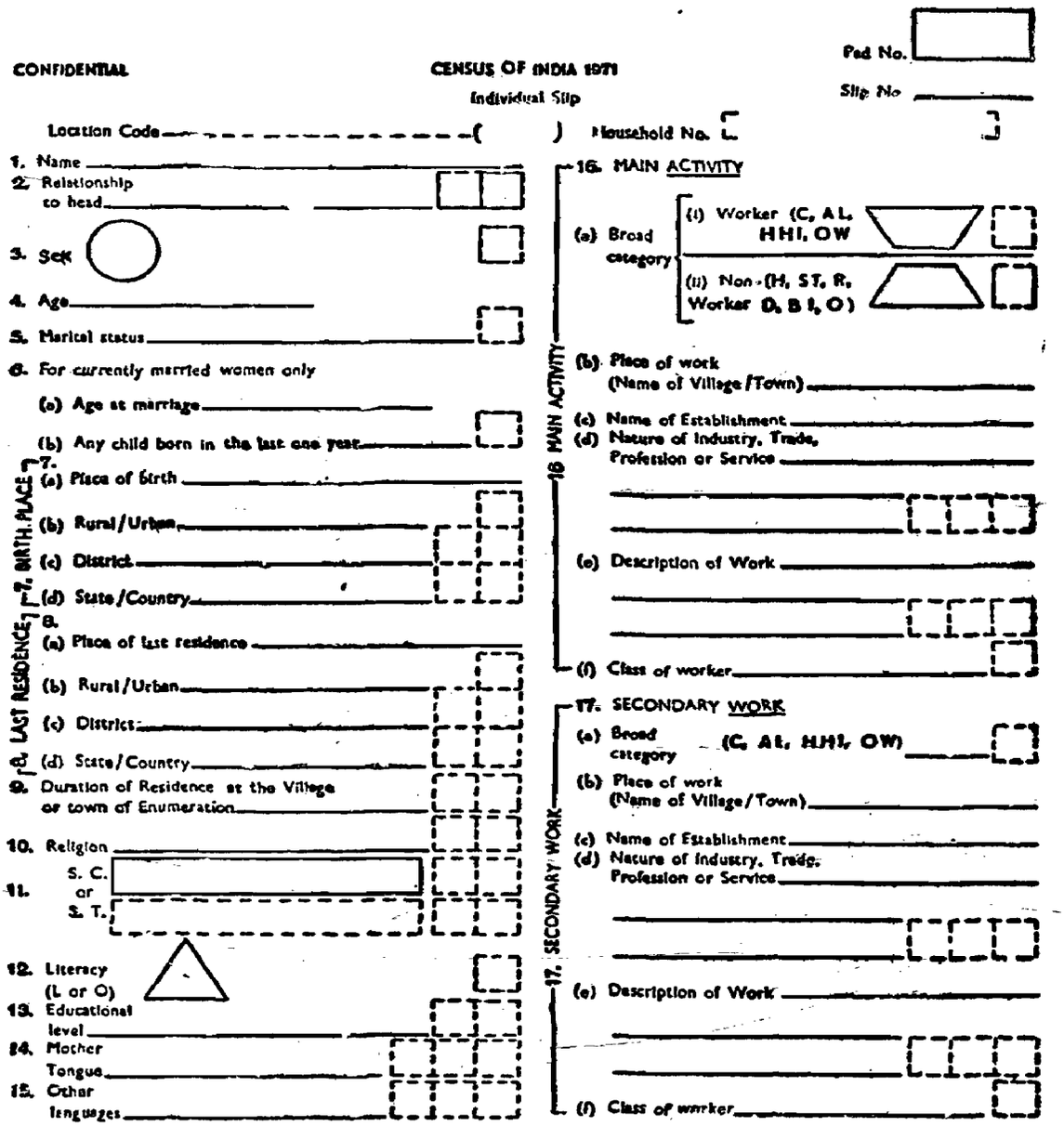
20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip Nos. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*



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

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will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, or course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 : Age

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of the years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 : Marital Status

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write M'. Write 'M' also for person who are recognisd by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not married, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6 : For currently married women only

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.,* all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6(a) Age at marriage

44. **Age at marriage:** You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b) Any child born in the last one year

45. **Any child born in the last one year:** You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State. You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e. a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows:

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd*

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

(Continued)

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children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as (B.Sc.) (Maths.), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany) B.Sc. B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick √ after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (×).

You will have to ensure that the card issue to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14 : Mother-tongue

74. *Definition.* Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15 : Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s). Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this question.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16 : Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined*: A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods*: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed, but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in

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some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16(a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16(a)(ii).

16(a)(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW).

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below:

C: CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator*: For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantation like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL: AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer*: A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

H.H.I.: HOSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. *Definition of a Household Industry*

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

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, **dhobi**, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working 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

(Continued)

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noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc., etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) (ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H: HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST: STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker, in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: BEGGARS ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent woman without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I: INSTITUTIONS

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16(a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

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109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b): Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour i.e. question 16 (a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a bedlar or a rick-shaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (c) : Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16 (d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc. (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Suply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Appenidx IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would 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)

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(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write ... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry *i.e.*, in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired 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 appropriate columns, whatever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

135. Cols. 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col. 5 and a dash in Col. 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in col. 6 and dash in col. 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

136. Cols. 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual Slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols. 9—13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) should be put under col. 9 and dash (—) under cols. 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a) (i) a tick (√) may be put under col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining cols. from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VIII. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column(s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up col. 1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in col. 1, you should ignore scored-out lines. Thus the grand total of col. 4 will be the last serial number in col. 1.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

138. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix IX (Form T). Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census. In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

APPENDIX I

PROVISION OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(See para 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such scheduled has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties

11. (1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of, or for the purpose of a census return, ...

(c) Any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer.

* * * * *

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(*See para* 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF; BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building:

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

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

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g. the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows:

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered. It should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g. 10/1 .....

Note: These should not be numbered as 10 (1) or 10 (2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House No.

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

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

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number.

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No.

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

11. There may be one or more households in a census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., affixed to the census house number. For example if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1) (b), 4(1) (c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSRTY BASIS

(*See paras* 92—95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacturing of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbets, etc. processing of coffee etc.

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planing of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc. baskets and broomstieks, 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.

