CENSUS OF INDIA 1981



Part-X C

SERIES-3

ASSAM

SURVEY REPORT ON VILLAGE TITAGURI (Jonagaon)

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providing population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data specially after independence to formulate different policies and programmes for planned development especially in regard to rural areas. There has been, however, a dearth for data relating to the way of life of the rural masses for making cross-cultural and cross-regional comparisons to understand the imbalances in the level of socio-economic development achieved by the people living in Indian villages situated in different geographical areas. To bridge this gap a socio-economic survey of about 500 villages from different parts of the country was taken up for study by the Census Organisation in connection with the 1961 Census.

The villages thus studied were selected on purposive sampling basis in order to give representation in the sample to villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics. These included multi-ethnic villages, tribal villages, villages inhabited by potters, fishermen etc., villages situated near urban centres and those situated in remote areas where people had been living in a state of isolation and continued economic and educational backwardness. It was envisaged that this study would provide bench-mark data on the living conditions of the people inhabiting different geographical areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

After independence, the country pursued the path of planned development for improving the quality of life of her citizens and this transformation was sought to be achieved through the implementation of Five Year Plans. Economic emancipation, the main thrust of Five Year Plans was to be realised by increasing agricultural and industrial outputs as well as by generating more employment opportunities. While enhanced irrigation facilities and improved methods of farming were introduced to boost up agricultural production, generation of employment opportunities and increase in industrial output were to be realised largely through industrialisation. Besides, a number of other social welfare programmes were implemented to provide additional facilities in the area of education, health, transport and communication, drinking water and power supply. Of late, family welfare programme was also introduced to check population explosion which had all along been nullifying the results of planned development.

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing deep into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under these studies, attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of Planning Commission.

Although 78 villages were initially identified for the re-study, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 Census.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N. G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K. P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorates of Census Operations and communication of comments thereon was undertaken by Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division under the guidance of Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Shri Jain was assisted in this task by Investigators, Sh. V. K. Jain and Sh. Ganesh Das. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Titaguri (Jonagaon) in Goalpara District of Assam by the Directorate of Census Operations, Assam. I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,

V. S. VERMA

Dated the 1st June, 988

Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Titaguri (Jonagaon) a village under the jurisdiction of Kokrajhar Police Station in undivided Goalpara district of Assam was one among about 500 villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics from different parts of the country selected for the purpose of socio-economic study by the Census Organisation as an ancillary to 1961 Census. The main objective of the study, to put it in the words of Shri Asok Mitra, the Census Commissioner for 1961, was "to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social changes".

To measure the extent of changes brought about in our villages under the impact of various developmental plans a re-study of some of the villages surveyed earlier in connection with 1961 Census was envisaged during 1971 Census and although some villages were actually identified for the purpose, due to various constraints the project could not make much headway and as such it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to 1981 Census.

It is a common experience that construction of new roads and extension of railways affect the village life in a significant manner and break down the self-sufficient and isolated nature of the villages and thus the villages which had once a fairly thin connection with outside world gradually open up their doors to have a view of the world beyond their boundary. Titaguri (Jonagaon) selected for re-study which is predominantly inhabited by Boro-Boro kachari, a major Scheduled Tribe in Assam, is one such village. The village stands at the outskirt of the district headquarters town of Kokrajhar having a rail head and is well connected by road and thus in a comparatively happy position to derive the facilities available in an urban centre and there is therefore discernible indication of its inhabitants adopting urban ways of living resulting from a constant exchange and sharing of thoughts and ideas with the urban populace.

Every effort has been made to elicit as much meaningful information as possible from the respondents in the village to bring forth to light some fundamental aspects of the traditional life of the Borokacharis inhabiting the village vis-a-vis the changes brought about over the decades by modern developmental activities as also owing to its proximity to an urban centre. The observations and comments made in the report are obviously based on the survey data.

The survey in the village was conducted by Shri S. Swargiary and Shri A. C. Deka, Assistant Compilers under the supervision of Shri B. Saikia, Statistical Assistant. Materials from the schedules canvassed in field survey have been compiled and tabulated by Sarvashri D. N. Barman, Statistical Assistant, Shri B. Chutia, A. C. Deka, D. R. Baishya and S. Swargiary, Assistant Compilers. Shri J. N. Bordoloi, Statistical Assistant has drafted the report. Shri S. K. Barua, Investigator has assisted Shri Bordoloi in modifying the report as per comments received from the Social Studies Division in Registrar General's office. Shri A. Singh, Artist, has to his credit illustration of the cover Page. Shri N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Director (T) has edited the report.

We owe profound gratitude to the inhabitants of Titaguri (Jonagaon) for the whole-hearted cooperation extended to our field staff in conduct of the survey. A word of thanks must be said of Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, and Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research officer, Social Studies Division in the Registrar General's office for providing excellent technical guidance and invaluable suggestions in improving the draft. Shri B. P. Jain, Assistant Director also in Registrar General's office deserves our sincere thanks for seeing the report through the press.

Above all, we place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for his constant inspiration and unfailing and tireless guidance in each step of production of this report.

Guwahati,
November 10, 1988

J. C. BHUYAN
Deputy Director of Census Operations, Assam.

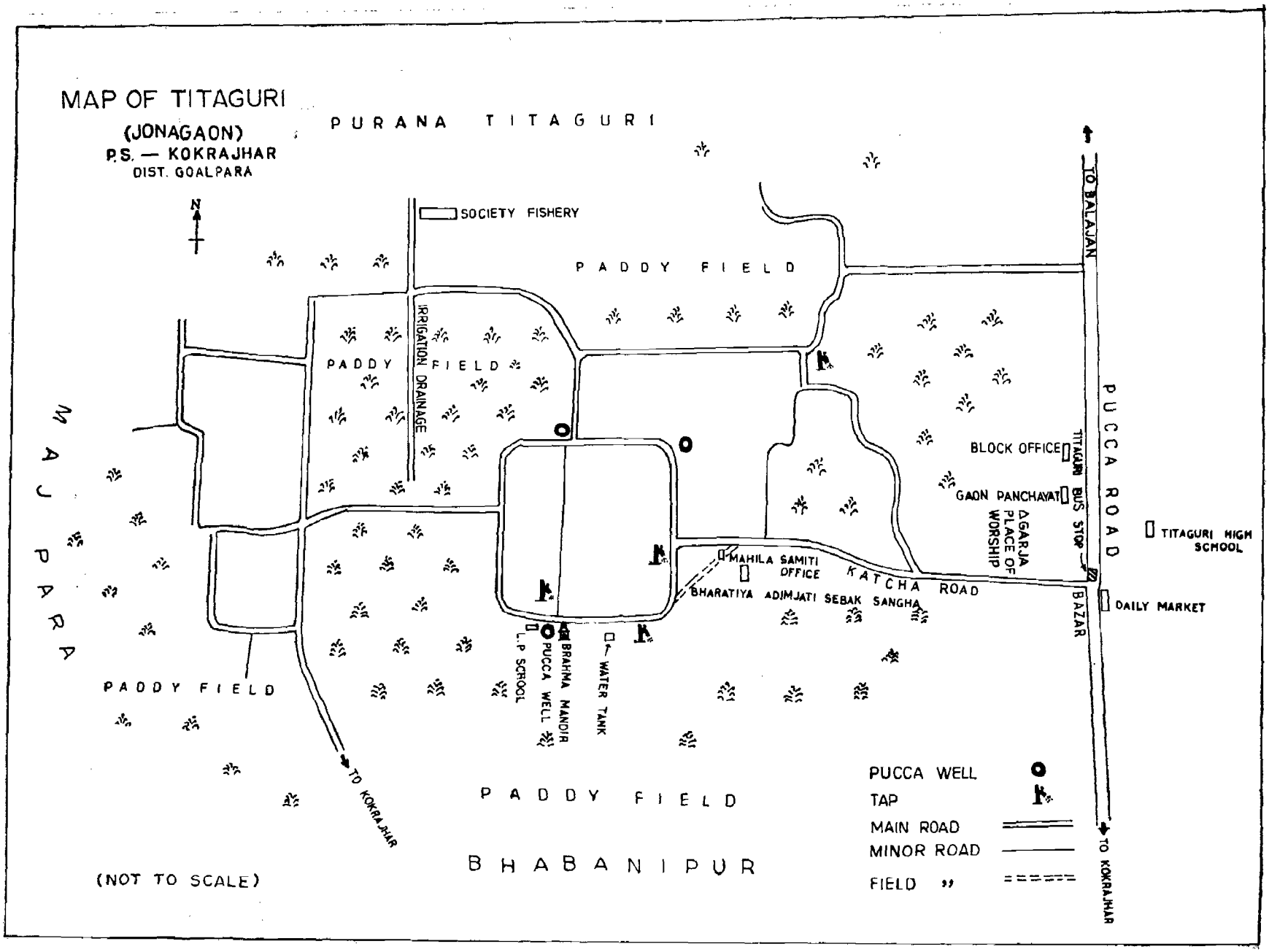
TITAGURI (JONAGAON)

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

1985 Survey

Population	Persons	535
	Males	262
	Females	273
Growth rate during (1963—1985)	Persons	61·63
	Males	50·57
	Females	73·89
Area in Km^2	....	1·35
Number of occupied residential houses		72
Density of population per Km^2	....	396
Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	.....	1041
Literacy rate (including age-group 0—4)	Persons	52·90
	Males	60·69
	Females	45·42
Percentage of workers to total population	Persons	18·50
	Males	35·50
	Females	2·20
Break up of workers : percentage to total worker :		
1. Cultivators	Persons	41·41
	Males	44·08
	Females	——
2. Agricultural labourer	Persons	3·03
	Males	3·23
	Females	——
3. Other Workers	Persons	55.56
	Males	52·69
	Females	100·00

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MAP OF TITAGURI
(JONAGAON)
P.S. — KOKRAJHAR
DIST. GOALPARA
PURANA TITAGURI
N
SOCIETY FISHERY
PADDY FIELD
IRRIGATION DRAINAGE
PADDY FIELD
TO BALAJAN
PUCCA ROAD
BLOCK OFFICE
TITAGURI BUS STOP
GAON PANCHAYAT
AGARJA PLACE OF WORSHIP
TITAGURI HIGH SCHOOL
MAHILA SAMITI OFFICE
KATCHA ROAD
BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEBAK SANGHA
BAZAR
DAILY MARKET
MAJ PARA
L.P. SCHOOL
PUCCA WELL
BRAHMA MANDIR
WATER TANK
PADDY FIELD
TO KOKRAJHAR
PADDY FIELD
BHABANIPUR
PUCCA WELL
TAP
MAIN ROAD
MINOR ROAD
FIELD ,,
TO KOKRAJHAR
(NOT TO SCALE)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Titaguri (Jonagaon) a hamlet of the village Titaguri Pt. II in Kokrajhar subdivision of the district Goalpara in Assam, has been selected for re-study in 1981 after a long spell of about two decades. All the inhabitants of the village belong to Boro/Boro-Kachari tribe, a prominent Scheduled tribe community of Assam. The basic motive and objective behind the restudy of the village is to portray whether the village exhibits a developing or decaying trend chiefly in the matters of structure and functioning of community life, agrarian economy, social institutions etc. especially when the village is in close proximity of the subdivisional headquarters town, Kokrajhar.

Location

The village stands at the outskirts of the Kokrajhar town, Goalpara district. It is about 5 kms. away from the heart of the town. Dhubri the district headquarters is 73 kms. away from the village and the State capital located in the Guwahati city is at a distance of 2411 kms. The village falls within the jurisdiction of Kokrajhar Police Station. Nearest important centre of trade and commerce is located at Bongaigaon town which is at a distance of 35 kms. from the village. Salekhati Thermal Power Project is about 10 kms. from the village. Petrol-Chemical Complex located at Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon is also about 35 kms. away from the village.

Titaguri (Jonagaon) is one of the eleven hamlets of Titaguri Pt. II village. The entire village along with neighbouring and surrounding villages sits on a saddle of level plain. On all sides of the village the paddy fields are found. In the earlier survey conducted in the year 1963, it was noticed that clusters of bamboo trees covered the village but that scenario is no more; bamboo trees have become thinner now. Other hamlets of Titaguri Pt. II surrounding the unit under survey are Purana Titaguri on the north. Bhabanipur (Refugee Bastee) in the south and Majgaon (Rai-Bastee) on the west Kokrajhar—Balajan Road forms the eastern boundary.

Guwahati, the only city in Assam with a population of about 2.5 lakhs (1971 census) is situated about 241 kilometres away from the village. The nearest urban centre is Kokrajhar with a population of 17,060 (1971 census) functionally categorised as Service-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Industrial town. Kokrajhar is the subdivisional headquarters and is the centre of administration. The Gaon Panchayat and Block Development Office are located on the periphery of the village.

The villagers derive benefit from Kokrajhar town in the sphere of Social and Cultural amenities like marketing, administration of justice, post and telegraphs services, medical treatment, games and sports and the recreational facilities such as cinema shows etc. It is due to their frequent contact with the socio-cultural life of the urban populace that the village people of Titaguri have learnt the art of better living just like that of the urban people. Inside the village there is no industry and there is nothing worth its name to attract tourists.

Nature of terrain

The village Titaguri Pt. II is situated in a levelled plain land. There are no hills in and around the village. The paddy fields are lower in level in comparison to the residential areas. The river Gauranga is flowing in the west-south direction of the village. Saralbhanga and Sanmukha rivers are flowing through the north-western and northernly directions of the village respectively and are heading towards their meeting point with the Gauranga river.

Climate

The village enjoys more or less a tropical climate. Though no specific data on rainfall and temperature for the village could be obtained, our enquiry revealed that during the months of April to August temperature rises fairly high and falls considerably during the months of December and January. The annual railfall and temperature data for Kokrajhar town for 1979 as could be obtained from the local administrative machinery are as follows. Annual rainfall 2,540.0 mm, highest temperature 36.1°C and lowest 7.2°C. The town being only 5 kms. away from our survey village, we assume that the village has more or less the same climatic conditions. The village is not prone to floods which have recurrent appearance in Assam and take a heavy toll of life and property.

The village has never experienced any draught. In a nutshell the village enjoys good, comfortable and moderate climate.

Flora and Fauna

Goalpara, the one time proud producer of 'Sal' timber is gradually losing the position of pride because of massive and indiscriminate depredation of forest wealth. However in the neighbouring forests, about 5 kms. away from the village, species of valuable timbers as indicated below are still to be found although in a much less quantity.

Sal (Shorea-robusta)

Champa (Michelia Champea)

Nahor (Mesuaferca)

Gomari (Gamilina arborea)

Sisco (Dalbergiasissu)

Khakan (Duabanga Sonneratioides)

Uriam (Bischofia javanica)
Mango tree (Manifona-indica)
Tamarind (Tamarindu indicus)
Neem (Metia azadirachta)
Modar (Calatropis)

As regards wildlife it may be stated that owing to wanton destruction of jungles the animals which abounded the nearby jungles two decades ago are not to be found any longer. However, fox, jackel and snakes are still sighted there although is small numbers.

Cropping region

An area of about 119 hectares in the village are reportedly under cultivation. Most of the cultivable land is found to be in close proximity to the dwelling houses.

TABLE 1·1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MAIN CROPS GROWN BY AREA AND TYPE OF LAND

Type of Crops	Type of land	Area in hectares under Cultivation	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Paddy	Flat	118·58	Multiple cropping is practised
Wheat	Flat	56·00	
Potato	Flat	50·40	
Mustard seed	Flat	72·80	

The above table shows that in the surveyed village the maximum 118.58 hectares of land is under cultivation of paddy. As multiple cropping is practised in addition to paddy, wheat (56.00 hec.), Potato (50.40 hec.) and Mustard seeds (72.80 hec.) also are generally grown during different seasons of the year.

Communication

The village is well connected with Kokrajhar town by an all-weather road and thence one can go anywhere by road and rail. The approach to the village starts at the point where the village road meets the Kokrajhar Balajan Road and bus service on the latter again links it with the nearest town. However, although buses ply at regular intervals, people are found riding bi-cycles and walking for visit of the bazars nearby. The postal, telephonic and telegraphic facilities are available only in the town.