(Continue

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 Hote	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

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII

CONFIDENTIAL — CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 — Individual Slip

Pad No. 3 — Slip No. 1

Location Code 10/3/64 (10) Household No. 2 - 59 (a)

1. Name: Gopal
2. Relationship to head: Head
3. Sex: M
4. Age: 52
5. Marital status: W
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage: X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year: X
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth: PL
   (b) Rural/Urban: X
   (c) District: X
   (d) State/Country: X
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence: Indore
   (b) Rural/Urban: U
   (c) District: Indore
   (d) State/Country: Madhya Pradesh
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration: 4
10. Religion: H
11. S. C. or S. T.: X
12. Literacy (L or O): L
13. Educational level: VIII Standard
14. Mother Tongue: Hindi
15. Other languages: Urdu

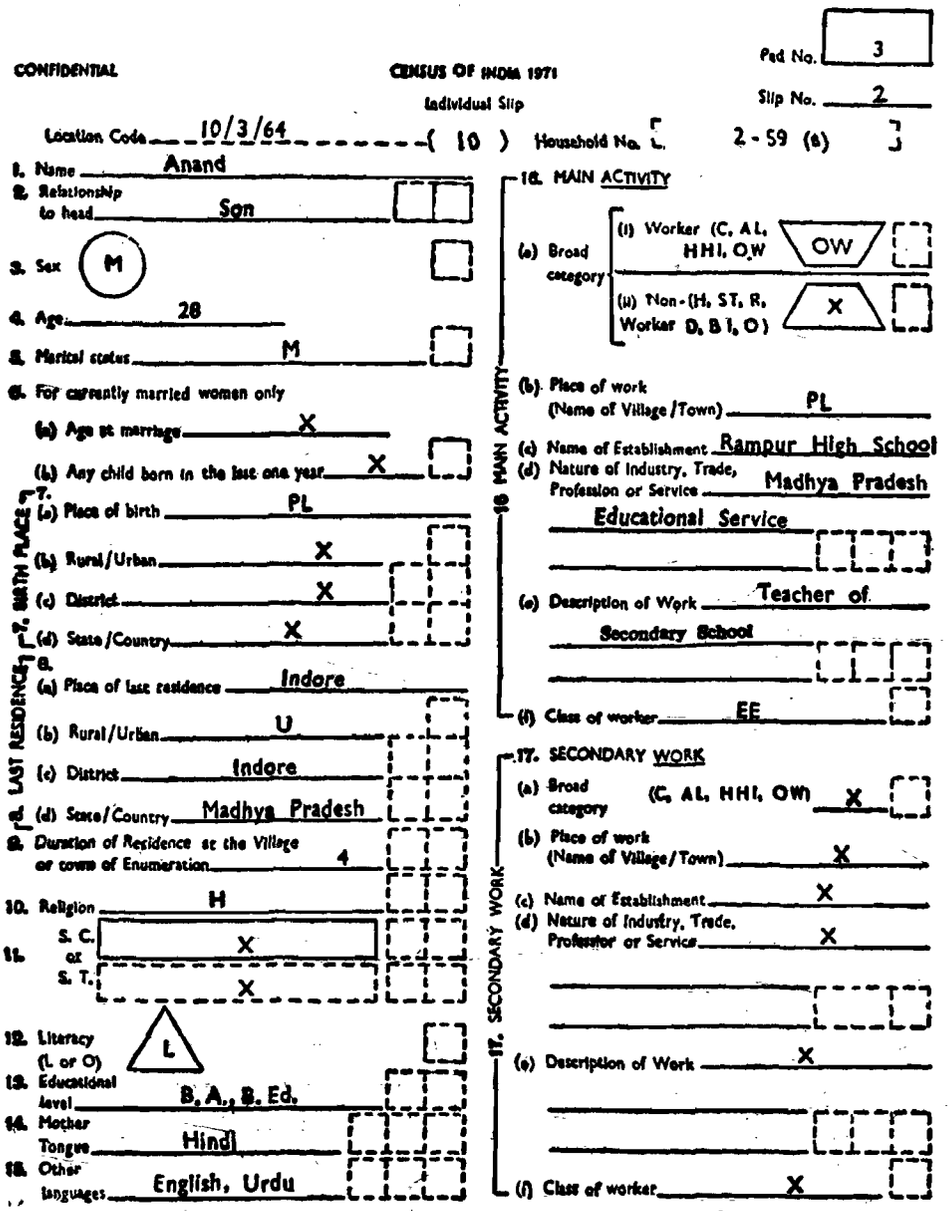
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category: (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW): HHI; (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O): X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town): PL
   (c) Name of Establishment: No particular name
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service: Tailoring — Sewing of garments
   (e) Description of Work: Stitching Clothes
   (f) Class of worker: SW

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

(Continued)

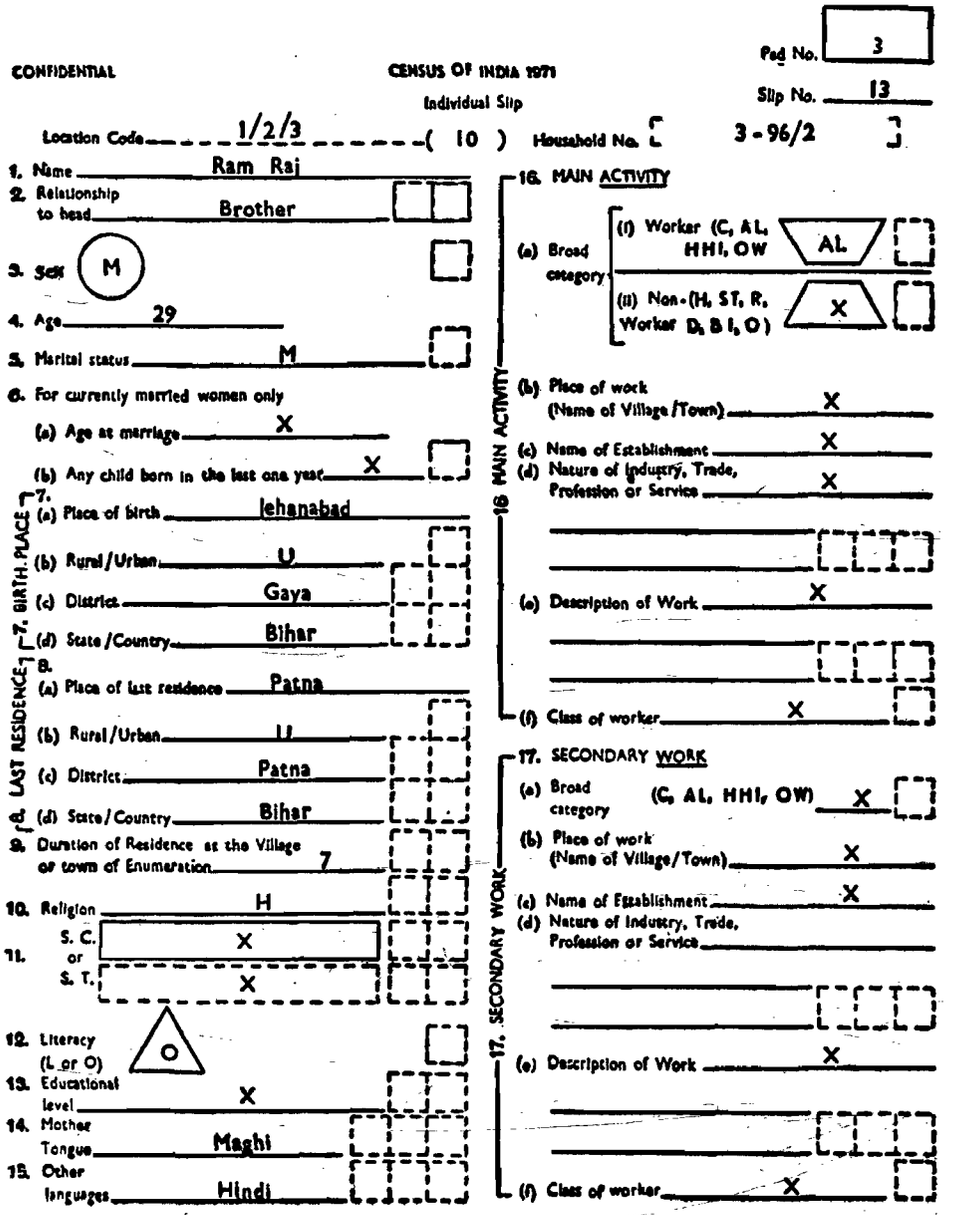
APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*Contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

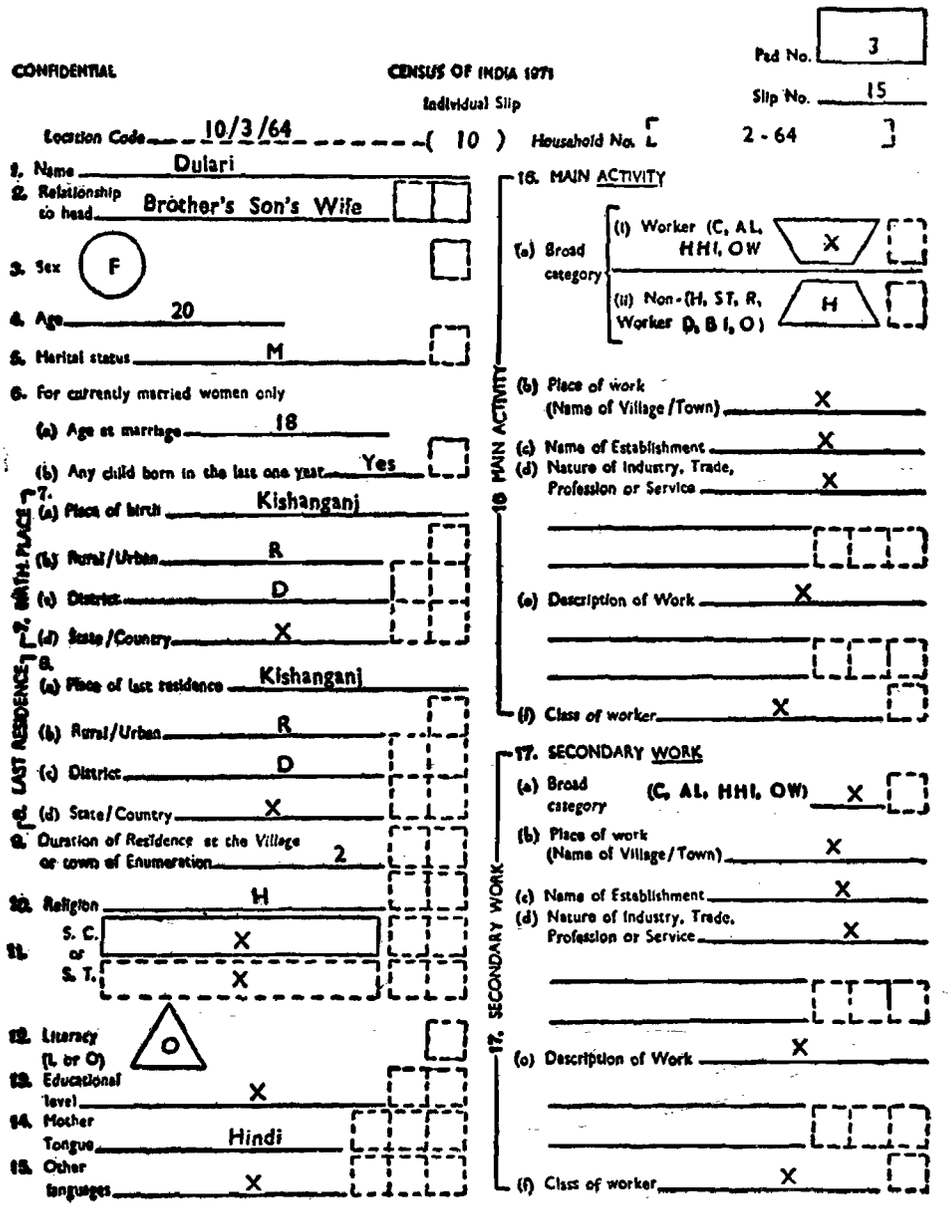
APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No. 4

Slip No. 48

Location Code 1/2/3 (7) Household No. 3-96/1 (a)

1. Name Rukmania
2. Relationship to head Wife
3. Sex F
4. Age 36
5. Marital status M
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage 19
   (b) Any child born in the last one year No
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth Patna
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Patna
   (d) State/Country Bihar
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Jehanabad
   (b) Rural/Urban U
   (c) District Gaya
   (d) State/Country Bihar
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration 14
10. Religion H
11. S. C. or S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) O
13. Educational level X
14. Mother Tongue Magahi
15. Other languages Hindi

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

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X
   (c) Name of Establishment X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X
   (e) Description of Work X
   (f) Class of worker X

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Ped No. 5

Slip No. 1

Location Code 13/5/6 (5) Household No. 22/3 (d)

1. Name Amar Kisku
2. Relationship to head Head
3. Sex M
4. Age 43
5. Marital status S
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage X
   (b) Any child born in the last one year X
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth PL
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country X
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence PL
   (b) Rural/Urban X
   (c) District X
   (d) State/Country X
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration X
10. Religion Christian
11. S. C. or S. T. X / SANTAL
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level B. A., B. T.
14. Mother Tongue Santali
15. Other languages English, Hindi

16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category
   (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) OW
   (ii) Non-(H, ST, R, Worker D, B I, O) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment Govt. High School
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Bihar State Educational Service
   (e) Description of Work Teacher Secondary School
   (f) Class of worker EE