Demographic trend

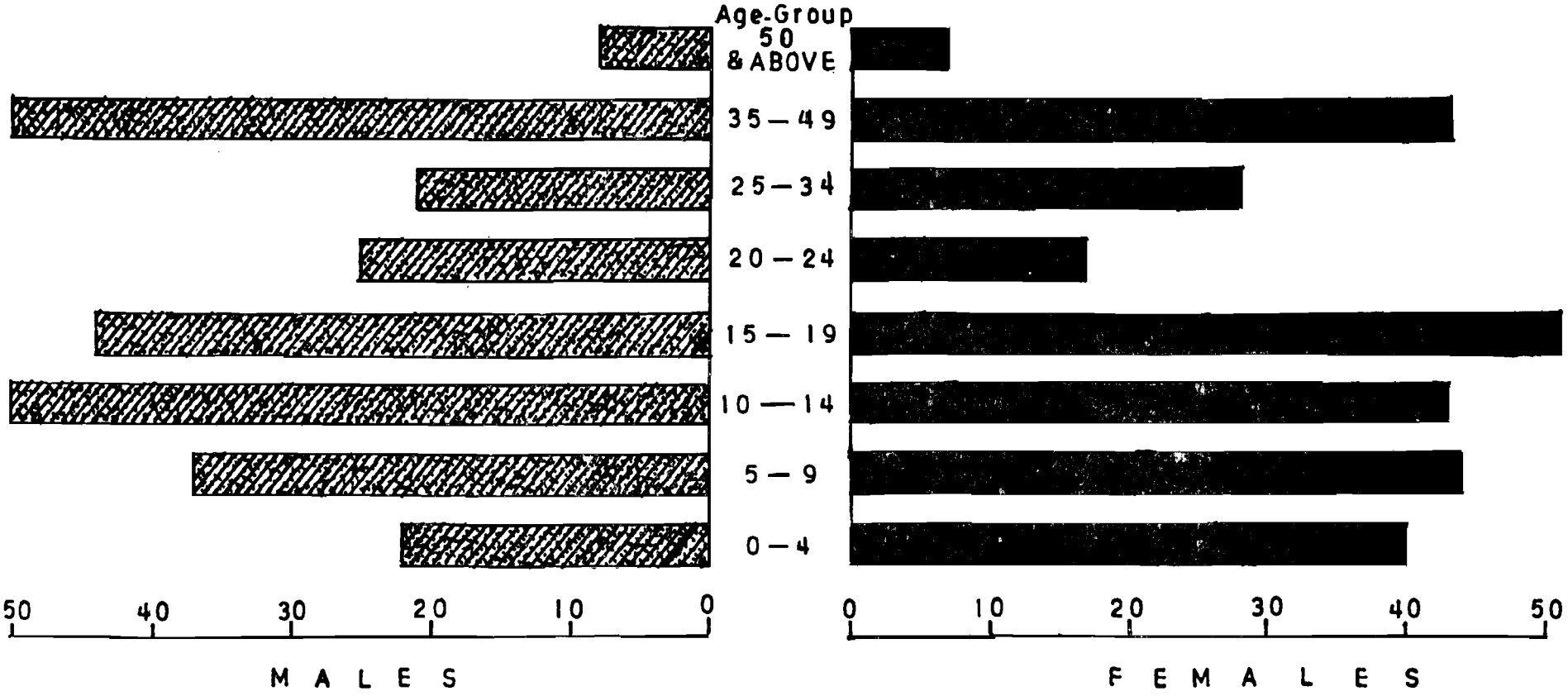
The following table shows the sex-wise variation of population as recorded during 1941 to 1971 censuses of Titaguri Pt. II as a whole and field surveys conducted in selected hamlet of the village during 1963 and 1985.

TABLE 1·2

POPULATION OF TITAGURI PT. II IN 1941 TO 1971 CENSUS AND SURVEY FIGURES OF TITAGURI (JONAGAON) DURING 1963 AND 1985

Year of Census	Population			Absolute Variation			Percentage Variation		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1941	637	345	292	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	1040	563	477	403	218	185	63·27	63·19	63·36
1961	1319	701	618	279	138	141	26·83	24·51	29·56
1971	1917	978	939	598	277	321	45·34	39·51	51·94
Titaguri (Jonagaon)—Survey figures									
1963	331	174	157	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	535	262	273	+204	+88	+116	+61·63	+50·57	+73·88

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP & SEX



Source: 1985 SURVEY DATA

As has been mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Titaguri (Jonagaon) is one of the eleven hamlets of the village Titaguri Pt. II. The above table presents both the census and survey figures separately. According to census figure Titaguri Pt. II has registered 45.34% growth in population during 1961-71. The survey figures of 1963 and 1985 of Titaguri Jonagaon show a rise of 61.63% in the span of about 25 years. The number of households also increased from 49 in 1963 to 72 in 1985. An interesting feature to be observed is that both the census figures for Titaguri Pt. II as a whole and the survey figures for a part of it under our survey reveal a much higher proportion of increase in case of female population.

The table above indicates an increase in population by 403 persons amounting to 63.27 per cent in 1951 over the population of 1941. The sex-wise percentage variation in population resembles the overall percentage variation in population. The high increase in population during the decade can be attributed to the sudden influx of a large number of persons after partition of the country in 1947. The name Refugee Basti assigned to one of the components of the village corroborates what has been stated above. After a relatively less growth of population (26.83%) during the decade 1951-1961, the population again registered a highr growth rate (45.34%) during the next decade 1961-71. Interestingly enough here again the females have recorded much higher rate of growth (51.54%) compared to that (39.51%) obtained in case of the males.

As regards the wide fluctuations in the decadal growth rate of village population, we may refer to the Part II-A General Population Tables, Assam, 1971 census page 18 which reads as :

"As regards the definition for the non-cadestral areas of the plains districts the problem is that it is very difficult to determine whether a collection of houses is sufficiently important to be called a separate village or whether it should be included as a 'Para' of a larger adjoining collection of houses. Thus the number of villages has varied from census to census, even from district to district owing to the personal equation of the local officers in treating more hamlets as villages at one time and reducing more villages to hamlets at another. It is, therefore, obvious that any comparison of village statistics between various censuses or between the plains and the hills districts or the cadestral and non-cadestral areas is not very meaningful and there is no scope for close analysis of these figures."

Reasons behind increase of female population over male population are enumerated as hereunder

(i) With the sole exception of village Chandmari all the neighbouring villages registered higher proportion of increase in female population than that of the males during 1961-71 (Table II.1). Also, the village under survey demonstrated the higher sex-ratio in 1985 over to that of 1963 survey.

(ii) The table 3 at the Appendix shows that the female population in the age-group 0-4 and 5-9 years is higher than that of males. Thus it can safely be said that the birth of females in the village under survey is comparatively high. The cases of immigration of females by way of marriage are also there. The table 25 in Appendix III shows that out of a total of 45 immigrants 14 are males and 31 females. Similarly, out of a total of 14 widowed persons 3 are males and 11 are females. Conversely, the female outmigration (Table 43 in Appendix III) is much less when compared with that of males. While 6 males outmigrated, only one female is registered to be outmigrated.

(iii) On enquiry during field survey with the knowledgeable aged persons, it was gathered that a good number of young male persons are in the defence services and thus have to stay elsewhere.

Over and above, according to Part X-C, District Census Handbook, 1971 census, table D-I on page 115, data on population enumerated in rural areas of the district and born elsewhere in the district of enumeration (Goalpara) indicate 192,097 such males and 297,115 females in rural which amply proves that female inmigration within the rural areas of the district is much higher than that of the males.
ing to D-I.

Developments

The village is found to have attained a certain degree of development in all spheres when compared to what it was during the earlier survey. In the sphere of agriculture the village has now been provided with irrigation drainage system. The roads within the village have increased manifold. The village was provided with electricity in 1985. Water for drinking purpose is obtained from water supply project managed and operated by Public Health Engineering Department of the Govt. of Assam. The establishment of the Block Development office on the fringe of village has markedly contributed to the village wearing a progressive outlook in all directions. However, despite perceptible development in many spheres the village has not attained the distinction of having any medium or large scale industry. It needs to be added here that the whole Kokrajhar subdivision is an industrially backward region. It is no wonder therefore that Titaguri (Jonagaon) registers no industry.

Our enquiry during field survey has not exposed occurrence of any historical, politico-cultural, economic and other events and developments currently or in the recent past which had its role in the village or its neighbourhood and which deserves mention. In the matter of their origin they basically stick to the

past history. Politically they are now such more educated than in the past. They are now no more blind supporters of any political party. Economically, they are not found well-off owing to the cheap sale price of their agricultural produce viz. paddy, jutes, mustard seed etc. The inhabitants of this village are still primarily agriculturists.

The inhabitants of the hamlet, Titaguri (Jonagaon), without any exception belong to the Scheduled Tribe named Boro/Boro-kachari and though no major upsurge amongst them is reported, it is felt that they are showing growing awareness of their right to receive at least the primary education in their mother tongue which is Bodo.

None of the villagers reported any outstanding event or developments in the recent past. The knowledgeable and elderly persons were contacted but no such information could be elicited. What everyone referred to is the great earthquake of 1950 which incidentally has no scar on the village now.

Criterion for selection of the village for study

India is a vast country where about 64% of the people are still illiterate (70.0% in case of rural population) and as such the statistical and numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as his/her age given by the informant is liable to be inaccurate. It was, therefore, felt essential to undertake a special study or a few selected villages to have a closer look at the actual socio-economic conditions prevailing in the rural India. It would then be possible to take note of the personal observation based on the interpretation of statistics that would reveal how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where it emanated. The criteria for selection of villages in 1961 at all-India level for such Socio-economic study are given blow :

(a) Some villages were to be selected which contain one dominant community with one dominating occupation e.g., fisherman, forest-workers, jhum cultivators, potters, weavers, salt makers, quarry workers etc.

(b) Some villages were to be selected on the basis of the numerical strength of the Scheduled Tribes of the States. The village was to represent a particular tribe.

(c) Some villages having a fair size with any old and settled character and containing variegated occupations and be if possible, multi-ethnic in composition, were to be selected.

Titaguri (Jonagaon) satisfied the criterion enunciated at (b) above and thus was selected for study.

As ancillary to 1981 Census some of the villages earlier selected for study were proposed to be restudied. In the matter of selection of villages for restudy it was suggested to adopt the following criteria :

(i) One village near effective urban centre with a population of 50 thousand and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).

(ii) One village away from an effective centre, which may however be near a small town (within a distance of 5–10 kms.).

(iii) One village at a distance of not less than 15 miles or 24 Kms. from any urban centre.

Titaguri (Jonagaon)was selected as it fulfilled the (ii) criterion. This predominantly tribal village is located at a distance of about 5 Kms. from the small town of Kokrajhar.

Present endeavour envisages a recording of changes that have occurred in every sphere of the socio-economic life of the inhabitants of the village after a lapse of about two decades.

Settlement pattern of the village

Though the villages of Goalpara district are not very well-defined units but the village under study has a distinct boundary. Villagers are living in fine clusters. The number of households has increased from 49 in 1963 to 72 in 1985 and with increase in population the dwelling houses are now found spread all over the villages.

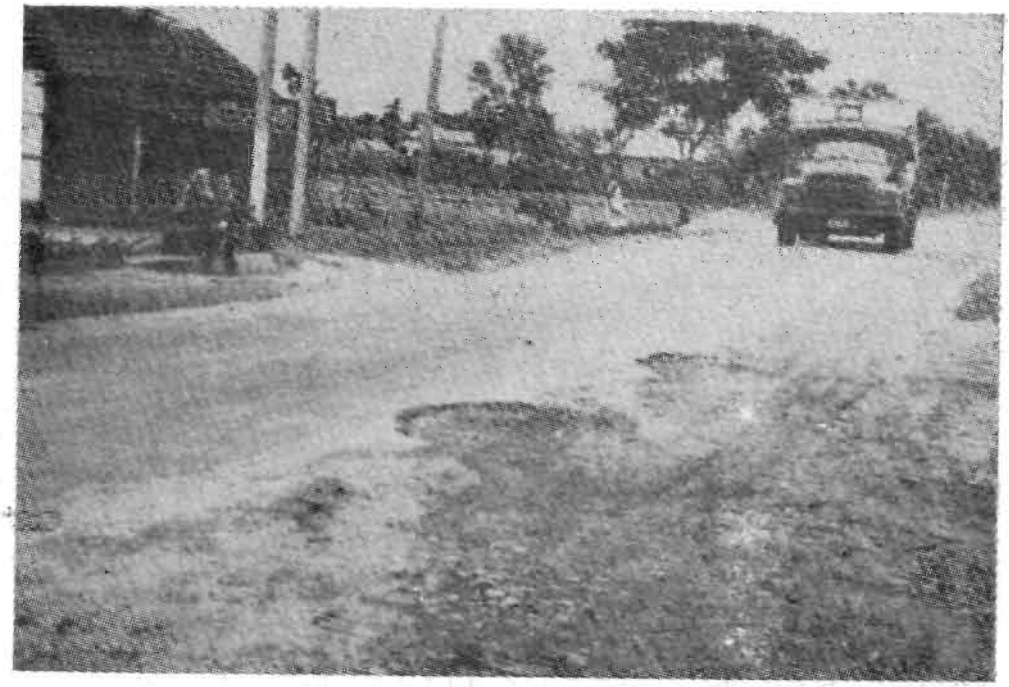
The residential areas are selected in a manner where it is always found to be slightly higher than the level of the paddy fields. The present scenerio of houses exhibits the linear type of residential area. There are 56 of 'Kutcha' type and 16 Pucca houses in the surveyed village.

The land lying in the north-west and west are a bit higher. Paddy fields are fertile and yield a rich crop. During 1960s there was only one jeepable road within the village which connected the main P.W.D. road on the eastern boundary of the village. But happily enough the village now is having a large number of arterial roads each wide enough to allow passage of a truck at ease. In other words, internal communication of the village has undergone a massive change. Each and every household is connected with roads with a proper linkage with the main village road that passes through the village. A scheme to widen to 30 metres the main approach to the village from the P.W.D. road in eastern side is under way. Though the roads within the village are not pucca or gravelled yet their condition is quite good and any one can traverse freely even during rainy season also. The narrow treks found during earlier survey have now been widened to allow passage of vehicular traffic.

Institutions

All the administrative offices are located at Kokrajhar town. However, two welfare offices namely the Block Development and the Gaon Panchayat office are now functioning from within the village itself.

Block Development Office : This is a state government office meant for promoting all round socio-economic development of the inhabitants of the villages under its jurisdiction.



The Kokrajhar-Balajan road



Drinking water supply centre

Gaon Panchayat Office : This is an elected body having in its ambit a number of villages and engaged in the welfare and developmental works for the constituent units. It functions in close co-operation with the Block Development Office.

Creche Centre : This centre was established in 1979 and is run under the auspieces of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha. Their objective is to look after the health of boys and girls of tender ages and to impart education free of charge. 35 boy and girls aged 3-5 years were found receiving lessons in literacy under the trained teachers. It was further gathered that the centre lodged in a not too well-built house with a thatched roof would soon be shifted to a pucca and permanent house. Our enquiry revealed that those women who attend the weaving and knitting classes arranged by the Mahila Samiti keep their children in the creche.

Primary school : Established in 1952 the school is now known as '318 Jonagaon L.P. School'. The school is accommodated in a well-built house. Present enrolment stands at 38 boys and 34 girls and three teachers from the village itself are found taking keen interest in imparting proper education to the pupils.

Mahila Samiti : The Mahila Samiti was founded on 1962 with 52 members. The main objective is to keep the ladies engaged in economically gainful activities. The organisation is run by collected fund and has in its possession two sewing machines. The Block Development office has donated one hand-loom. Yourng girls are imparted training in stitching garments and weaving of cloths batch by batch. The Samiti has acquired a plot of land and the foundation stone for its permanent building was laid on 21st January, 1985.

Adult Education Centre : One such centre was seen functioning in the village. Reportedly the classes are hold between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. at Titaguri L.P. School to educate the illiterate adults. The enrolment is encouraging. The scheme is sponsored by the state Education department throughout the state. One teacher has been appointed for the purpose.

Brahma Mandir : This is a place for congregation of the people having faith in the religious cult known as Brahma Samaj a reformed Hindu theistic society.

The above are the important welfare, educational, cultural and religious institutions found in the village. The L.P. School, Brahma Mandir and the Mahila Samiti were accounted for in the earlier survey as well. But the survey reveals that the Mahila Samiti came into a truly functional existence much after the previous survey.

Ethnic composition

The inhabitants of the village without any exception belong to the Boro-kachari stock. It is on the basis of the consideration of linguistic affinities of the Kacharis with the Garos as well as with the Dhimal, Chutiya, Koch, Rabha, Mech etc. many authors opines the possibility of existence of some amount of ethonological relationship among these tribes. But the anthropological data to support the views is still found wanting. The eminent philologist "Dr. S. K. Chatterjee includes the Boros under the Indo-Mongoloid stock while Mr. Haddon finds pre-Dravidian racial elements in the tribes." (1963 monograph) Men and Women alike are all medium-statured, well-built, strong, stout and healthy. There has been no change in the ethnic composition of the villagers during last two decades.

Settlement history

The villagers have got no documentary proof handed down to them by their fore-fathers as to their settlement in the village. Simple answer with almost everyone of them is this that they have been there since the days of their great grand fathers. Attempts have been made to find out the myth connected with the name of the village but proved abortive.

Below is a table showing the settlement history of the households of the village as recorded during 1963 and 1985 surveys.

TABLE 1·4

SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Year of Survey	Total Households surveyed	5 +generation	3-5 generation	Above 1 and below 3	1 generation and below.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1963 . . .	49	40	5	3	1
1985 . . .	72	40	22	3	7

The table above shows that the number of households reportedly settled in the village for more than 5 generation remains the same during both the surveys albeit representing a vastly different proportion to total households surveyed—81.63% in 1963 and 55.56% in 1985. The number of households reporting settlement for 3–5 generation varies widely during the two surveys. Reportedly the increase in the number obtained during 1985 survey is primarily owing to the split in the households that existed in this group two decades ago. 10.20 percent and 30.56 percent of the total households were in this group during 1963 and 1985 surveys respectively. While a meagre 2.04% of the households reported settlement for one generation and below during 1963 survey; 9.72% reported so during the present survey.

The legend among the villagers is that they migrated from Dibrugarh and Dimapur on account of the war that ensued between the Kacharis and the Koch kings in the 18th century. But in support of their statement there is no definite proof.

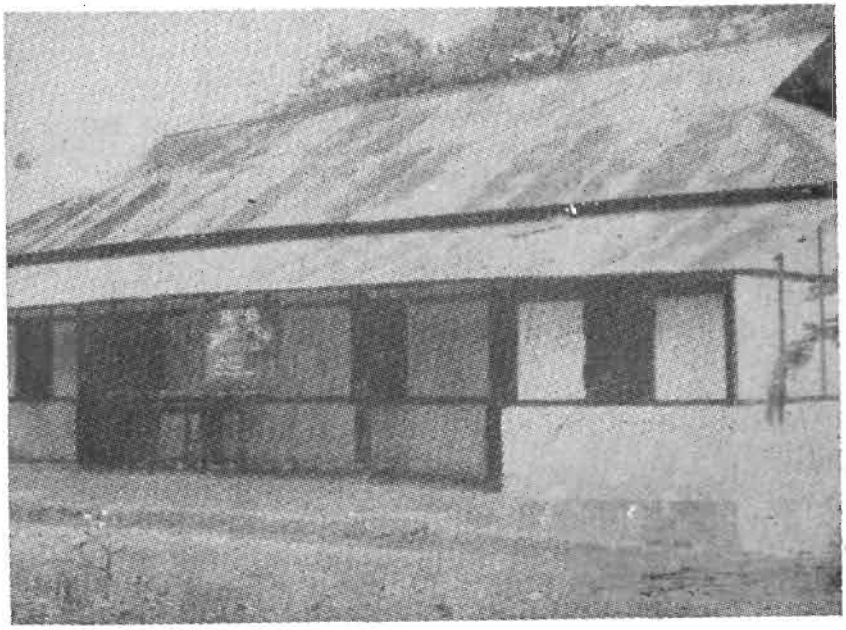
General feel of the village

The village is typical of the region in the sense that the surrounding villages too have more or less the same features, standard of living and stock of tribe. Nearness to Kokrajhar town has done much to change the social fabric of the village. The constant close touch with the urban population has a bearing on a forward looking village. The villagers are active and busy in eking out their bread. They maintain contact with the town people.

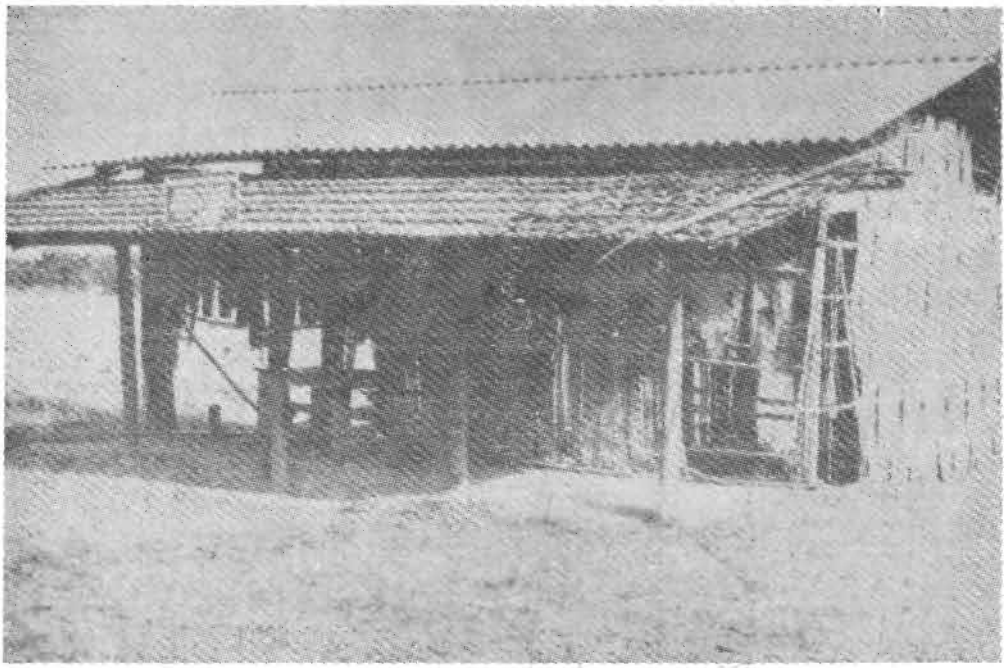
They grow paddy, mustard seed, jute, wheat and a variety of vegetables in whatever measure of land is available to them and sell their surplus produce in the nearby urban market and buy with the money they get other sundry articles from there. Besides, it is reported that quite a few people are engaged in professions like labour in rice-mills in the nearby town while a few others are working in the state government offices also. The villagers have attained a remarkably high percentage of literacy. They look smart in their attire and have acquired good taste for food. In brief, Titaguri (Jonagaon) is agog in activities and wears the look of a sub-urban area.



Mahila Samity



The Village L. P. School



The creche centre managed by the 'Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha'

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

We shall do well to remember here that our village under study is only a part of Titaguri Pt.II (one of the seven selected village which registered a population of 1917 in 1971) and is known as Titaguri (Jonagaon) for which no separate census data are available. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to attempt a comparative study with the other selected full-scale villages.

Comparison of the PCA data of the study village, Rural areas of the Sub-division and other selected villages : The Primary Census Abstract data of rural areas of Kokrajhar P.S. and Titaguri Pt.II of 1961 and 1971 Censuses and survey figures of Titaguri (Jonagaon) as thrown out by the survey of this part during 1963 and 1985 are given in Table II.1.

A scrutiny of the table II.1 shows that Kokrajhar Police Station returned 48.40% of its population as workers vis-a-vis 46.78% obtained in case of Titaguri Pt.II village as a whole during 1961 census. 1963 survey of Titaguri (Jonagaon) showed a much lower percentage (36.06) of workers. However, it is interesting to note that the percentage of literates in the hamlet under survey was more than double (50.48) of that (23.58) obtained in the case of the Police Station as a whole and Titaguri Pt.II (21.23) during 1961. Another interesting feature is that while our village returned 100% Scheduled Tribe population in 1963 survey Kokrajhar P.S. and Titaguri Pt.II returned only 39.80% and 24.64% of their population respectively as Scheduled Tribe in 1961 census. Scheduled Caste population constituted only 2.27% of population of the Police Station as against 0.38% obtained in the case of the entire village of Titaguri Pt.II during 1961 census whereas none returned as Scheduled Caste in Titaguri (Jonagaon) during the both the surveys.

Let us now consider the distribution of sexwise workers among different industrial categories during 1961 and 1971 census of Kokrajhar police station and Titaguri Pt.II and survey of our selected hamlet during 1963 and 1985.

It is found that an overwhelming majority (73.15%) of male workers is cultivator in case of Kokraihar police station as against 53.92% obtained in case of Titaguri Pt.II in 1961 census. However the earlier survey of our selected hamlet recorded 86.05% of male workers as cultivators. 64.86% and 60.20% of female workers belonged to this category in 1961 census of the police station and the village as a whole as against a very high percentage (87.50%) recorded in our selected unit during 1963 survey. During 1971 census 64.37% and 43.48% of male workers in the police station and the entire village respectively returned themselves as cultivators. Our hamlet also returned 44.08% of male workers as cultivators during present survey. Female cultivators constituted a meagre 13.43% of workers in the police station and 42.86% in the village during 1971 census, whereas not even a single female cultivator was found during the present survey. Agricultural labourers constituted 9.46% and 3.82% of male and female workers in the police station as a whole as against none in the other two units in 1961. However, during 1971 census there was an inexplicable rise (54.00%) in case of female agricultural labourers while the corresponding figure for male was 16.56% only. The study hamlet returned only three males (3.23%) as agricultural labourers during present survey as against 8.70% and 14.28% of male and female workers returned as such in Titaguri Pt.II during 1971 census.

We do not find any strikingly different pattern of distribution of workers in hamlet under survey from that obtained in case of the village as a whole and the police station under the jurisdiction of which our hamlet falls. However it needs mention here that the present survey showed a remarkable shift of female workers to other services (66.68%) as against only 6.25% obtained during the earlier survey. As stated earlier not a single female cultivator was found during present survey whereas high as 87.50% of female workers were cultivators during 1963 survey. We recollect here that 1961 census definition of a worker was too liberal and it allowed a female to be treated as a cultivator even if the housewife earned the mid-meal to the field for the menfolk and held the plough for a very brief period.

In the case of males of our hamlet under survey, it is found that there is a sharp fall in the proportion of cultivators with a corresponding rise in the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage & communication and other services over the last two decades.

Taking into consideration the position as obtained during 1971 census we find that there is a sharp decline in the proportion of workers both male and female in the police station as also in case of the village. 1985 survey of our selected unit also showed a steep fall in the proportion of workers.

Percentage of literacy remained more or less the same in case of the P.S. (22.72%) as a whole while Titaguri Pt. II registered slight increase (25.40%) during 1971 census. 1985 survey showed a marginal increase in the number of literates in case of our selected hamlet.

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TABLE—

COMPARISON OF DATA OF PCA OF P.S. (KOKRAJHAR)

Name of Place	Year	Area in Hectare	No. of occupied Houses	No. of House-holds	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)		
					Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kokrajhar Police Station (Rural only)	1961	130,535	22,653	22,653	123,020	64,315	58,705
	1971	130,384	29,001	29,062	179,557	92,818	86,739
Titaguri Part-II	1961	388	370	370	1,319	701	618
	1971	385	274	274	1,917	978	939
Titaguri (Janagaon) Survey data	1961*	—	34	34	208	108	100
	1985	119	72	72	535	262	273

Name of Place	Year	III Livestock, forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing and Repairs	
						(a) Household Industry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kokrajhar Police Station	1961	143 (0.41)	42 (0.17)	—	—	307 (0.87)	6,155 (25.32)
	1971	915 (2.00)	437 (15.21)	11 (N)	—	476 (1.04)	65 (2.26)
Titaguri Part-II	1961	—	—	—	—	4 (0.95)	78 (39.80)
	1971	13 (3.14)	—	—	—	13 (3.14)	—
Titaguri (Jonagaon) Survey data	1963	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	3 (3.23)	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE : *Data were obtained from 34 households, only out of a total of 49 hosuholds then existing.
% of Sex-wise workers has been calculated in relation to total workers in respective sex.
% of S.C. & S.T. Population, Literate & educated and total workers have been calculated in relation to total population.
N—Negligible.

II.1

WITH TITAGURI PT.II AND TITAGURI (JONAGAON), 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS.

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Person		WORKERS					
						Total Workers I—IX		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,443 (2.27)	1,354	25,539 (39.80)	23,418	22,109 (23.58)	6,894	35,243 (48.40)	24,304	25,779 (73.15)	15,763 (64.86)	3,336 (9.46)	929 (3.82)
3,239 (3.31)	2,797	33,783 (37.00)	32,662	30,494 (22.72)	10,294	45,645 (27.02)	2,874	29,381 (64.37)	386 (13.43)	7,556 (16.56)	1,552 (54.00)
5 (0.38)	—	168 (24.64)	157	213 (21.23)	67	421 (46.78)	196	227 (53.92)	118 (60.20)	—	—
80 (7.93)	72	204 (20.81)	195	343 (25.40)	144	414 (23.06)	28	180 (43.48)	12 (42.86)	36 (8.70)	4 (14.28)
—	—	108	100 (100.00)	60	45	43 (50.48)	32 (36.06)	37 (86.05)	28 (87.50)	—	—
—	—	262 (100.00)	273	159 (52.90)	124	93 (18.50)	6	41 (44.08)	—	3 (3.23)	—

WORKERS											
Processing, Servicing		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport Storage and Communication		IX Other Services		X Non-Workerss	
(b) Other than household Industry											
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
870 (2.47)	951 (3.83)	178 (0.50)	1 (N)	1,300 (3.69)	63 (0.28)	385 (1.09)	4	2,945 (8.36)	410 (1.69)	29,072	34,401
912 (2.00)	45 (1.56)	446 (0.98)	3 (0.10)	2,454 (5.39)	75 (2.61)	1,117 (2.45)	14 (0.49)	2,377 (5.21)	297 (10.34)	47,173	83,865
—	—	5 (1.19)	—	133 (31.59)	—	8 (1.90)	—	44 (10.45)	—	280	422
24 (5.80)	—	10 (2.42)	—	70 (16.91)	7 (25.00)	15 (3.61)	—	53 (12.80)	5 (17.86)	564	911
—	—	2 (4.65)	2 (6.25)	—	—	—	—	4 (9.30)	2 (6.25)	65	68
4 (4.30)	1 (16.66)	12 (12.90)	1 (16.66)	—	—	15 (16.13)	—	15 (16.13)	4 (66.68)	169	267

TABLE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Name of Village	Census Year	Area of village in Sq. Km. (density per Sq. Km. in bracket)	No. of occupied Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional houseless Population)		
					Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bijlibari	1961	2·68 (152)	69	69	407	230 (56·51)	177 (43·49)
	1971	1·99 (295)	98	98	588	309 (52·55)	279 (47·45)
Titaguri Part—I	1961	3·20 (172)	151	151	551	287 (52·09)	264 (47·91)
	1971	3·23 (346)	178	178	1117	564 (50·49)	553 (49·51)
Titaguri Part—II	1961	3·87 (341)	370	370	1319	701 (53·15)	618 (46·85)
	1971	3·85 (498)	274	274	1917	978 (51·02)	939 (48·98)
Chandmari	1961	5·05 (18)	16	16	93	43 (46·24)	50 (53·76)
	1971	5·13 (60)	52	52	309	163 (52·75)	146 (47·25)
Kumguri	1961	2·78 (94)	48	48	262	147 (56·11)	115 (43·89)
	1971	2·59 (218)	96	96	564	282 (50·00)	282 (50·00)
Khagrabari	1961	1·63 (181)	47	47	295	151 (51·19)	144 (48·81)
	1971	5·72 (126)	103	103	721	361 (50·07)	360 (49·93)
Hakaripara	1961	1·38 (255)	72	72	352	184 (52·27)	168 (47·73)
	1971	6·10 (147)	128	128	894	454 (50·78)	440 (49·22)
Titaguri Jonagaon (Survey figure)	1963*	1·3 (160)	34	34	208	108 (51·92)	100 (48·08)
	1985	1.3 (412)	72	72	535	262 (48.97)	273 (51.03)

*Data were collected from 34 out of a total of 49 households then existing.

II. 2

1961 AND 1971

Source 1961 & 1971 Census Data

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated Persons		WORKERS					
						Total Workers (I — IX)		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	74 (32.17)	12 (6.78)	112 (48.70)	106 (59.89)	109 (47.39)	103 (58.19)	—	—
—	—	—	—	96 (31.07)	23 (8.24)	148 (47.90)	4 (1.43)	93 (30.10)	—	39 (12.62)	4 (1.43)
—	—	91	88	128 (44.60)	30 (11.36)	150 (52.26)	140 (53.03)	133 (46.34)	88 (33.33)	—	—
—	—	173	164	254 (45·04)	80 (16·09)	252 (44·68)	19 (3·44)	172 (30·50)	5 (0·91)	43 (7·62)	—
5	—	168	157	213 (30·38)	67 (10·84)	421 (60·06)	196 (31·72)	227 (32·38)	118 (19·09)	—	—
80	72	204	195	343 (35.07)	144 (15·34)	414 (42·33)	28 (2·78)	180 (18·40)	12 (1·28)	36 (3·68)	4 (0·43)
—	—	18	28	—	—	29 (67·44)	26 (52·00)	22 (51·16)	22 (44·00)	2 (4·65)	—
5	1	55	49	23 (14·11)	2 (1·37)	92 (56·44)	8 (5·48)	69 (42·33)	—	21 (12·89)	8 (5·48)
—	—	55	46	33 (22.45)	4 (3 48)	82 (55·78)	63 (54·78)	75 (51·02)	42 (36·52)	7 (4·76)	2 (1·74)
—	—	260	266	(20·92	20 (7·09)	138 (48·94)	25 (8·86)	92 (32·63)	—	41 (14·55)	24 (8·51)
—	—	151	144	44 (29·14)	8 (5·55)	80 (52·98)	80 (55·55)	76 (50·33)	—	1 (0·66)	—
—	—	356	356	88 (24·38)	38 10·55)	174 (48·20)	27 (7·50)	114 (31·58)	—	44 (12·19)	27 (7·50)
37	27	3	—	84 (45·65)	14 (8·33)	99 (53·80)	62 (36·90)	66 (35·87)	7 (4·17)	9 (4·89)	—
42	29	—		52 (11·45)	3 (0·68)	222 (48·90)	2 (0·45)	177 (38·99)	2 (0·45)	40 (8·81)	—
—	—	108	100	60 (55·55)	45 (45·00)	43 (39·81)	32 (32·00)	37 (34·26)	28 (28·00)	—	—
—	—	262	273	159 (60·69)	124 (45·42)	93 (35·50)	6 (2·20)	41 (15·65)	—	3 (1·15)	—

TABLE

Name of Village	Livestock, Census year	WORKERS							
		III Forestry Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
						(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than House-hold Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bijilibari	1961	—	—	—	3 (1.70)	—	—	—	—
	1971	2 (0.65)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Titaguri Part I	1961	—	—	—	44 (16.67)	8 (2.78)	8 (3.03)	—	—
	1971	—	—	—	—	16 (2.84)	14 (2.53)	—	—
Titaguri Part II	1961	—	—	4 (0.57)	78 (12.63)	—	—	—	—
	1971	13 (1.33)	—	—	—	13 (1.33)	—	24 (2.45)	—
Chandmari	1961	—	—	—	1 (2.00)	—	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumguri	1961	—	—	—	19 (16.52)	—	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.35)	—
Khagiabari	1961	—	—	—	80 (55.55)	—	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakaripara	1961	—	—	4 (2.17)	53 (31.55)	—	—	—	—
	1971	—	—	—	—	2 (0.44)	—	—	—
Titaguri Jonagaon (Survey Fig.)	1963*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	3 (1.15)	—	—	—	—	—	4 (1.53)	1 (0.37)

*Data were collected from 34 out of a total of 49 households then existing.