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X
   (c) Name of Establishment X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X
   (e) Description of Work X
   (f) Class of worker X

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

Individual Slip

Pad No. 5

Slip No. 52

Location Code 3/5/53 (2) Household No. 62

1. Name Bilasia
2. Relationship to head daughter
3. Sex F
4. Age 32
5. Marital status M
6. For currently married women only
   (a) Age at marriage 13
   (b) Any child born in the last one year Yes
7. BIRTH PLACE
   (a) Place of birth Baltalpur
   (b) Rural/Urban R
   (c) District Deoria
   (d) State/Country Uttar Pradesh
8. LAST RESIDENCE
   (a) Place of last residence Baltalpur
   (b) Rural/Urban R
   (c) District Deoria
   (d) State/Country Uttar Pradesh
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration
10. Religion H
11. S. C. or S. T. S. C. CHAMAR / S. T. X
12. Literacy (L or O) L
13. Educational level VI Standard
14. Mother Tongue Bhojpuri
15. Other languages Urdu

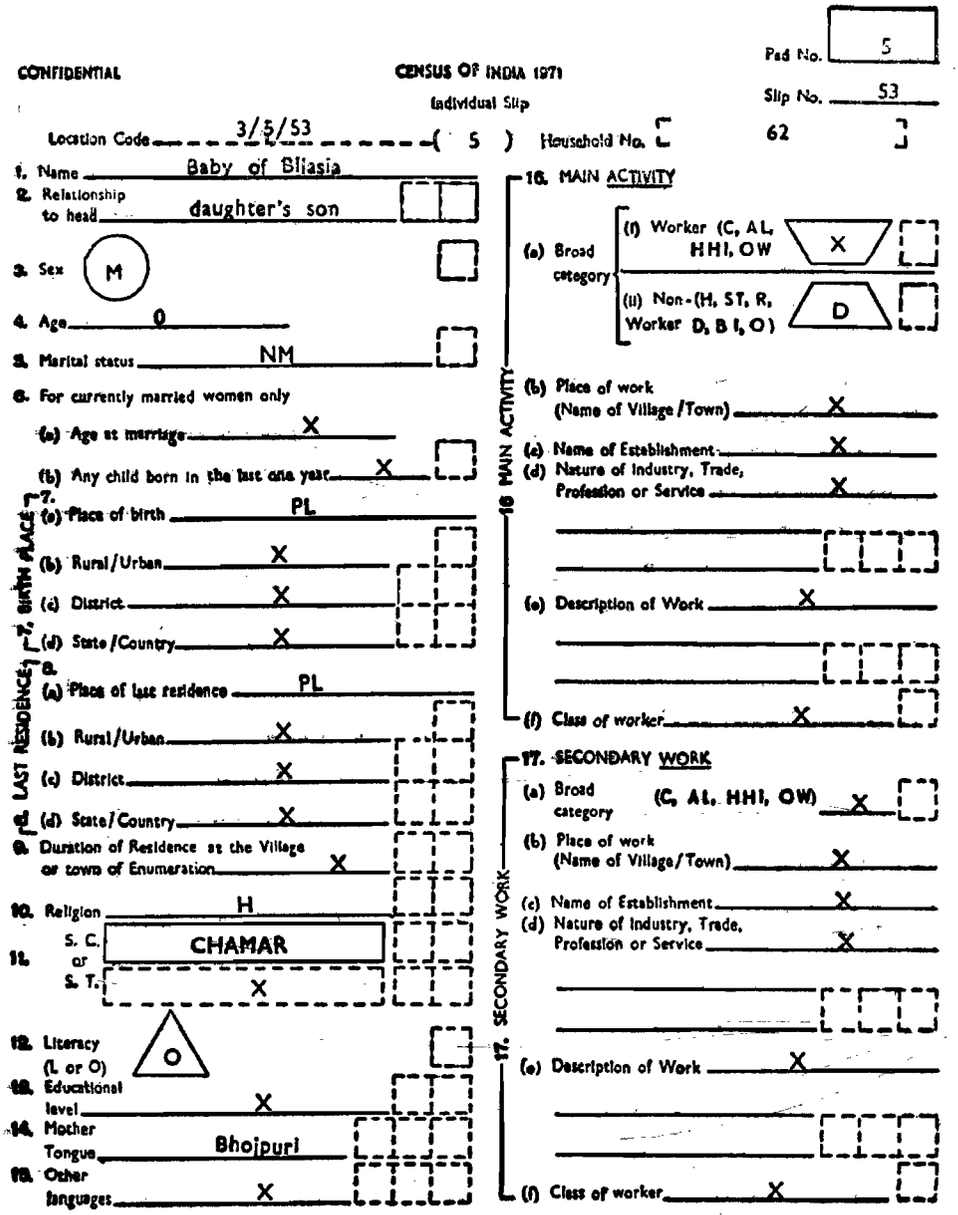
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) X / (ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O) H
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) X
   (c) Name of Establishment X
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service X
   (e) Description of Work X
   (f) Class of worker X

17. SECONDARY WORK
   (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) AL
   (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

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*



APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX 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