III.2—(*concld.*)

WORKERS											
VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Service		X Non-Workers		Location Code	Distance from the nearest Town
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		Kokrajhar
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (1.31)	—	118 (51.30)	71 (40.11)	76	5 Kms.
7 (2.26)	—	—	—	2 (0.65)	—	5 (1.62)	—	161 (52.10)	275 (98.57)	216	
1 (0.35)	—	1 (0.35)	—	—	—	7 (2.44)	—	137 (47.74)	124 (46.97)	225	4 Kms.
1 (0.18)	—	—	—	8 (1.42)	—	12 (2.12)	—	312 (55.32)	534 (96.56)	215	
5 (0.71)	—	133 (18.98)	—	8 (1.14)	—	44 (6.28)	—	280 (39.94)	422 (68.28)	226	5 Kms.
10 (1.02)	—	70 (7.16)	7 (0.75)	15 (1.54)	—	53 (5.42)	5 (0.53)	564 (57.67)	911 (97.02)	214	
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (11.63)	3 (6.00)	14 (32.56)	24 (48.00)	281	2 Kms.
—	—	1 (0.61)	—	1 (0.61)	—	—	—	71 (43.56)	138 (94.52)	243	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 (44.22)	52 (45.22)	284	8 Kms.
1 (0.35)	—	1 (0.35)	—	—	—	2 (0.71)	1 (0.35)	144 (51.06)	257 (91.14)	217	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (1.99)	—	71 (47.02)	64 (44.45)	310	5 Kms.
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 (4.43)	—	187 (51.80)	333 (92.50)	192	
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 (10.87)	2 (1.18)	85 (46.20)	106 (63.10)	314	7 Kms.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 (0.66)	—	232 (51.10)	438 (99.55)	194	
2 (1.85)	2 (2.00)	—	—	—	—	4 (3.70)	2 (2.00)	65 (60.19)	68 (68.00)	—	5 Kms.
12 (4.58)	1 (0.37)	—	—	15 (5.72)	—	15 (5.72)	4 (1.47)	169 (64.50)	267 (97.80)	—	

The village is profoundly influenced by the lifestyle of the inhabitants of Kokrajhar town—the sub-divisional headquarters. To gauge the extent of urban influence seven villages have been selected which are at varying distance from Kokrajhar town but still under its influence and are not very far away from our selected village. The comparative study has been drawn on the available Primary Census Abstract data of 1961 and 1971 censuses.

In absence of *1981* census data any comparison of influence of an urban centre on the selected villages is restricted to the situation as prevailed during 1961 and 1971 censuses only. Normally the influence of an urban centre on a village life is reflected in its standard of literacy and the occupational pattern of the villagers. The degree of shift from the traditional occupations in rural areas and proportion of increase in the number of literates greatly depends on the proximity of a village to an urban centre. The figures in table No. II.2 given below strictly conform the above hypothesis. There is perceptible, increase in the number of literates over a gap of ten years in all the neighbouring villages lying at different distances from the same urban centre (Kokrajhar town) with the sole exception of village Hakaripara which registers a fall in the number of literates.

A detailed comparison of socio-economic data thrown out by 1963 and 1985 surveys is difficult as the volume of coverage in these two surveys vary markedly. In 1963 survey only 34 households out of a total of 49 then existing in that portion of the village were considered for collection and presentation of data on various socio-economic aspects as against all the 72 households in that portion of the village taken into consideration for collection of various types of information in 1985 survey. In respect of workers every village registers an increase in 1971 over 1961 census in case of males as against a fall in case of female workers.

Table II.2 above shows the industrial classification of workers in the areas surrounding our surveyed village during 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Village Chandmari, at the nearest distance of 2 kms. from Kokrajhar town, has registered the highest proportion of male workers in both the censuses (67.44% in 1961 and 56.44% in 1971). Rest of the villages registered more or less similar proportion of male workers during *1961* and *1971* censuses. Female workers constituted almost even porportion in 1961 in most of the villages. However, in 1971 they showed a remarkable fall in proportion in their total population and the different villages recorded widely varying percentages of such workers. It is, however, to be noted that the distance from the nearest town has not cast any tangible influence in the proportion of workers in the villages perhaps with the sole exception of Chandmari. The table also does not indicate that the distance in any manner has influenced the distribution of workers into different industrial categories. We may, therefore, say that Kokrajhar town has not significantly influenced the occupational pattern of workers in its nearby rural areas where workers are still found to be engaged mostly in agricultural activities.

However, it is to be noted here that the portion of Titaguri Pt. II under survey shows a sharp decline in the proportion of workers found engaged as cultivators and Agricultural labourers in 1985 over that recorded during the earlier survey. While 86.05% and 87.50% of the male and female workers respectively were found engaged in agricultural activities during 1963 survey, the corresponding figures for 1985 survey are 47.31% and nil respectively.

It is to be observed that our village under survey puts up a poor show when compared to other nearby villages. Its population of male workers during 1963 survey is much below (40%) than those (49%—67%) obtained in case of other selected units. Our village recorded a mere 36% of male workers in 1985 survey as against the range of 42% to 56% obtained even more than a decade ago during 1971 census.

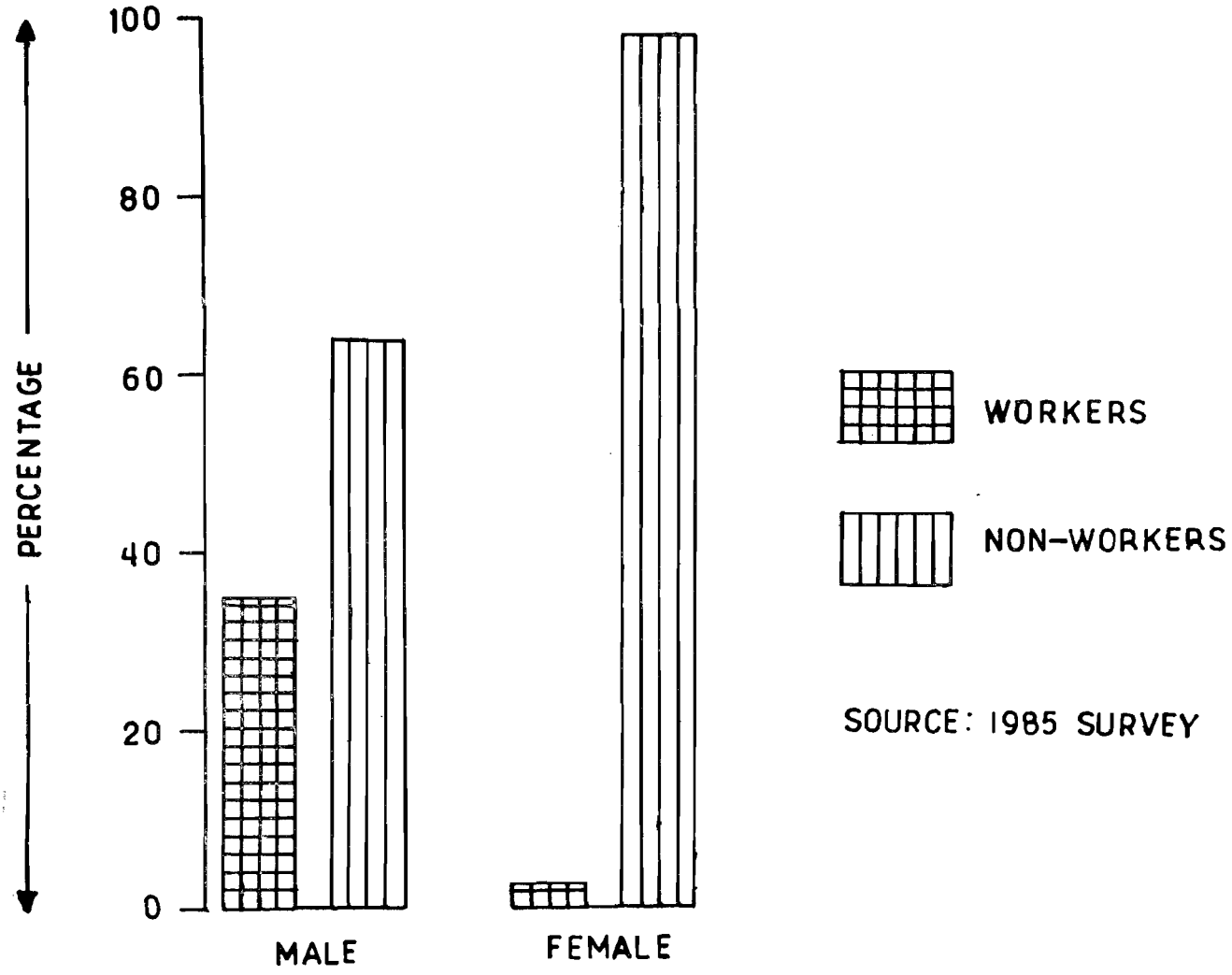
32.0% was recorded as workers among the females during 1963 survey as against the range of 32% to 60.0% recorded in other units during 1961 census. It is to be noted that the percentage of female workers obtained during 1961 census for Titaguri Pt. II as a whole and that obtained for a part of it under survey are almost the same. The corresponding proportions are 2% in 1985 survey and negligible to 9.0% during 1971 census.

Traditionally in the Indian censuses every individual has been categorised basically as a worker or as a non-worker. But the concept of 'work' has varied from census to census. At each census, on the advice of the data users and experts the concept was sought to be improved upon to give what was expected to be a truer or a more precise picture of the economically productive activity of the people. This sometimes has led to difficulties in comparability of data between two censuses. (For details place see Appendix-II on definition of workers).

Sex ratio

Sex ratio i.e. the number of females per 1000 males in the selected seven villages as obtained during 1961 and 1971 censuses as also the sex-ratio in Titaguri

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS



(Jonagaon) during 1963 and 1985 surveys is shown in the following table.

TABLE II .3

SEX RATIO DURING 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS

Name of village	1961 Census	1971 Census
1	2	3
Bijlibari	769	902
Titaguri Pt. I	919	980
Titaguri Pt. II	881	960
Chandmari	1,162	895
Kumguri	782	1,000
Khagrabari	953	997
Hakaripara	913	969
Titaguri (Jonagaon)	925	1,041
(Survey figures)	(1963 survey)	(1985 survey)

During the 1961 census sex ratio in the rural areas of Assam was 887. Three villages namely Bijilibari, Titaguri Pt. II and Kumguri registered sex ratio lower than the state average. On the contrary village Chandmari registered a ratio of 1162 females per 1000 males, which was far above the state average. But curiously enough the sex ratio obtained in this village during 1971 census was below the state average of 912 and lowest among the selected villages while Kumguri returned a unique feature of having equal No. of male and females, four villages registered more or less the same sex ratio and all were above the state average.

It is seen that all except one village namely Chandmari have shown significant increase in the sex-ratio over the decades. But, Kumguri singles out itself in the proportion of increase. Maintaining this trend the hamlet of Titaguri Pt. II under survey also has returned a much higher (1041) sex ratio in 1985 than that (925) obtained during 1963 survey. The reasons behind increase of female population over males have been broadly discussed in foregoing chapter.

Growth of population

All the seven villages exhibit the increasing trend of population during the decade 1961 and 1971. The percentage of increase in each village is shown below.

TABLE II.4

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Name of village	Total population 1971 census	Total population 1961 census	Difference of 1971—61 Population	Percentage increase during 1961—71	Remarks
Bijlibari	588	407	181	44·47	
Titaguri Pt. I	1117	551	566	102·72	
Titaguri Pt. II	1917	1319	598	45·34	
Chandmari	309	93	216	232·26	
Kumguri	564	262	302	115·27	
Khagrabari	721	295	426	144·41	
Hakaripara	894	352	542	153·98	
Titaguri (Jonagaon)	535	331	204	61·63	
(Survey figure)	(1985 survey)	(1963 survey)			

Expected Bijlibari and Titaguri Pt. II villages other villages register more than hundred per cent increase of population during the decade. Village Chandmari topped the list with an increase of 232.26%. The growth rate in our surveyed village during 1963 and 1985 works out to be 61.63 and can be considered as normal. Titaguri Pt. II as a whole registered a growth of 45.34% in 1971 census—over the population obtained in 1961 census

TABLE
LITERACY AMONGST THE SURVEYED

Age-Group	Year of Survey	Total			Illiterate			Literate without any educational level		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages . . .	1963	208	108	100	103 (49.52)	48 (44.44)	55 (55.00)	43 (20.67)	18 (16.67)	25 (25.00)
	1985	535	262	273	252 (47.10)	103 (39.31)	149 (54.58)	95 (17.76)	47 (17.94)	48 (17.58)
0—14 . . .	1963	113	57	56	50 (44.25)	28 (49.12)	22 (39.29)	40 (35.40)	18 (31.58)	22 (39.29)
	1985	241	114	127	117 (48.55)	48 (42.11)	69 (54.33)	78 (32.37)	42 (36.84)	36 (28.35)
15—24 . . .	1963	27	16	11	6 (22.22)	1 (6.25)	5 (45.45)	1 (3.70)	— —	1 (9.10)
	1985	138	70	68	31 (22.46)	12 (17.14)	19 (27.94)	11 (7.97)	3 (4.29)	8 (11.76)
25—59 . . .	1963	67	35	32	46 (68.66)	19 (54.29)	27 (84.38)	2 (2.98)	— —	2 (6.25)
	1985	156	78	78	104 (66.67)	43 (55.13)	61 (78.21)	6 (3.85)	2 (2.56)	4 (5.13)
60 and above . .	1963	1	—	1	1 (100.00)	—	1 (100.00)	—	—	—
	1985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1963 :
Total H/H — 49
Surveyed — 34
1985 :
Total H/H — 72
Surveyed — 72

II. 5
POPULATION 1963 AND 1985

Primary			Middle			Matriculation			Higher Secondary			Degree and Above		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
58	38	20	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
(27.89)	(35.18)	(20.00)				(1.44)	(2.78)					(0.48)	(0.93)	—
25	12	13	130	72	58	12	8	4	16	15	1	5	5	—
(4.67)	(4.58)	(4.76)	(24.30)	(27.48)	(21.25)	(2.24)	(3.05)	(1.46)	(2.99)	(5.73)	(0.37)	(0.94)	(1.91)	
23	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(20.35)	(19.30)	(21.42)												
9	4	5	37	20	17									
(3.73)	(3.51)	(3.93)	(15.35)	(17.54)	(13.39)									
17	12	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
(62.97)	(75.00)	(45.45)				(7.41)	(12.50)					(3.70)	(6.25)	
9	4	5	68	35	33	4	2	2	11	10	1	4	4	—
(6.52)	(5.71)	(7.35)	(49.28)	(50.00)	(48.54)	(2.90)	(2.36)	(2.94)	(7.97)	(14.29)	(1.47)	(2.90)	(5.71)	
18	15	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(26.87)	(42.86)	(9.38)				(1.49)	(2.85)							
7	4	3	25	17	8	8	6	2	5	5	—	1	1	—
(4.48)	(5.13)	(3.85)	(16.03)	(21.79)	(10.25)	(5.12)	(7.69)	(2.56)	(3.21)	(6.41)		(0.64)	(1.29)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Density of population

Figures in column 3 of Table II.1 indicate that Titaguri Pt. II registered the highest density (341) of population followed by Hekaripara, Khagrabari, Titaguri Pt. I and Bijilibari in 1961. Chandmari returns the lowest density of 18 persons per sq. km. in 1961. Titaguri Pt. II returned its highest position (498) in 1971 census too Titaguri Pt. I gained next position with 346 persons per sq. km. followed by Bijilibari (295) and Kumguri (218). The village Chandmari though registered more than threefold increase in its density over the decade, yet occupied the lowest position.

Literacy

The literacy rate of the village during 1963 and 1985 survey has been presented in table II.4. Even though in 1963 survey out of the total 49 households then existing only 34 households were surveyed for this purpose as against all the 72 households surveyed during 1985 it is felt that we may gauge as how fast the wind of change in respect of literacy is blowing in our surveyed village.

The table shows that the percentage of total illiterates (49.52%) in 1963 has come down in 1985 (47.10%). Likewise the male illiteracy in 1985 (39.31%) registers a considerable decrease when compared to 1963 (44.44%). Female illiteracy in both periods remain almost same, only marginal decrease (0.42%) is recorded in 1985.

Further, it is observed that a higher proportion of persons has gone beyond the level of just literate without having acquired any educational level in 1985 when compared to the situation as obtained during 1963 survey. The percentage of people in the aforesaid group was 17.76 in 1985 as against 20.67 in 1963. It is heartening to note that the people having passed matriculation examination and beyond constitute 6.17% in 1985 as against a very small percentage of 1.92 recorded during 1963 survey.

Among the males 17.94% returned as being literates without any educational level in 1985 as against 16.67% in 1963. But the proportion of males having passed middle class examination and above is recorded as 38.21% during 1985 survey as against 3.71% found during 1963 survey. The proportion of males having passed matriculation and above has gone up to 10.69% during 1985 as against only 3.71% reported in this group in 1963.

The females, too, did not lag behind in attainment of education. We find 17.58% of them to be just literate without any educational level in 1985 survey as against 25% recorded during the earlier survey. Whereas not a single female reported to have gone beyond the level of primary education during 1963 survey as many as 63 females constituting 23.08% of total female population of Titaguri (Jonagaon) reported to have passed middle school examination and above during the present survey.

We can therefore say that our village under survey has definitely registered a marked improvement in the number of literates as also in attainment of the standard of literacy.

We present here the Table II.6 showing the literacy among the rural population in the state of Assam and Goalpara district as obtained during 1961 and 1971 censuses as also such data for our village as collected during 1963 and 1985 surveys. It is most interesting to note that Titaguri (Jonagaon) presents a very heartening picture in respect of literacy both among the males and females when the percentage of literates as obtained in the village is compared to those for the State or Goalpara district as a whole. This may be attributed to the nearness of the village to Kokrajhar Town and consequential awakening of a deep sense of appreciation of the values and profound utility of literacy among its residents.

TABLE II.6

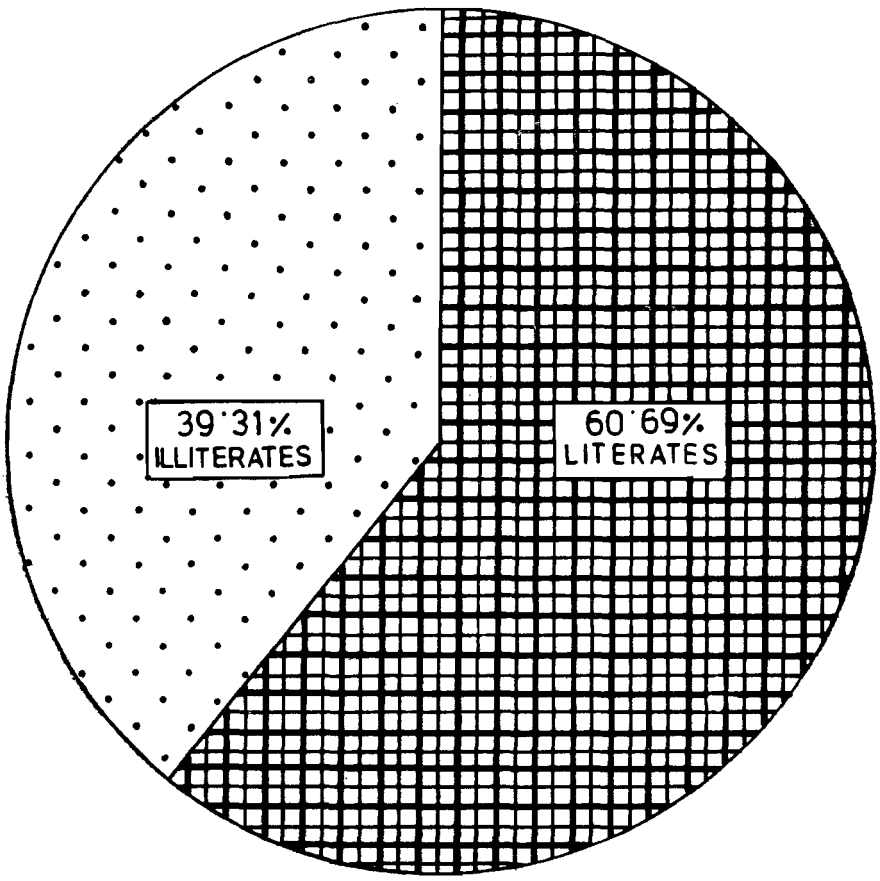
LITERACY AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION IN THE STATE, GOALPARA DISTRICT AND TITAGURI JONAGAON

State/District/ Surveyed village	Year of Census/ Survey	Population			Literates			Remarks
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam (Rural only)	1961 census	10,056,258	5,328,139	4,727,902	2,482,522 (24·69)	1,863,907 (34·98)	618,615 (13·08)	During 1963 survey of the village data were collected from 34 out of a total 49 households then in existence.
	1971 census	13,335,930	6,975,131	6,360,799	3,365,324 (25·24)	2,354,789 (33·76)	1,010,535 (15·89)	
Goalpara District (Rural only)	1961 census	1,441,749	753,508	688,241	275,577 (19·11)	213,384 (28·32)	62,193 (9·04)	
	1971 census	2,052,809	1,058,785	994,024	401,422 (19·55)	294,276 (27·79)	107,146 (10·78)	
Titaguri (Jonagaon)	1963 survey	208	108	100	105 (50·48)	60 (55·56)	45 (45·00)	
	1985 survey	535	262	273	283 (52·90)	159 (60·69)	124 (45·42)	

Note : Percentage of literates are given within Parenthesis.

LITERACY AMONG MALES

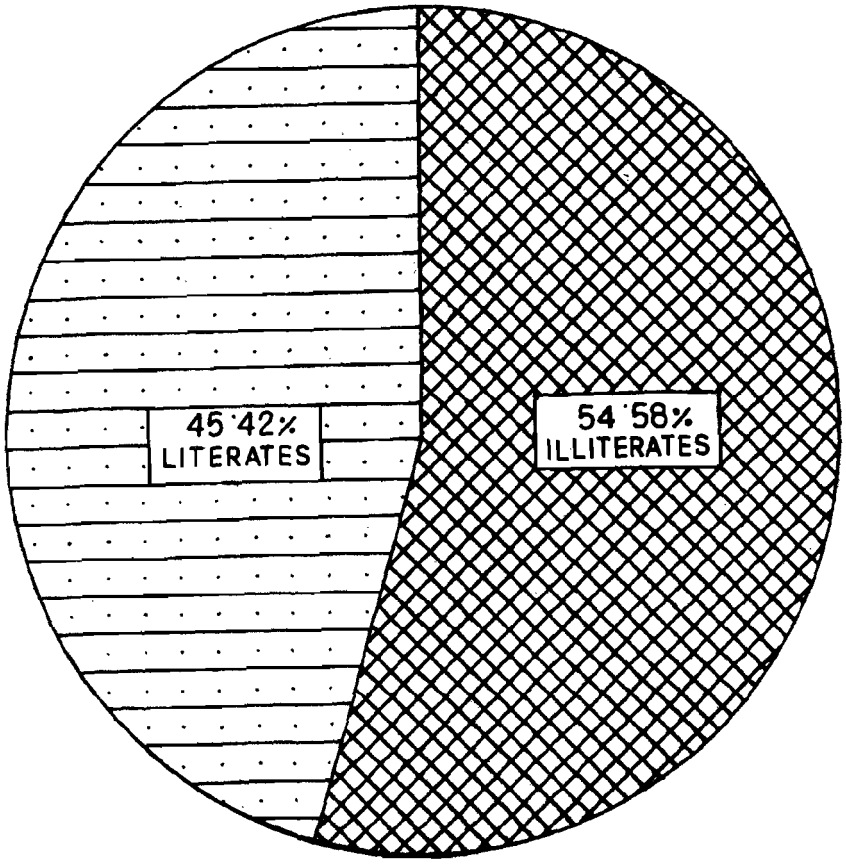
(INCLUDING AGE GROUP 0 - 4)



SOURCE : 1985 SURVEY DATA

LITERACY AMONG FEMALES

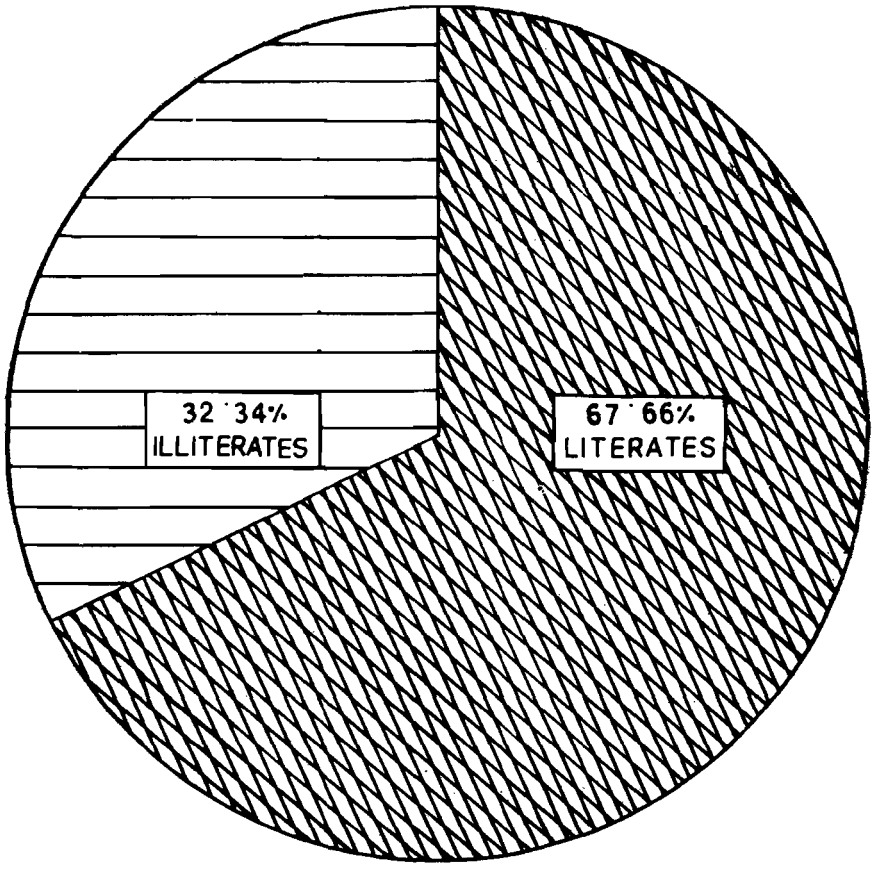
(INCLUDING AGE GROUP 0 - 4)



SOURCE : 1985 SURVEY DATA

LITERACY AMONG MALES

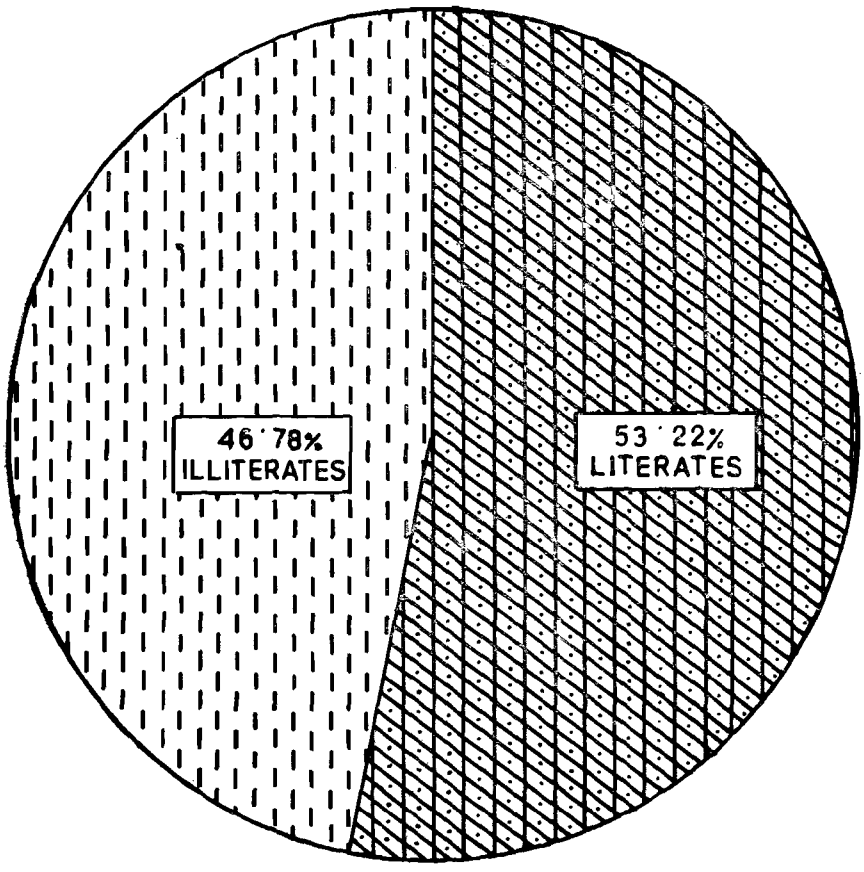
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)



SOURCE : 1985 SURVEY DATA

LITERACY AMONG FEMALES

(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0 - 4)



SOURCE : 1985 SURVEY DATA

Educational score

The table II.7 below shows the average educational score per head and per household. The educational score is obtained by giving points as under to each individual with reference to their educational level :

Illiterate—0
Literate without educational level—1
Primary or Middle—2
Matriculate/Higher Secondary—3
Degree level—4

The cumulative scores of all the individual males and females are divided by the total number of males and females respectively. Thus the average educational score is obtained for the total population.

From the table it is observed that both males and females covered by 1985 survey attain higher average educational score in comparison to what was obtained in 1963 survey. In conformity to earlier observation it is found that literacy rate in case of both males and females has registered increase over the last two decades.

TABLE II. 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY CAST/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE.

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households	Population			Average Educational Score						Remarks
					Per head			Per household			
		P (Aged 5+)	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Boro/Boro . . .	72	468	235	233	1·09	1·31	0·88	7·13	4·29	2·84	1985 Survey
Kachari	34	178	93	85	0·97	1·15	0·76	5·06	3·14	1·91	1963 Survey

Non-enrolment in school

The extent of parents awareness of the importance of schooling their children can be gauzed by examining the position of enrolment of children in the school-going age as shown in the table II.8. Out of 72 households surveyed during 1985, 61 households representing 84.72% have children of 5–14 years of age which is normally considered to be the school going age. Out of 61 households, 20 household (32.79%) registered default in enrolling some of their children. The households numbering 11 (15.28%) of the total have no children of the age-group 5–14 years of age. The reason behind non-enrolment of children (20 households) is low-income (15 households) coupled with a feeling of unawareness (5 households) to send their children to school. We did not come across any case of a student dropping out after ever-attending school.

TABLE II. 8

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL BY BROAD AGE-GROUP

Age-group	Total			Number of students		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5–9	81	37	44	55	27	28
10—14	93	50	43	69	39	30
15+	294	148	146	—	—	—
Total	468	235	233	124	66	58

From the table it is found that only 66 male and 58 female pupils are attending primary classes in the school against a total of 87 males and 87 females in the age-group 5–14 years. The percentage of enrolment in school works out to be 75.86 in case of males and 66.67 of females belonging to school-going age.

Marital status

The survey figures of both 1963 and 1985 are given in table II.9 to show the distribution of persons by age, sex and marital status. Age-grouping is done as per 1963 survey report. The study of the table shows

that 63.79%, 33.91% and 2.30% of the males were never married, married and widowed respectively during 1963 survey as against 69.46%, 29.39% and 1.15% during 1985 survey. Thus while the never married males have registered a higher proportion during 1985 survey, those in the others two marital status have registered a corresponding fall in number. In case of females the increase is observed in the number of never married and widowed and a decrease in respect of married females in the present survey over 1963 survey. It is interesting to note that not a single case of divorced or separated male or female was registered in either of the two surveys.

In the age-group 0–14 all males and females were found unmarried during both the surveys.