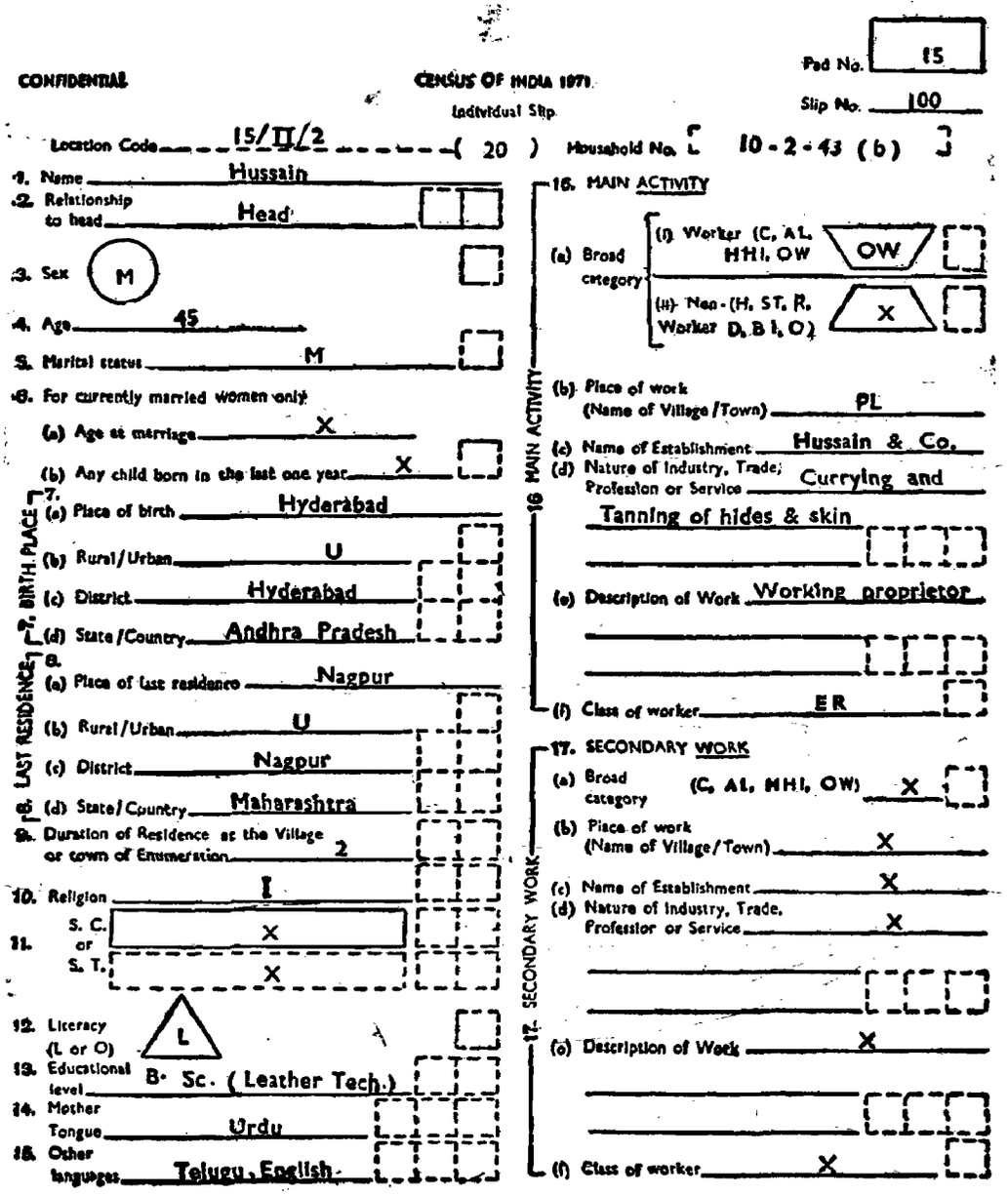
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
   (a) Broad category
      (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) OW
      (ii) Non-(H, ST, R, Worker D, B I, O.) X
   (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) PL
   (c) Name of Establishment Central Bank of India
   (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service Banking
   (e) Description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

Pad 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

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

APPENDIX VIII

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/4/64 — Enumerator's Block No. 6

Name of Village Dandori — Name of Enumerator ..... Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-Worker
			Q.3			L	O	C	AL	HHJ	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	1	M	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
5	16	7	M	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	✓	—	✓	—	—	✓	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	✓	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Signature of Enumerator ——————

Date ——————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols. 7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor——————

Date ——————

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

Females

(Form F)

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q.12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q. 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	2	F	—	—	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	—
2	15	23	F	✓	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
3	15	39	F	✓		—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—
4	16	56	F	—	—	✓	—	—	—	✓	—	—
5	16	62	F	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
6	16	14	F	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
7	16	16	F	—	—	—	✓	—	—	—	—	✓
			7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

Signature of Enumerator ——————

Date ——————

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 ——————

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)

APPENDIX XIV

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

APPENDIX XIV

LIST OF VILLAGES OF KAMENG DISTRICT WITH POPULATION CATEGORISED BY BROAD ENTHIC 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						
KAMENG DISTRICT	35,505	17,658	17,847	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	4,834	2,428	2,406			
Kalaktang Circle	1,159	590	569			
Ankalin	209	117	92			
Liphakpoo	114	50	64			
Kalaktang	153	85	68			
Songlom	71	40	31			
Lagyala Gompa	6	5	1			
Talung Gompa	1	1	..			
Domkho	107	46	61			
Jomung Pam	27	15	12			
Weizer Pam	48	29	19			
Thungrew	122	64	58			
Dieksi	66	30	36			
Mukhuthing	43	22	21			
Mingchur	66	31	35			
Silepam	31	15	16			
Tung	30	15	15			
Grate Pariam Sopam	18	9	9			
Joenthampam	26	8	18			
Brokpaleng	21	8	13			
Thrizino Circle	1,482	767	715			
Kaspi	94	52	42			
Namfri	89	39	50			
Sachida	22	12	10			
Lichini	113	57	56			
Chitoo	65	37	28			
Rugisgaon	18	9	9			
Gohainthan	66	33	33			
Bihupam	32	18	14			
Yayong	54	26	28			
Thesari	28	14	14			
Kararumu	56	30	26			
Deching	19	11	8			
Giziri	60	31	29			
Tulu	94	51	43			
Tamia	64	40	24			
Linia	30	12	18			
Pankar	142	81	61			
Morang	101	51	50			
Tallom	335	163	172			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*						
Nafra Circle	1,678	820	858	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Khoina	248	122	126			
Dzong	261	130	131			
Ditchik	328	157	171			
Mathoa	175	84	91			
Bulu	20	10	10			
Dilung	32	13	19			
Dishing	30	11	19			
Kuthung	27	12	15			
Debrik	19	11	8			
Nazang	38	16	22			
Nachibon	100	54	46			
Nakhu	299	145	154			
Lapusa	53	29	24			
Nizung	48	26	22			
Dirang Circle	515	251	264			
Lagam	59	31	28			
Khalibok	236	118	118			
Pangma	220	102	118			
TAWANG SUBDIVISION	6,912	3,434	3,478			
Zemithang Circle	269	127	142			
Khubleteng	269	127	142			
Lumla Circle	2,835	1,377	1,458			
Lumla	249	128	121			
Gunchey	182	86	96			
Sazo	100	50	50			
Kungba	168	87	81			
Kharung	193	82	111			
Kharteng	222	109	113			
Baghar Phomang	234	111	123			
Yabab Sherbang	153	75	78			
Gispu	342	164	178			
Chelengdung	176	80	96			
Dongmareng	179	87	92			
Mongnam	237	121	116			
Buikung	71	38	33			
Thrilam	143	64	79			
Sakyur	186	95	91			
Tawang Circle	3,604	1,817	1,787			
Namet	89	35	54			
Gyangkhar	65	31	34			
Khartot	57	33	24			
Dharmagong	42	17	25			
Paikhar	124	71	53			
Grenkhar	38	16	22			
Gamdong	197	90	107			
Tengthen	92	40	52			
Shyamghar	75	40	35			
Batpung	38	22	16			