Males in the age group 15–34 present a sharp contrast in their marital status as obtained during 1985 survey over that recorded in earlier survey. We have 75 never married males constitute 75.55% in 1985 as against a much less proportion of 40.43% in earlier survey. Obviously therefore 24.45% of such males returned as married at 1985 survey against a much higher proportion (55.32%) obtained in 1963. In a similar trend 58.34% of females in the same age-group registered as never married in 1985 as against 13.64% only returned in 1963 survey. The fall in proportion of married females is almost equal to the rise in never married females. The more than fifty percent decrease in case of both married males and females in the age-group 15–34 obviously shows a tendency to marry at a comparatively higher age and this definitely is a marked change over the last two decades. Widowed persons in the same age-group have decreased to a noticeable extent. In 1963 there was only 4.25% widowed males. Present survey registered nil in case of males whereas 1.04% females registered as widows in 1985 as against nil in 1963 survey.

As regards persons aged 35 and above, present survey recorded 38 males and 50 females as against 35 males and 23 females recorded in 1963. None in this age-group were found never married during both the surveys. Almost identical proportion of males returned married and widowed in 1963 and 1985. Percentage of married females registered a fall with a corresponding rise in the percentage of widows over the last two decades. Also, our enquiry showed that none is having more than one wife. Monogamy is thus practised. Cases of polyandry also has not been detected.

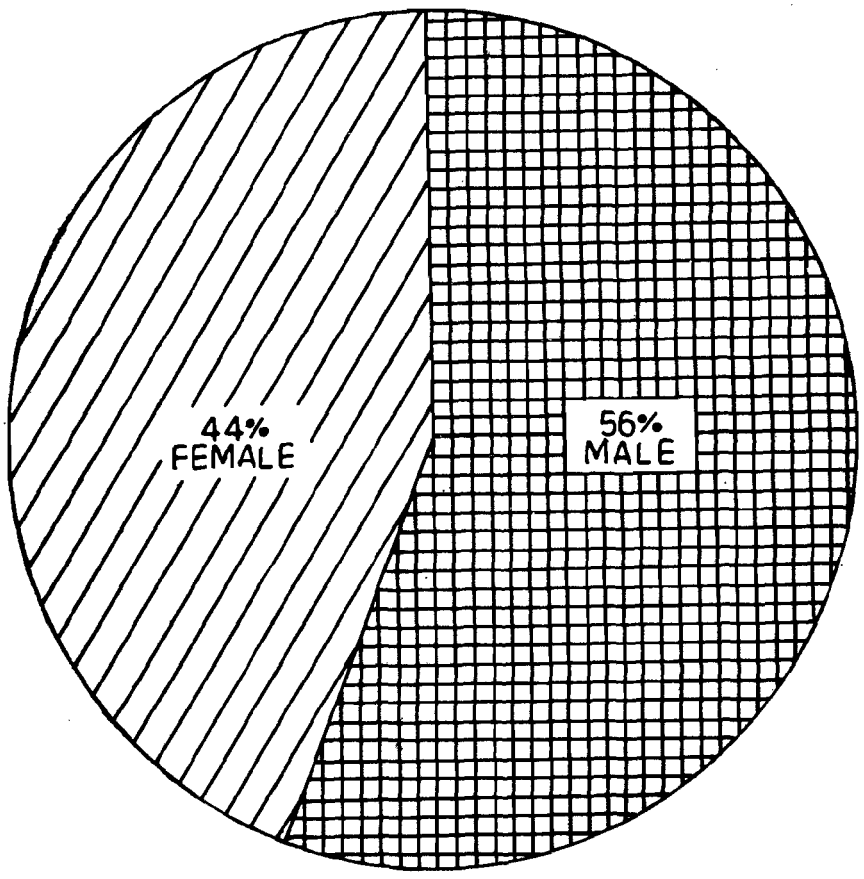
TABLE II. 9

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DURING 1963 AND 1985 SURVEYS

Age-group	Period of survey	Total population			Never married		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All-ages	1963	331	174	157	207 (62·54)	111 (63·79)	96 (61·15)
	1985	535	262	273	365 (68·22)	182 (69·46)	183 (67·03)
0—14	1963	182	92	90	182 (100·00)	92 (100·00)	90 (100·00)
	1985	241	114	127	241 (100·00)	114 (100·00)	127 (100·00)
15—34	1963	91	47	44	25 (27·47)	19 (40·43)	6 (13·64)
	1985	186	90	96	124 (66·67)	68 (75·55)	56 (58·34)
35+	1963	58	35	23	—	—	—
	1985	108	58	50	—	—	—

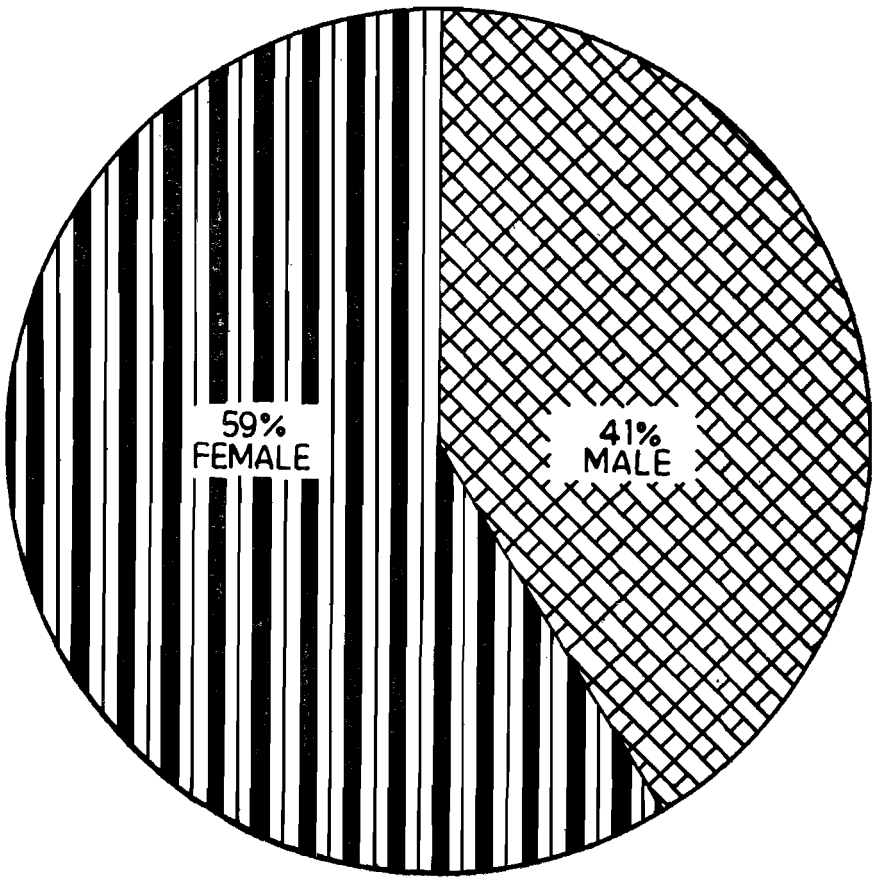
Married			Widowed			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	
118	59	59	6	4	2	
(35·65)	(33·91)	(37·58)	(1·81)	(2·30)	(1·27)	
156	77	79	14	3	11	
(29·15)	(29·39)	(28·94)	(2·63)	(1·15)	(4·03)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
64	26	38	2	2	—	
(70·33)	(55·32)	(86·36)	(2·20)	(4·26)		
61	22	39	1	—	1	
(32·79)	(24·45)	(40·62)	(0·54)	( )	(1·04)	
54	33	21	4	2	2	
(93·11)	(94·28)	(91·31)	(6·89)	(5·12)	(8·69)	
95	55	40	13	3	10	
(17·96)	(94·82)	(80·00)	(12·04)	(5·18)	(20·00)	

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES
BY SEX
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)



SOURCE: 1985 SURVEY DATA

DISTRIBUTION OF ILLITERATES
BY SEX
(EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0-4)



SOURCE: 1985 SURVEY DATA

Age at marriage

The following table (IV.) gives a clear picture of the ever married males and females showing the average age at marriage and age at first marriage as related to present age. Marriage of any male below 15 years of age has not been reported. But, as many as 6 females got married at below 15 years of age. Highest percentage (41.25%) of ever married males married while they attained the age-group 20–24 years closely followed by 32 persons (40.00%) marrying while in the age-group 25–29. 10 married males i.e. 12.50% belonging to different age-groups of present age married at the age 18-19 years.

TABLE II.-10

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO PRESENT AGE

Present age of married persons	Average age at marriage		Nos. of males married at the age of						
	M	F	Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upto 19	18·00	15·89	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-24	20·50	16·50	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
25-29	22·14	18·38	—	—	1	4	2	—	—
30-34	23·38	16·82	—	—	1	2	5	—	—
35-44	24·09	17·28	—	—	1	9	10	2	—
45-59	23·83	21·00	—	2	3	14	15	1	—
60-64	—	14·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	18·00	16·33	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	25·13	17·30	—	2	10	33	32	3	—

Present age of married persons	Average age at marriage		Nos. of females married at the age of						
	M	F	Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Upto 19	18·00	15·89	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	20·50	16·50	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
25-29	22·14	18·38	1	3	8	4	—	—	—
30-34	23·38	16·82	1	7	3	—	—	—	—
35-44	24·09	17·28	—	22	12	2	—	—	—
45-59	23·83	21·00	—	3	—	3	1	—	—
60-64	—	14·50	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
65+	18·00	16·33	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	25·13	17·30	6	49	24	10	1	—	—

In case of ever married females, 6 (6.67%) married at an age below 15 wears. Out of them 2 belong to the present age of 65 and one each belong to the present age of upto 19 years, 25–29 years, 30–34 years and 60–64 years respectively. Highest married females 49 (54.44%) married while they attained the age of 15-16 years of age. Next in succession comes 24 (26.67%) married at the age of 18-19 years; 10 (11.11%) at the age of 20–24 years and 1 (1.11%) at the age of 25–29 years of age.

The average age at marriage as a whole for both male and female stands at 25.13 and 17.30 respectively. According to present age of married persons age-groupwise average age at marriage for males is the lowest (18.00) in the age-group upto 19 years and 65 years and highest (24.09) in the age-group 35–44. In case of female lowest average age at marriage (14.50) is observed in the present age of married persons 60–64 and the highest average (21.00) falls in the age-group 45–59 years. In case of males contrary to expectation average age at marriage registers a discernible increase with the increase in the present age of the ever married males rising upto 44 years.

A further look at the table indicates that a small proportion of ever married males now in the age-group 25–29 and 30–34 years reportedly married at a comparatively higher age. In case of female however no such pattern is observed.

Population control measures, attitude and practices

During the survey, enquiry has been made to elicit as much information as possible on practice of family planning. Our enquiry revealed a general awareness amongst the married persons to raise a small family. But when asked about their desirable size of a family, they returned it to be as the minimum and 5 as the maximum excluding the parents. While they were informed about the prescribed size of four members in a family they pleaded that during these days of acute financial hardship they feel it impossible to engage hired labour in tilling their land and as such lean heavily on manpower resources at home. Another factor which probably leads them not to restrict the family size to a lower size is that most of the simple minded villagers consider their progeny as a gift of God and as such are hesitant to adopt family planning methods. However, among the old generation the use of herbal medicines to control births was reportedly in vogue. Though about 45% of the females are recorded as literates the attainment of educational level being restricted mostly upto middle school level, the women-folk perceptibly are not capable of appreciating benefits of having a small family. Moreover, the young women were very much hesitant and shy to answer queries on this subject. However, a few of the elderly women frankly admitted not encouraging adopting any family planning devices despite having sufficient knowledge of modern method of family planning.

Table II.11 shows the desirable number of children as expressed by the married males interviewed during survey. Another table (Table II.12) reveals that only 23 married males reportedly use condom and thus practise family planning. Both the tables are self explanatory.

TABLE II.11

DESIRABLE NUMBER OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS AS REPORTED BY MARRIED MALES CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND EDUCATION

Religion/Caste/Tribe community	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting desirable number to be							
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S.1+ D.1	S.2+ D.1	S.3+ D.2	Any member	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu	Illiterate	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Boro-Borokachari	Literate and below matric	56	—	—	—	—	25	31	—	—
	Matric & above	20	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
	Total	77	—	—	—	—	36	41	—	—

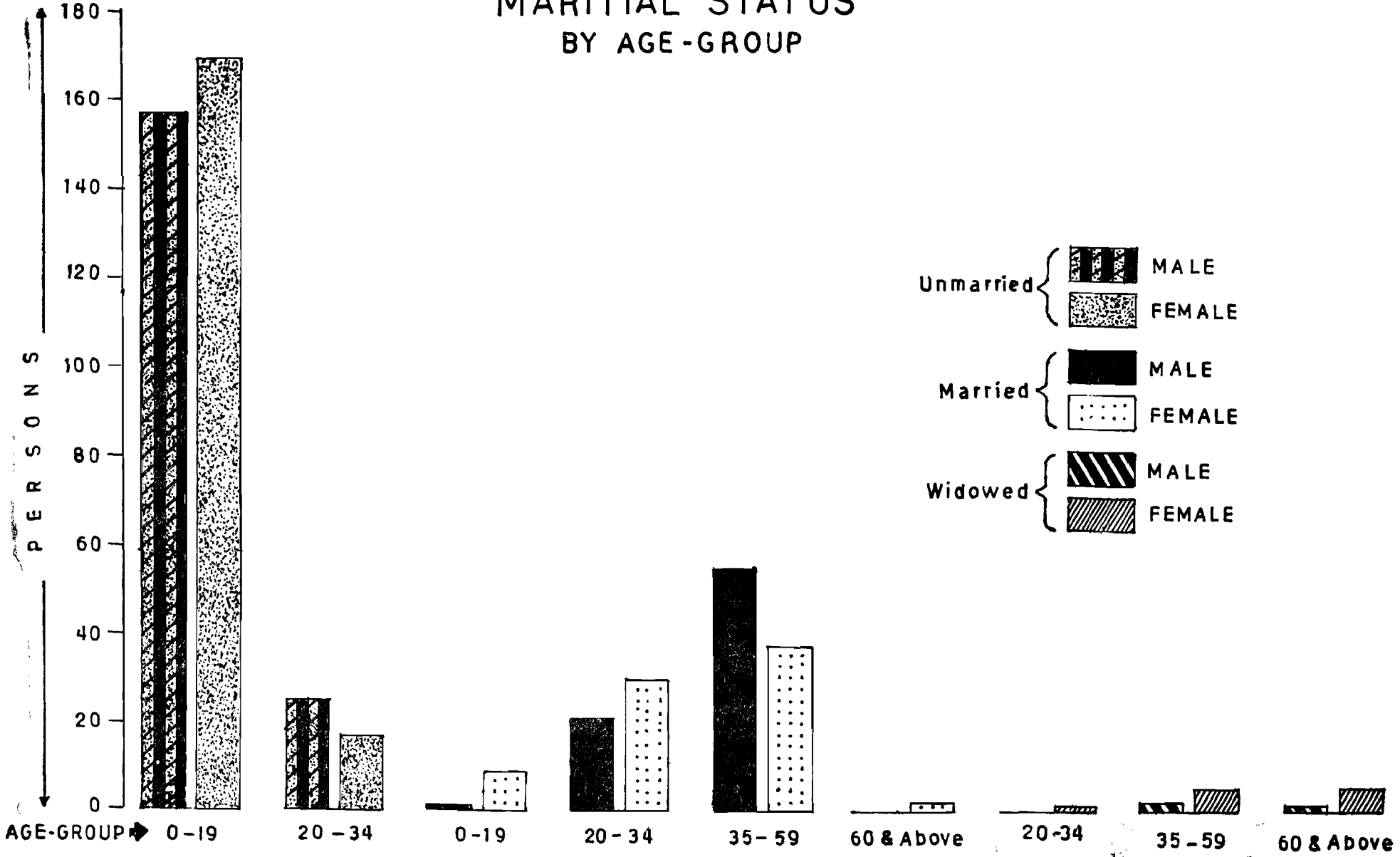
TABLE II.12

PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING MEASURES BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE AND OCCUPATION OF MARRIED MALES

Religion/Caste/Tribe	Occupation	Number of males reported using condoms	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Hindu Boro-Borokachari	Cultivation	10	No female reported adopting of any family planning method.
	Teacher	3	
	Driver	2	
	Peon	3	
	Clerk	1	
	Rickshaw puller	4	
	Total	23	

(1985 survey)

MARITIAL STATUS
BY AGE-GROUP



Source: 1985 SURVEY DATA

Data on Births and Deaths

At village level, the village headman is entrusted with the work of collection of data on birth and death that occurs in the village as a whole. The hamlet under survey being a part of the Titaguri Pt. II has no such data separately for the same. Also it is a known fact that registration data are deficient due to incomplete coverage and under registration of vital events in the country as a whole and our village is no exception to this. The people are either ignorant of this Act in this context or bears an altogether indifferent attitude in this aspect. The person entrusted with the job of keeping relevant records also lacks in adequate measure of interest in his works. It is no wonder therefore that no reliable data in vital events is available for the hamlet. However, such data as could be collected on our own effort is given below :

TABLE II.13

DISTRIBUTION OF NO. OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1983 AND 1984

Year	No. of births		No. of deaths	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
1983	5	1	3	3
1984	6	14	5	3

The table above is prepared out of 1985 survey data. The table shows that the female birth is higher in the village. In the year 1983 only 5 male children were reportedly born in the village as against 13 females and in 1984, 6 males against 14 females. In respect of death 3 each of males and females and 5 males and 3 females died during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

Thus the birth rate during 1983 per thousand population assuming the natural growth of population between 1983 and 1984 to be 12 only, registered 34.42 as against 37.38 during 1984. Likewise death rate per thousand population during 1983 was 11.47 as against 14.95 during the next year (1984).

Diseases and their treatment

Though diseases are to be found everywhere, the village is reportedly generally free from the attack of contagious diseases and the villagers cannot recall occurrence of any epidemic. Hospitals and dispensaries located as they are in close proximity, diseases can be treated quickly and kept under control. Villagers have shunned their traditional ways of treatment by herbal medicines. However, medicines are not used when anybody suffers from chicken pox, mumps etc. In such cases profitiation to 'Bathow' (Lord Bishnu) is offered with great devotion.

A discussion on the facilities available to the inhabitants of surveyed hamlet for treatment of diseases forces us to refer to the Kokrajhar Civil Hospital located at a distance of 5 kms. from the village under survey, as the only institution for medical treatment of the diseases. This is a full fledged hospital with 62 nos. of bed as on 1984 and the following are the persons appointed in functioning of the hospital.

Physician	11
Staff nurse	8
Pharmacist	3
Laboratory Assistant	5
Mid Wife	8
Ward Master	1
Lady Health Visitor	1
Upper Division Assistant	1
Lower Division Assistant	1
Grade IV employees	26
Peon	1

The table below explains the type of diseases which are fairly common in and around the surveyed village and their treatment. Needless to say that such figures exclusively for the surveyed village are not available.

TABLE II.14

POSITION OF TREATMENT OF DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1982-83 AND 1983-84 AT KOKRAJHAR CIVIL HOSPITAL

Year	B.C.G.	D.P.T.	T.T.	Polio	D.T.	Typhoid	Cholera
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982-83	3008	13179	537	2393	—	8093	60393
1983-84	7257	19954	14331	2323	12446	24337	136679

Source : Civil Hospital, Kokrajhar.

In addition to the above treatment, the hospital authority extended their services in other related field of activities only. As per figures for the year 1982-83 as available with the Chief Medical Office, Kokrajhar, as many as 10,417 children were given Vitamin 'A' dozes as a precautionary measure to prevent possible blindness in future. Also to help limit the menacing growth of population modern devices of family planning were introduced under the auspices of the hospital authority. Figures obtained from the hospital authority for the year 1982-83 revealed that 337 cases of sterilisation, 279 cases of introduction of I.U.D. and 2560 cases of introduction of contraceptive capsules were performed meticulously. Malaria is put under control and figures furnished by the hospital authority for the period ending 31st March, 1981, show that 3408 numbers of single doze treatment and 89 cases of positive redical treatment of malaria were done and found quite remedial to the sufferers. Outdoor patients who received treatment in 1981 and 1984 numbered 61,750 and 65,627 persons respectively.

Facilities of Veterinary treatment

A brief discussion here on the facility of veterinary treatment available to the villagers may not be deemed out of context. Kokrajhar town is endowed with a veterinary hospital which covers the cattle population in Kokrajhar Subdivision and there are eighteen dispensaries to look after the welfare of animals which form a capital asset to the vast majority of agriculturists of the district. The village under survey is fortunate to have such an institution at close proximity. Table below itself speaks the position as prevailed in April 1984.

TABLE II.15

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE AMONG ANIMAL POPULATION AND FACILITY OF TREATMENT IN KOKRAJHAR SUB-DIVISION

Location of veterinary dispensary	Type of diseases	Type of treatment rendered
1 ..	2	3
1. Patgaon 2. Dotma 3. Fakiragram 4. Kashi Kotra 5. Deo Sri 6. Bengtol 7. Owguri 8. Barabazar 9. Bijni 10. Manikpur 11. Kachugaon 12. Gossaigaon 13. Garufela 14. Bhumkee 15. Tulshibil 16. Gambaribil 17. Satbil 18. Kamalsing	1. Diarrhoea 2. Dysentery 3. Water Sore 4. Worins 5. Skin disease 6. Gynocological 7. Respiratory 8. Gestro intestiral 9. Timpany 10. Wound 11. Glossaities 12. Aneamia 13. Phnaemonia 14. Abecess 15. Debility etc.	1. Treatmnt : 18,7,693 Nos. 2. Gastration : 21,468 Nos. 3. Vaccination : 3,98,837 Nos.

Sanitation and Hygiene

In so far as the hygienic habits and sanitation are concerned the village is an advanced one. Majority of the household has latrines, even a few sanitary latrines are also to be found and the compound is found to be kept fairly clean. Houses are properly built with sufficient provision for passage of light and air into it. Drinking water is supplied by Public Health Engineering Department. In addition tanks, wells and tubewells are also there. Any one of the above is found available with every household. Drainage system is there to pass the filth of the village generally during the rainy seasons. To keep away the monstrous attack of the mosquitoes every one is found to have used mosquito curtain. The sheds of cows, goats, pigs, hens etc. are quite apart from the residential house. Villagers are all aware of the harmful effects of prevalence of pests and therefore maintain due cleanliness. In a word the situation is found to have vastly improved over the last two decades.

Migration

Cases of migration except on occasions of marriages of womenfolk and joining in services outside the village by the menfolk are not found in the village. Seasonal migration is there but that too is negligible. Villagers visit their kith and kin residing at various places within the district, state and country. In a word though villagers reportedly move from place to place both in pursuit of economically gainful activities and to pay visits to their relatives yet any large scale migration is not perceptible.

Table II.16 below shows that an overwhelming majority of 66 out of 72 households in the village reported having head who were born in the village itself. Heads of the remaining 6 households also migrated from within the same district only.

TABLE II.16

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MIGRA STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Total No. of h/h surveyed — 72

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households having members				
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)		—	14	42	10	66
B. Migrant						
(i) Born outside the village in the same p.s.	Rural	—	2	1	—	3
	Urban	—	1	—	—	1
(ii) Born within the same district in P.S.						
(a) Bilasipara	Rural	—	1	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Abhayapuri	Rural	—	1	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	19	43	10	72

The following table No. II.17 clearly shows the particulars of close relations staying outside the household by age, marital status and relations to the head of household. Total persanages staying outside the village are 7 only of which 6 are males and 1 female, and they are found belonging to different age-group e.g. 0–9 years, 15–24 years and 35–59 years. One male minor in the age group 0-9 is reported as staying outside and likewise 4 males and 1 male fall in the age group 15–24 and 35–59 years respectively. Only one female falls in the age group 15–24 years.

TABLE 11.17

PARTICULARS OF CLOSE RELATIONS STAYING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFEID BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND RELATION TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Age-group	Total Nos. of close relations staying outside	No. staying outside who are related to head of household															
		Son				Husband				Son's wife				Son's son			
		Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Unmarried
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0-9 . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15-24 . . .	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-59 . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	7	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

In this chapter we study the various economic aspects of the village life with reference to the available economic resources, the extent and manner of their utilisation, factors influencing the economic life of the villagers, etc.

Titaguri (Jonagaon) is predominantly an agricultural village and therefore land is one of the most important economic resources of the people and their livelihood depends mainly on cultivation. Generally land may be classified into five categories such as land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivable land, cultivable land, cultivable waste land and land under forest use.

Land-use pattern

The land put to non-agricultural uses include the area which is covered for homestead purposes, playing ground, footpath etc. Barren and uncultivable lands are those which do not suit any cultivation over them. Cultivable land means the land under cultivation whereas cultivable waste land signifies the land area which can be cultivated but is left fallow for the present. The land under forest indicates the area which is covered with forest and jungle trees and bamboos and which is not included in the net area cultivated.

The land-utilisation data are not available separately for the portion of Titaguri Pt. II village under our survey, the data as available for the village as a whole as collected for presentation in the village directory of 1971 and 1981 are given below :

TABLE III.1

PATTERN OF LAND USE IN TITAGURI PT. II

Source : Village Director 1971 & 1981 census

Use of land	1971		1981	
	Area in hectares	Percentage	Area in hectares	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivable land	242·81	63·02	Irrigated 34·80 Unirrigated 240·79	8·91 61·66
Land put to non-agricultural purposes	60·70	15·76	94·70	24·25
Barren and uncultivable land	—	—	—	—
Cultivable waste	81·75	21·22	20·23	5·18
Land under forest	—	—	—	—
All categories	385·26	100·00	390·52	100·00

As cultivation is still the prime source of livelihood of the villagers it is quite natural that more and more land is being brought under cultivation over the decades. In 1981 total land under cultivation measured 275.59 hectares in contrast to 242.81 obtained in 1971 for Titaguri Pt. II as a whole. We may therefore assume that the surveyed portion of the village has also registered a proportionate increase in its area under cultivation. The cultivable waste land has shown a sharp decline in 1981.

During the present survey an attempt was made to collect information on land use pattern in the part of Titaguri Pt. II under survey and the data as could be collected is presented in Table III. 2 below which is self explanatory.

TABLE III.2

PATTERN OF LAND UTILISATION ACCORDING TO SIZE-GROUP OF HOLDING IN TITAGURI (JONAGAON)

1985 Survey

Size of holding	No. of households	Total land in hectare	Land under cultivation	Homestead lands
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 hectare	30	17·82	12·45	5·37
1—2·4 hec.	24	46·11	39·40	6·71
2·5-4·9 hec.	16	58·67	54·64	4·03
5+hec.	2	12·89	12·09	0·80
Total	72	135·49	118·58	16·91

The table III.3 shows the land use pattern in seven villages including Titaguri Pt. II of which Titaguri (Jonagaon) is a small part, situated in the area of influence of Kokrajhar town. The figures are as obtained from 1971 and 1981 census village directories.

TABLE III.3

PATTERN OF LAND USE IN TITAGURI PT. II AND ITS NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES

Source : Village Directory 1971 & 1981 Census
(Figures in Hectares)

Name of village	Distance from the nearest town	Land use under different types						Total area	Remarks
		Year	Forest	Area under cultivation Irrigated	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bijlibari. . .	5	1971	26·71 (13·39)	—	93·48 (46·86)	40·07 (20·08)	39·25 (19·67)	199·51 (100·00)	Difference in Area
		1981	—	—	53·42 (19·73)	181·70 (67·12)	35·61 (13·15)	270·73 (100·00)	figures of villages
		1971	—	—	243·22 (75·31)	21·85 (6·77)	57·87 (17·92)	322·94 (100·00)	during 1971 and 1981
Titaguri Pt. I .	4	1981	—	87·01 (26·94)	140·02 (43·36)	21·85 (6·77)	74·06 (22·93)	322·94 (100·00)	is owing
		1971	89·44 (17·43)	—	140·43 (27·37)	—	283·28 (55·20)	513·15 (100·00)	to compilation at different
Chandmari . .	2	1981	—	—	40·87 (80·15)	—	10·12 (19·85)	50·99 (100·00)	sources
		1971	—	—	180·90 (69·96)	61·50 (23·78)	16·19 (6·26)	258·59 (100·00)	
Kumguri . .	8	1981	—	—	136·38 (52·12)	108·46 (38·51)	36·82 (13·07)	281·66 (100·00)	
		1971	—	115·74 (20·24)	242·81 (42·46)	165·92 (29·02)	47·35 (8·28)	571·82 (100·00)	
Khagrabari . .	5	1981	—	102·38 (61·70)	—	13·35 (8·05)	50·19 (30·25)	165·92 (100·00)	
		1971	—	—	373·52 (61·25)	168·35 (27·60)	67·99 (11·15)	609·86 (100·00)	
Hekaripara . .	7	1981	—	—	146·50 (63·18)	64·75 (27·92)	20·63 (8·90)	231·88 (100·00)	Partly merged
		1971	—	—	242·81 (63·02)	81·75 (21·22)	60·70 (15·76)	385·26 (100·00)	with Basugaon Town in 1981
Titaguri Pt. II .	5	1981	—	34·80 (8·91)	240·79 (61·66)	20·23 (5·18)	94·70 (24·25)	390·52 (100·00)	

* Figures shown in parenthesis are percentages.

A scrutiny of the table shows that the percentage of area under cultivation in the set of villages considered for the purpose of examining the pattern of land use, varies between as low as 27.37% in Chandmari and as high as 77.31% in Titaguri Pt. I during 1971. Similar figures for 1981 vary between 19.93% in Bijlibari and 80.15% in Chandmari. It is interesting to note here that the village Chandmari which recorded the lowest percentage of area under cultivation in 1971 acquirs the distinction of bringing the largest proportion of area under cultivation in 1981. It is to be noted that four of the seven villages namely Titaguri Pt. I, Khagrabari, Hekaripara and Titaguri Pt. II recorded more or less the equal proportion of land under cultivation during 1971 and 1981.

As regards the area not available for cultivation which is mostly homestead land it is to be observed that Kumguri recorded lowest such area (6.26%) and Chandmari the highest (55.20%) in 1971 as against the lowest (8.90%) returned by Hekaripara and the highest (30.25%) found in Khagrabari during 1981 census. We may note here that Titaguri Pt. II had 15.76% and 24.25% of its total area not available for cultivation during 1971 and 1981 census respectively.

We may reiterate here that Titaguri (Jonagaon) returned as high as 86.13% of total area as cultivable land.

Type of land

Land is more or less fertile. There is no high or slope type of land in this area. They are of flat type, most suitable for cultivation. Both wet and dry cultivation can be carried out without much difficulty. During the survey it was noticed that an end point of irrigation drainage constructed by the Irrigation Department of Assam with the provision of electrically operated lift system has touched the village, but reportedly due to some technical difficulty, the flow of water had not reached the end point till the time of our survey.

There is no forest land within the area of the village. It is about 5 kms to the forest from where they collect fire wood etc. Different species of bamboo (Uera) mango tree (Thaijo domphang) jack-fruit tree (Khantal domphang) plaintain tree (Thailil domphang) etc. are commonly found in every household. 'Siju' (Sijow domphang) is seen in the entrances of every household.

Land holdings

Out of a total area of the village an area of 118.58 hectares are reportedly under cultivation. Most of the cultivable land is found to be in close proximity to the dwelling houses.

The following table III.4 shows the size-group of holdings of 72 households during the present survey. The figures are as furnished by the heads of the households.

TABLE III.4.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF LAND (CULTIVABLE) HOLDINGS AND TYPE OF CULTIVABLE LAND

(1985 Survey)

Size-group of holdings	Number of households	Total cultivable land in hectare	Type of cultivable land holding			Percentage to total households
			High	Slope	Flat	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 hectare . .	30	12·45	—	—	12·45	41·67
1—2·4 hectares . .	24	39·40	—	—	39·40	33·33
2·5—4·9 hectares . .	16	54·64	—	—	54·64	22·22
5+ hectares . . .	2	12·09	—	—	12·09	2·78
Total . . .	72	118·58	—	—	118·58	100·00

The above table III.4 indicates that all the 72 households own certain measure of land. The largest area available for cultivation is in the size-group of 2.5–4.9 hectares. However. the highest (41.67%) number. of households falls in the category of less than one hectare followed by 1–2.4 hectares (33.33%) and 2.5–4.9 hectares (22.22%). There is no high or slope type of land in this area. In absence of similar figures for 1963 survey no comparative study as to the increase or decrease in the size of land holdings could be attempted.

Agriculture

It is quite an important occupation of the villagers as more than 44 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities. The villagers are laborious and industrious in the field of cultivation-dry or wet. Though the villagers are aware of the new methods of cultivation yet no one has reported during survey about implementation of new method or technique of cultivations. The only change noticed during the survey was the use of chemical manure. The irrigation facility through drainage which is extended by the State Government when commissioned will defenitely improve to a great extent the cultivation of crops like paddy, wheat, jute and mustard seeds which are generally grown in this village. Cultivation of paddy is the principal economic activity of the villagers. Preparation of land for cultivation starts in the month of January to March. The sowing of 'Ahu'/'Boro' paddy commences with the first onset of rains in the early spring month of April and May and harvesting is done in the month of June and July. Thereafter the seeds of other variety of paddy 'Sali' is sown and the crop reaped in the month of December. The harvesting is in all completed before the 'Magh Bihu' festival which is celebrated in the middle of January. Besides paddy, wheat, jute and mustard seeds are also grown by a few families. Potato, sesame etc. are also produced by the villagers. In addition to these seasonal cultivation, all season plants such as betelnut, betel leaf etc. are also grown and the excess over the quantity consumed by the family is disposed off in the market.

The following table No. III.5 shows the details of crops production, consumption and marketing classified by religion, caste/tribe/community of head of the household,

TABLE III.5.