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tawang Circle—*contd.*						
Berghar	67	33	34	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Chobrang	52	28	24			
Menteng	22	12	10			
Khamba	94	49	45			
Lumkhang	25	12	13			
Greling	109	57	52			
Khet	302	156	146			
Kharsa	188	89	99			
Khainmey	76	43	33			
Labrajan	47	31	16			
Yusum	77	40	37			
Saburgomkang	26	18	8			
Tsaikhar	93	50	43			
Sakpret	165	87	78			
Buksar	76	41	35			
Kraling	87	49	38			
Khrimo	198	83	115			
Paidhar	89	43	46			
Gyada	90	51	39			
Tsingsarup	14	..	14			
Soma	63	32	31			
Langateng	8	3	5			
Gongkhardung	24	11	13			
Yubo	58	33	25			
Sikarteng	30	19	11			
Mansay	103	55	48			
Hangteng	89	44	45			
Gongkhar	217	102	115			
Seru	206	108	98			
Bomdir	92	43	49			
Thingbu Circle	204	113	91			
Thingbu	147	81	66			
Luguthang	57	32	25			
SEPPA SUBDIVISION	23,759	11,796	11,963			
Pakke-Keshang Circle	1,658	818	840			
Kaodaso	123	61	62			
Keko	128	64	64			
Sachung	57	30	27			
Lappa	61	39	22			
Lumber	40	20	20			
Desing	194	92	102			
Chumgong	119	57	62			
Yarte Pobe	154	67	87			
Deve	65	31	34			
Muglang	25	11	14			
Palley	18	10	8			
Alongtopte	56	20	36			
Gumte	25	12	13			
Pakhyo	143	75	68			
Seramso	77	41	36			
Zera	58	27	31			
Taoso	106	52	54			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pakke-Keshang Circle—*contd.*	MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*				
Tali	38	22	16	All belong to Scheduled Tribes	
Mara	32	16	16		
Londa	47	25	22		
Takosonia	1	1	..		
Jang	32	13	19		
Pani	24	12	12		
Jangri	25	12	13		
New Darlong	10	8	2		
Seppa Circle	6,397	3,141	3,256		
Kachimongkhra	155	71	84		
Tapipumongkhra	38	18	20		
Mebua	179	85	94		
Sangrigua	221	105	116		
Doni Gaon	336	158	178		
Wesi	142	70	72		
Retshah	106	58	48		
Lafya	469	215	254		
Kamsa	163	78	85		
Habapindi	321	160	161		
Lachungjanjee	111	59	52		
Nichaba	156	69	87		
T. Yangte	256	135	121		
Rang	210	98	112		
Kafia	91	45	46		
Bana	68	37	31		
Taramlorah	286	144	142		
Kakukao	351	158	193		
Tatatara	216	112	104		
Tongma	205	111	94		
Koto	126	58	68		
Nere	226	106	120		
Neking	117	57	60		
Champing	111	63	48		
Lelung	170	87	83		
Chekajang	43	20	23		
Niloba	63	34	29		
Seba	281	133	148		
Ningcho	180	100	80		
Kolongpo	68	37	31		
Paswa	47	21	26		
Sede	292	146	146		
Nerwa	185	98	87		
Nepawa	95	48	47		
Watte	200	90	110		
Lai	113	57	56		
Pipu-Dipu Circle	3,453	1,727	1,726		
Flago	197	97	100		
Doka	261	134	127		
Jote	198	109	89		
Wote	108	51	57		
Lasik	60	31	29		
Ligwa	152	79	73		

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pipu-dipu Circle—*contd.*	MOMO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Dipu-Lamgo	109	58	51	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Daffi	131	66	65			
Hari-Mablam	221	112	109			
Kapu-Dada	305	142	163			
Attagrang	296	132	164			
Richilamgo	223	126	97			
Dokra	127	53	74			
Pomar	38	18	20			
Fachang	156	78	78			
Tabri	225	116	109			
Lochang	160	77	83			
Bakar	239	119	120			
Chege	119	65	54			
Tarey	6	3	3			
Lozi	29	15	14			
Pania	27	10	17			
Derong	21	13	8			
Grava	19	9	10			
Kawadada	15	10	5			
Ladu Sulung	11	4	7			
Chayengtajo Circle	4,017	1,992	2,025			
Kelo	125	51	74			
Kamke	108	55	53			
Bengdey	175	90	85			
Tungibodo	115	57	58			
Lamra	53	28	25			
Nampu	88	42	46			
Darayangfo	74	35	39			
Lotoyangfo	71	42	29			
Namtoyangfo	48	21	27			
Keyang	117	63	54			
Rabe	241	126	115			
Eritajo	44	16	28			
Lagratajo	109	59	50			
Sangbia	228	121	107			
Mongom	326	164	162			
Budi	88	46	42			
Pafa	284	135	149			
Lachou Begang	218	106	112			
Sochi Begang	143	68	75			
Daripu Begang	82	47	35			
Pari-Sulung	38	21	17			
Tajo	333	149	184			
Bomdila-Tajo	44	19	25			
Kese-Begang	122	59	63			
Bodoh	151	73	78			
Hara	36	16	20			
Tarawayangfo	47	24	23			
Lega Sulung	55	30	25			
Kapik Sulung	45	21	24			
Royek Sulung	21	10	11			
Wamga Sulung	25	12	13			
Taribeba-Sulung	26	11	15			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—contd.

1	2	3		5	6	7
Chayengtajo Circle—*contd.*	MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Wagung Yakli Sulung	63	36	27	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Wach Yakli Sulung	84	45	39			
Yachu Sulung	17	7	10			
Berup Sulung	74	38	36			
Waye Sulung	34	16	18			
Kadu Sulung	43	21	22			
WayePart-2 Sulung	15	8	7			
Kapi Sulung	7	4	3			
Wail Circle	3,436	1,766	1,670			
Pangia	427	202	225			
Jamu	307	166	141			
Jakio	216	108	108			
Nampe	160	84	76			
Lamnia	206	122	84			
Venia	79	39	40			
Veu	129	63	66			
Nere	32	18	14			
Jha	87	45	42			
Waching	59	38	21			
Leme	64	32	32			
Pordung	371	184	187			
Pabin	112	55	57			
Yangchu	65	35	30			
Wail	409	201	208			
Sario	67	33	34			
Kiying	36	24	12			
Pordung Sulung	29	16	13			
Panela Sulung	30	13	17			
Sukia	11	7	4			
Mari-Sulung	68	35	33			
Waram	22	11	11			
Saria	93	50	43			
Lengchu	70	40	30			
Dao	30	15	15			
Parte	25	17	8			
Benfung	25	13	12			
Pakung	6	4	2			
Mecher	49	24	25			
Yakili	78	37	41			
Mechi	36	17	19			
Kaya	8	6	2			
Pia	18	6	12			
Liado	12	6	6			
Bameng Circle	4,798	2,352	2,446			
Longdoh	377	171	206			
Longro	309	154	155			
Kawa	207	103	104			
Khoira	55	28	27			
Sipiliang	92	55	37			
Tarra	238	106	132			
Mlorang	275	122	153			
Toyong	94	50	44			

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bameng Circle—*contd.*	MONO-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Talla	274	120	154	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Yafang	195	107	88			
Lengdiliang	81	38	43			
Lengri-Riang	177	87	90			
Emboriang	204	106	98			
Lapung	312	150	162			
Upper leyak	293	131	162			
Lower leyak	152	80	72			
Raipung	112	59	53			
Rikung	214	105	109			
Pipiang	17	5	12			
Wadao	11	4	7			
Wakey	66	34	32			
Droksi	69	41	28			
Rasing	69	35	34			
Sutuk	71	36	35			
Ranji	186	94	92			
Peju	48	29	19			
Dunko	52	29	23			
Wagan	19	10	9			
Rujui	43	20	23			
Padung	47	21	26			
Paksa	133	67	66			
Prek	11	7	4			
Kijio	68	40	28			
Gidi Sulung	38	16	22			
Gikung	87	41	46			
Pio	6	4	2			
Kecham	44	19	25			
Pamiang	26	17	9			
Taffo	26	11	15			
	MULTI TRIBE VILLAGES					
KAMENG DISTRICT	5,222	2,591	2,631			
BOMDILA SUBDIVION	1,761	874	887			
Thrizino Circle	537	256	281			
Rogupam .. .. —	31	15	16			
Karangonia	108	55	53			
Pharizing	61	28	33			
Thesa	156	70	86			
Palatari	149	75	74			
Maracca	32	13	19			
Nafra Circle	715	354	361			
Rurang	64	32	32			
Khalong	236	125	111			
Khajalong	165	81	84			
Challang	95	42	53			
Jonachin	155	74	81			
Dirang Circle	509	264	245			
Lish Gompa	509	264	245			
SEPPA SUBDIVISION	3,461	1,717	1,744			
Pakke-Keshang Circle ..	128	69	59			
Gumtung	128	69	59			

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MULTI-TRIBE VILLAGES—*contd.*						
Seppa Circle	606	311	295	All belong to Scheduled Tribes		
Kichang	132	71	61			
Chizang	135	70	65			
Serwa	200	93	107			
Chamte	139	77	62			
Pipu-Dipu Circle	340	171	169			
Miri Sulung	105	55	50			
Tageng-warrang	235	116	119			
Chayengtajo Circle	842	412	430			
Pao	360	172	188			
Jayeng Begang	187	93	94			
Wada Begang	224	111	113			
Saji-Sulung	71	36	35			
Waii Circle	660	313	347			
Beyong	660	313	347			
Bameng Circle	885	441	444			
Sekang	333	164	169			
Sachung	167	82	85			
Tawe	214	109	105			
Bisai	129	65	64			
Granzing	42	21	21			
MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES						
KAMENG DISTRICT	39,188	22,990	16,198	26,650	13,696	12,954
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	20,067	12,064	8,003	12,537	6,539	5,998
Kalaktang Circle	4,025	2,310	1,715	2,674	1,434	1,240
Boha	362	168	194	360	166	194
Betchlin	180	86	94	179	85	94
Lungdurg	204	106	98	203	105	98
Somphong	91	43	48	62	29	33
Denjee	218	109	109	217	108	109
Brokpalengchen	125	62	63	33	18	15
Chinghee	123	64	59	117	59	58
Warangpam	101	45	56	15	8	7
Morshing	155	79	76	153	77	76
Shergaon	284	139	145	280	135	145
Rupa	1,339	897	442	675	437	238
Rangthangzorpam	94	50	44	75	40	35
Kalaktang (H.Q.)	445	289	156	144	79	35
Jigaon	304	173	131	191	88	103
Thrizino Circle	5,224	3,533	1,691	1,709	848	861
Singhong	107	59	48	69	34	35
Wanghoo	148	66	82	147	65	82
Jamiri Village	109	56	53	102	52	50
Hussigaon	98	52	46	80	36	44
Buragaon	291	173	118	234	130	104
Ramdagonia	147	77	70	143	73	70
Sakring	205	95	110	204	94	110
Dijangania	287	139	148	282	137	145

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thrizino Circle—*contd.*	MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Shera	331	154	177	196	90	106
Bhalukpong/Thrizino	794	599	195	39	19	20
Huppipam/Dezling	609	500	109	89	42	47
Jamiripoint/Naghupam	147	106	41	32	17	15
Dahung	386	302	84	21	15	6
Tenga Valley	1,442	1,065	377	62	40	22
Khelon	123	90	33	9	4	5
Dirang Circle	10,078	5,787	4,291	7,584	3,947	3,637
Dirang	3,282	2,114	1,168	1,764	966	798
Yewang	505	256	249	480	239	241
Lish	663	347	316	659	344	315
Nyu kmadung	500	265	235	495	260	235
Senge	359	218	141	315	175	140
Chhug	359	179	180	358	178	180
Sangti	836	410	426	818	398	420
Namshu	606	296	310	601	291	310
Thembang	344	170	174	342	168	174
Rahung	656	365	291	535	268	267
Khoitam	229	110	119	206	97	109
Mandla Phudung	609	327	282	604	324	289
Lubrang	179	92	87	173	89	84
Dirang (H.Q.)	364	244	120	161	105	56
Salari	587	394	193	73	45	28
Nafra Circle	740	434	306	570	310	260
But	281	143	138	278	140	138
Dibbin	206	108	98	205	107	98
Nafra (Hq.)	253	183	70	87	63	24
TAWANG SUBDIVISION	11,842	6,687	5,155	9,068	4,623	4,445
Zemithang Circle	1,627	827	800	1,430	690	740
Shoktsen	333	165	168	328	163	165
Lumpo	173	102	71	133	67	66
Muchut/Gorsam/Gyamkeling	116	48	68	113	47	66
Kharmen/Kalengteng	187	92	95	184	90	94
Shakti	287	133	154	286	132	154
Muktur	310	148	162	290	133	157
Zemithang (H.Q.)	221	139	82	96	58	38
Lumla Circle	1,917	969	948	1,754	855	899
Hoongla	391	205	186	385	204	181
Bongleng	548	254	294	543	249	294
Namtesering	167	80	87	166	79	87
Dudunghar	301	137	164	299	135	164
Bletting	278	140	138	262	131	131
Lumla (H.Q.)	232	153	79	99	57	42
Tawang Circle	7,165	4,279	2,886	4,872	2,572	2,300
Waikhar	126	80	46	77	38	39
Audung	173	90	83	133	60	73
Bomba	165	94	71	125	74	51
Bomja	97	50	47	77	40	37
Kitpi	194	155	39	81	45	36
Khardung	189	101	88	159	71	88

(Continued)

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tawang Circle—*contd.*	MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Lhoudung	196	104	92	176	84	92
Paigong	62	29	33	48	19	29
Mokto	508	223	285	453	204	249
Namagin	190	118	72	123	52	71
Jang	555	297	258	483	234	249
Changbo	41	27	14	25	15	10
Pamakhar	195	92	103	180	77	103
Thongleng	301	161	140	292	152	140
Shyo	498	220	278	355	156	199
Khrigyang	97	66	31	54	25	29
Bigyang	95	45	50	62	32	30
Bumteng	93	46	47	31	31	..
Maidung	55	31	24	43	21	22
Urgeliang	63	31	32	38	18	20
Gyangyong Annegompa	34	..	34	33	..	33
Ramdonjung Annegompa	29	..	29	19	..	19
Tolli	89	43	46	69	33	36
Morgkhal	40	24	16	30	14	16
Brupaling	108	66	42	50	18	32
Grayngyot	88	44	44	68	34	34
Gomkhyaleng	96	48	48	81	38	43
Mirba	171	97	74	120	56	64
Changprong	87	49	38	67	29	38
Gormang	126	70	56	106	50	56
Gomkang	46	30	16	26	10	16
Kudung	121	64	57	88	38	50
Surbi	184	109	75	151	78	73
Tawang (H.Q.)	1,598	1,231	367	731	579	152
Tawang Gompa	199	199	..	52	52	..
Lhargang	86	47	39	66	37	29
Sernup	170	98	72	100	58	42
Thingbu Circle	1,133	612	521	1,012	506	506
Mago	217	122	95	187	93	94
Rho	301	160	141	281	152	129
Jangda	367	174	193	362	171	191
Shyro	184	93	91	175	84	91
Thingbu (H.Q.)	64	63	1	7	6	1
SEPPA SUBDIVISION	7,279	4,239	3,040	5,045	2,534	2,511
Pakke-Keshang Circle	1,235	806	429	380	185	195
Lumta	53	27	26	52	26	26
Darlong	164	89	75	151	81	70
Rillo	147	59	88	146	58	88
Borgang	331	284	47	16	9	7
Diring	49	24	25	5	5	..
Pakke-Keshang (H.Q.)	48	38	10	3	2	1
Homestead A. 2	218	133	85	5	3	2
Forest colony Serjosa	225	152	73	2	1	1
Seppa Circle	1,234	2,285	1,949	3,256	1,551	1,705
Talleng	368	158	210	363	154	209
Pabua	223	116	107	222	115	107
Peegche	476	212	264	475	211	264

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seppa Circle—*contd.*	MIXED WITH OTHERS VILLAGES—*contd.*					
Seila	180	73	107	174	70	104
Pichang	387	202	185	363	178	185
Lumdung	504	218	286	502	216	286
Longpla	299	135	164	298	134	164
Jesudada	447	206	241	446	205	241
Veo	193	97	96	191	95	96
Seppa (H.Q.)	1,157	868	289	222	173	49
Pipu-Dipu Circle	71	57	14	45	31	14
Pipu-Dipu (H.Q.)	71	57	14	45	31	14
Chayengtajo Circle	967	570	397	834	453	381
Yangfo	433	207	226	432	206	226
Chayengtajo (Hq.)	319	263	56	194	153	41
Namcher Begang	130	55	75	127	53	74
Suchi Sulung	85	45	40	81	41	40
Waii Circle	37	28	9	21	17	4
Waii (H.Q.)	37	28	9	21	17	4
Bameng Circle	735	493	242	509	297	212
Lada	363	186	177	362	185	177
Bameng	372	307	65	147	112	35
	OTHERS ONLY VILLAGES					
KAMENG DISTRICT	2,914	2,146	768	NIL		
BOMDILA SUBDIVISION	2,238	1,669	569			
Kalaktang Circle	1,519	1,113	406			
Kamla Chen Chenpam	65	44	21			
Shairo Bhump and Dhansiri	15	10	5			
Shampheng Labour						
Camp Shampheng Denzle Labour ..	217	149	68			
Camp/10th mile Labour Camp						
C.P.W.D. Labour Camp	208	151	57			
Samnupram	41	22	19			
Shergaon Labour Camp	144	101	43			
Labour Camp Ankaling to Saddle ..	380	310	70			
Labour Camp Saddle to Bhairabkund ..	490	348	142			
Thrizino Circle	719	556	163			
Dedza	81	81	..			
Ramalingam to Sissmi Labour Camp ..	169	133	36			
Foot Hills	376	275	101			
Doimara	15	15	..			
Sessa	78	52	26			
SEPPA SUBDIVISION	676	477	199			
Seppa Circle	208	170	38			
Bana Camp	82	66	16			
14th Mile Labour Camp	126	104	22			
Pakke-Keshang Circle	468	307	161			
Dikhalmukh	39	24	15			
Seijosa	104	72	32			
Monai	9	4	5			
Labour Camp	33	20	13			
Saibong	1	1	—			
Dibru Home Stead .. .. —	175	118	57			
Jolly Home Stead .. — —	55	39	16			
Ghiladari .. — —	11	7	4			

(Concluded)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Part No. and Subject Covered	*Sub-Part No. and the subject covered*
Part I Census General Report	Part I-A First part of the General Report discussing the data yielde from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother tongue distribution. It will cover distribution, growth and densit of population, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differentials, broa literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe broad economic categories etc.
	Part I-B The second part covering the detailed analysis of the demo graphic, Social, cultural and migration patterns after the completio of the full tabulation programme.
	Part I-C Subsidiary Tables
Part II Census Tables on Population	Part II-A Union/State/UT-General Population Tables ('A' Series)
	Part II-B Economic Tables ('B' Series)
	Part II-C (*i*) Social & Cultural (Tables) Distribution of Population, and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)
	Part II-C (*ii*) Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables— Tables on Household Composition, single year age, marital status, educational levels, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, etc. Bilingualism.
	Part II-D : Migration Tables
	Part II (Spl.) All India Census Tables on 1% Sample Basis (Technic Note on Sampling will be incorporated)
Part III Establishments Reports and Tables	Report and Tables of the 'E' Series
Part IV Housing Report & Tables	Part IV-A Housing Report & Housing Subsidiary Tables
	Part IV-B Housing Tables
Part V Spl. Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. ..	
Part VI Town Directory, Survey Reports on 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. Census Atlases
Part X District Census Handbook	Part (A) Village and Town Directory
	(Part B) Urban Block/Village wise 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.

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