CROPS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ Community of the head of household	Total number of house-holds	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticul-tural land	Total area of culti-vable holding (in hectare)	Crops cul-tivated	Area under culti-vation	Number of house-holds cultiva-ting	Yield per cultiva-ting household (in quintal)	Consump-tion per cultivating household (in quintal)	Marketing per culti-vating household (in quintal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Jute	52.00	36	3·60	0·50	3·10
				Paddy	118·58	72	24·80	22·00	2·80
Hinduism Boro/Borokachari Scheduled Tribe	72	72	118·58	Wheat	56·00	40	1·20	1·20	—
..				Mustard seed	72·80	52	2·80	1·40	1·40
				Potato	50·40	28	2·00	1·35	0·65

The table III.5 shows that all the 72 households produce paddy in the whole cultivable area and most of the produce was consumed by the household itself. The next highest number of 52 households cultivated mustard seeds and half of the yield was sold in the nearby market and hats. Wheat was produced by 40 households and all of it were consumed by the households. Almost all the quantity of jute which were cultivated by 36 households were marketed.

Tools and implements

The tools and equipments used in cultivation of paddy, jute etc. are age-old ones and do not show any improvement upon those found during 1963 survey. The simple and primitive type of implements like, plough, harrow, hoes, sickle are still used traditionally by the villagers. It was found during the survey that though the villagers are keen to apply new and improved type of tools and implements, none has reported adoption of the same which is mostly due to poor pecuniary position. It has also been observed that the cultivators most of whom are illiterate, are reluctant to approach the government or other agencies for financial help or for better tools and implements due to ignorance about the formalities required to be observed in such matter.

Work force

The entire agricultural operation is mainly done by the male members. The ploughing, harrowing, seeding in the early stage of cultivation which demands a huge labour till work is over rests on the male worker. The villagers reported that a few of the womenfolk help their male counterpart in time of seeding and harvesting. The female members generally help the male members by supplying midday meals or tiffins in the field.

Table III.6 shows manpower engaged in agricultural operations by religion, caste/tribe/community and size of holding.

TABLE III.6

MANPOWER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS BY RELIGIONS, CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND SIZE OF HOLDING

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Size of holding	Number of households owning land	Number of households where agricultural operations carried on by		
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired workers	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Less than 1 hectare	30	30	—	—
Hindu/Scheduled	1 to 2·4 hectare	24	20	4	—
Tribe	2·5—4·9 hectares	16	6	10	—
Boro-Borokachari	5 to 9 hectares	2	—	2	—
	Total	72	56	16	—

The table III.6 shows that all the households having land holding of less than 1 hectare have done the agricultural operations entirely by the family members. The maximum number of 10 households having 2.5 to 4.9 hectares of land holdings have engaged both family and hired workers. The 2 households possessing 5 to 9 hectares of land holding have done the entire agricultural operation with the help of hired workers alone.

The agricultural seeds are usually kept in store by each and every household. Shortage if any occur to any one, is met by taking loan from a comparatively more resourceful family and is returned in due time.

The relationship among the villagers themselves as also with neighbouring villagers is very much cordial. The depth and quality of mutual understanding of each other's sufferings is praiseworthy and this in turn has considerably helped the weaker section of the people to tide over the difficult times. Because of this understanding and growing cordial relation amongst them, barter system is still found in vogue. This has led the villagers to be honest, courteous and faithful to each other.

Livestock

The secondary occupation of the villages is the rearing of certain species of livestock which in turn fetch money at some regular intervals. Cow (Mosow), buffalo (Moiso), goat (Boorma), pigs (Oama), hen (Pan) are of common sight in every household.

The table III.7 exhibits the extent of possession of livestocks by the inhabitants. This habit of rearing livestock was noticed in the days of earlier survey also but while the rearing was done in a very casual manner during 1960s, the present survey reveals that the villagers consider the economic utility of rearing such animals and as such the whole thing is now-a-days being done in a perceptibly serious manner.

TABLE III.7

NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THEIR POSSESSION OF LIVESTOCK (1985 Survey)

Total No. H/H=72

Names of animals & birds reared	Nos. of H/H possessing	Total Nos. in the village	Perceentage to total H/H
1	2	3	4
Cow . . .	64	385	88·89
Goats . . .	69	237	95·89
Pigs . . .	40	204	55·56
Buffalo . . .	10	28	13·89
Hen . . .	62	449	86·11
Duck . . .	56	392	77·78

The table III.7 above is self explanatory and needs no elaboration. During the survey, it was observed that among the livestock cows and buffaloes are reared by the households both as milch and draught animal. All the households rearing goats, pigs, hen etc. use these animals for domestic consumption as well as for sale. Trading in cows also is not uncommon.

Table III.8 shows the distribution of livestock and poultry by number of households classified by purpose, method of feeding, problem and prospect.

TABLE III.8

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY BY NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE, METHOD OF FEEDING, PROBLEM AND PROSPECT

Description of livestock and poultry	Number of households rearing	Purpose	Number of households rearing and feeding			Number of households rearing and reporting Prospect as encouraging
			Grass, straw, husks, bran, crop grain etc.	Grass, straw, crop, grain etc.	Husks bran, crop grain	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cow	64	Domestic use and sale (locally)	—	64	—	64
Goats	69	Domestic consumption and sale (locally)	—	69	—	69
Buffalo	10	Domestic use only	—	10	—	10
Pigs	40	Domestic consumption and sale	40	—	—	—
Hen	62	Domestic consumption and sale	—	—	62	—
Duck	56	Domestic consumption and sale	—	—	56	—

The table III.8 shows that the highest number of 69 households have goats followed by cow (64) and hen (62) as livestock and poultry. In regard to method of feeding, no change has been noticed during the survey from the traditional method of feeding with grass straw, husks, bran, crop grains etc. No one has reported using improved method of feeding or any problem about rearing. In the absence of 1963 survey data regarding live-stock, it is difficult to ascertain the measure of prospect and improvement in rearing livestock and poultry. However, almost all the households consider rearing of livestock and poultry as

economically beneficial and as such most of the households are found engaged in rearing livestock and poultry. The necessary medical aids to animals is available at the veterinary unit at Kokrajhar which is only 5 Kms. away from the village.

Horticulture

Horticulture is also done by every household mainly for domestic consumption and they sell only their excess produce in the nearby daily markets. During the survey no one has reported to follow horticulture as an occupation. The villagers grow some seasonal vegetables for their personal consumption like pumpkin, lady's finger, brinjal, cauliflower, cabbages gourd etc. Horticulture does not make tangible contribution to the village economy.

Fishing and hunting

Fishing and hunting are also practised by every household. As in the past they jointly carry out fishing and hunting as a favourite pastime just to introduce a change in their monotonous diet. While no one reported fishing as occupation in 1963, only a single head of household reported his occupation as catching and selling of fishes during the present survey.

Women including young and grownup girls are adept in the art of catching fish. This is commonly seen in the village and is their favourite offtime engagement. They use mostly 'Jakai' to catch fish. Women and girls are all healthy and stout and are capable of undertaking arduous job. Villagers mostly the malefolk uses other equipments to catch fish.

Hunting is the business of the malefolk, Hunting, now-a-days, however, is found to be on a decline owing to the gradual deforestation Formerly, as told by the villagers, they killed deer, wild boar and hen in the neighbouring forest which is approximately 5-6 km. away from the village. With the frequent visits of the villagers in the forest, these rare species have changed their place of usual stay. Perhaps they have moved out to the dense forest further away to keep themselves safe from the reach of hunters.

Trade and Industry

The villagers dispose off their produce in the nearby Kokrajhar daily market. Of the produce rice (Mai) and vegetables (Megongthaigong) occupy the major position. Duck (Hangsow), cow and pigs are also sold in the market. Not a single commercial establishment is found in the village and no change is observed between the two points of survey.

There is no industry worth its name—small or medium household industry. They purchase 'Dao' (Chikha), axe (Rowaa), spade (Kodal) etc. from the nearby market. However, some of the villagers at their leisure make bamboo baskets (Dukhli) for use by themselves and only the excess are sold in the market. When contacted the elderly persons of the village expressed their ignorance of any industry practised by their ancestors. This amply proves that the village never witnessed any industry undertaken by their forefathers and Weaving practised by the womenfolk in their leisure time is not considered as industry (household). It is commonly practised only for domestic consumption of the produce. Though during the present survey only one female worker was found to be engaged in weaving on commercial basis it signifies a spirit of awakening among the female and to adopt weaving as an occupation and this help augment the household income.

Occupational pattern

As stated earlier workers in the village are primarily tillers of the land. Agricultural labourers who work as daily labourer are there but in a most negligible proportion. It will be interesting to note here that person professing as welder, teacher, businessman, driver, police, fitter, peon, clerk, P.W.D. labour, rickshaw puller, chowkidar etc. are also to be found in the village. The following table (Table III.9) corroborates the above statement :

TABLE III.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of the household	Number of households
1	2
Cultivator	38
Welder	1
Teacher	4
Business	1
Driver	4
Police constable	1
Fitter	2
Peon	3
Clerk	1
P.W.D. labourer	1
Agricultural labourer	1
Daily labourer	2
Rickshaw puller	4
Chowkidar	1
Fishing	
Non-worker	7
Total	72

Inter-generation occupational shift

The following table III.10 depicts a clear picture of occupational shift of the inhabitants of Titaguri (Jonagaon) which covers four generations. The first generation covers head's father's father; the second covers head's father and next in succession comes head himself and head's sons and daughters. During the first and second generations no shift in occupation has taken place. Occupational shift is noticed from the third generation onward. Thus out of a total of 72 households, 38 households still stick to the traditional occupation namely cultivation and the remaining households have registered shift of traditional occupation to other occupations e.g. welder, teacher, business, service, agricultural labourer, daily labourer, fishing, transport operator etc. But the offsprings of the present head of household have shown a distinct urge to switch over to other occupations. Of 38 households where the heads are cultivators, 8 sons and 4 daughters have accepted other occupations. In case of sons, one each is found as driver, mechanic, peon, teacher, fisherman, trolley puller and two sons are found as daily labourer. Out of 4 daughters 1 is domestic servant and 3 daily labourers. In case of head of household identified as welder one son has reportedly accepted tailoring as his occupation and two sons, one each professing as daily labourer and agricultural labourer in a household headed by a rickshaw puller are found accepting different occupations.

Table III.10

Inter-generation occupational shift

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of household	Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household was			Number of cases where occupation of father's father of head of household was		Number of cases where—		
		Same as in column 1	Different from that in column 1 and is		Same as in column 1	Different from that in column 1 and is	Different from—		
			Cultivation			Cultivation	Driver	Mechanic	Peon
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivation	61	38	38	—	38	—	—	1	1	—
Welder	87	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Teacher	15	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Business	41	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Driver	98	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Police	57	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fitter	84	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Peon	35	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Clerk	35	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
P.W.D. labourer	95	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Agricultural labourer	63	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Daily labourer	99	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw puller	98	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar	57	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish catching business	68	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-worker	7	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

Occupation of head of households (Describe as per N.C.O. 2 Digit)	occupation of son of head of household is—						Number of cases where occupation of daughter of head of household is		
	that in column 1 and is—						Same as in column 1	Different from that in column 1 and is	
	Teacher	Daily labourer	Tailor	Agri-cultural labourer	Fisher-man	Trolley puller (Rly)		Domestic servant	Daily labou-rer
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cultivation 61	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Welder 87	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business 41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driver 98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.W.D. Labourer 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labour 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw Puller 98	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish catching Business 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-worker 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The reason for shift in occupation can be assigned to the proximity of the village to Kokrajhar town and a consequential change in outlook of the present generation of villagers who show a preference for jobs like peon, mechanic, domestic servant etc. with place of work in an urban centre. Enquiry further revealed that the extent of land for cultivation in possession of a household being very limited, a gradual increase in the number of family members necessitated a search for alternative occupations for sustenance of the family.

Income range & source of income

Below is a table depicting the distribution of households by broad income range and source of income.

TABLE III.11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH REFERENCE TO ANNUAL INCOME GROUP AND AVERAGE INCOME FROM EACH SOURCE IN EACH INCOME GROUP

Income group annually	No. of households	Service		Cultivation		Sale of livestock small business etc.		average for all households in the income group
		No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. 300 or less . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
301 to 600 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
601 to 900 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
901 to 1200 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rs 1201 and above .	72	18	Rs. 15000	38	Rs. 2000	16	Rs. 5000	Rs. 6513·33

It is seen that all the surveyed households deriving income from different sources fall in the same annual income group of Rs. 1201 and above. Though the statement corroborates what has been said earlier that cultivation is still the prime source of income of the inhabitants of Titaguri (Jonagaon), it is found that average annual income of households engaged in services is the highest followed by that of the households which reported sell of livestock, small business etc. as their source of income. The average annual income from cultivation is relegated to the lowest position.

A comparison with the similar information as collected during the earlier survey of 34 households shows that cultivation was the prime source of income two decades ago too and service was the second important occupation.

However a striking feature is that while only two out of the 34 households covered during the earlier survey returned having average annual income of Rs. 1201 and above, the present survey of 72 households reveals that not a single household has an annual income below Rs. 1200/-.

Pattern of expenditure

It is axiomatic that food, cloth and shelter are the prime necessities for subsistence of mankind. It is no wonder therefore that the table III.12 below shows that the highest proportion of expenditure is for purchase of foodstuff followed by that for purchase of clothes.

TABLE III.12

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY BROAD ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

1985 Survey

Items of expenditure	Number of household	Proportion of expenditure (annually)						Remarks
		5%	5-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-74%	75% +	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Food . . .	72	—	—	—	26	30	16	
Cloth . . .	72	9	24	25	14	—	—	No house is reported to be constructed in the year preceding the survey period
Education . . .	72	—	32	32	8	—	—	
Purchase of capital goods for use in cultivation .	72	—	—	38	34	—	—	
Medical . . .	42	7	35	—	—	—	—	
House construction . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
House repairing . .	15	—	12	3	—	—	—	

It is most interesting to note here that while no expenditure on education was reported by any of the 34 households surveyed about two decades ago, all the 72 households surveyed now have returned a sizeable proportion of expenditure on imparting education to their children. This is a very healthy sign and definitely expresses a realisation by the villagers of the utility of education and the fruitfulness of their investment in educating their children.

The economic condition of a household is generally reflected in its possession of the type of house, different articles of furniture and fixtures and the clothes the members wear, the food they eat, its resourcefulness for purpose of attainment of luxury goods etc.

The bulk of the people belong more or less to the same income-group and their possession and expenditure on purchase of sundry commodities also represent almost an even pattern. Thus, there is no perceptible degree of economic desparity among various section of people in the village.

Indebtedness

There is no professional money-lender in the village. There might be someone who are indebted to someone else but this cannot be construed as professional money lending as no amount of interest is involved in such kind of transactions. Reportedly there is no one who obtained any loan. Villagers are apprehensive about taking loan. In general they aspire to lead a life free from any encumbrances. However instances of obtaining loan in the shape of rice and food crops etc. from amongst the well-to-do co-villagers and return of the same in the next harvest are still there. The loan is taken only when the household faces shortage of foodstuff. This is given on good faith initiated by harmonious relation amongst themselves and no documentary evidence for purpose of security are maintained. Mischieveousness and falsehood is quite unknown to them.

Knowledge of functioning of Banks, Co-operative Societies etc.

General awareness about functioning of banks and other financial institutions amongst the new generation is very much perceptible. While holding discussion with some college-going students they evinced keen interest in the role of bank in providing finance for pursuit of various economic activities. It is, therefore, hoped that this new generation will accept the facilities advanced by banks and thereby improve their lot in due course of time.

Although there is no co-operative society functioning in the village, villagers are found to be quite knowledgeable about such type of an institution. This is borne by the fact that the fishery committee, though an unofficial body which made its debut in 1977 formed with 11 members in all among themselves is being run in the spirit of a co-operative society. The main objective is to foster a spirit of Co-operation among the villagers and to provide fish for consumption as also to grow a fund out of sale of fish so that the villagers can reap the benefit in the shape of obtaining loan at low interest under exigencies of circumstances. This institution is still in its infancy but its future is apparently quite bright. A voluntary woman's organisation imbued with the ideals of a Co-operative Society has also been set up recently to produce and sell handloom and handicraft goods, but operation of the same is yet to be started.

Employment depth

The strength of labour force available in the household is shown below in table III.13.

TABLE III.13

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH

No. of workers in the H/H	No. of H/H by size class of adult members and number of adults within parenthesis having no. of workers noted in col. 1				
	All H/Hs	1-3	4-6	7-10	11 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil . . .	2 (5)	2 (5)	—	—	—
1 . . .	51 (174)	28 (63)	20 (89)	3 (22)	—
2 . . .	13 (71)	4 (12)	4 (21)	5 (38)	—
3 . . .	3 (24)	—	1 (6)	2 (18)	—
4 . . .	2 (12)	—	1 (5)	1 (7)	—
5 . . .	1 (8)	—	—	1 (8)	—
Total . . .	72 (294)	34 (80)	26 (121)	12 (93)	—

In the employment front i.e. workers we find that all but 2 surveyed households have atleast one of its members engaged in some kind of economically gainful activity. The table above shows the distribution of workers among the 72 households surveyed. About 71% of the households reportedly have just a single worker each and about 18% returned two workers each.

Unemployment depth

An attempt is made during the survey to find the number of unemployed persons in households. The table III.14 shows the distribution of household by unemployment depth.

TABLE III.14

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH
(Number of unemployed in the Households)

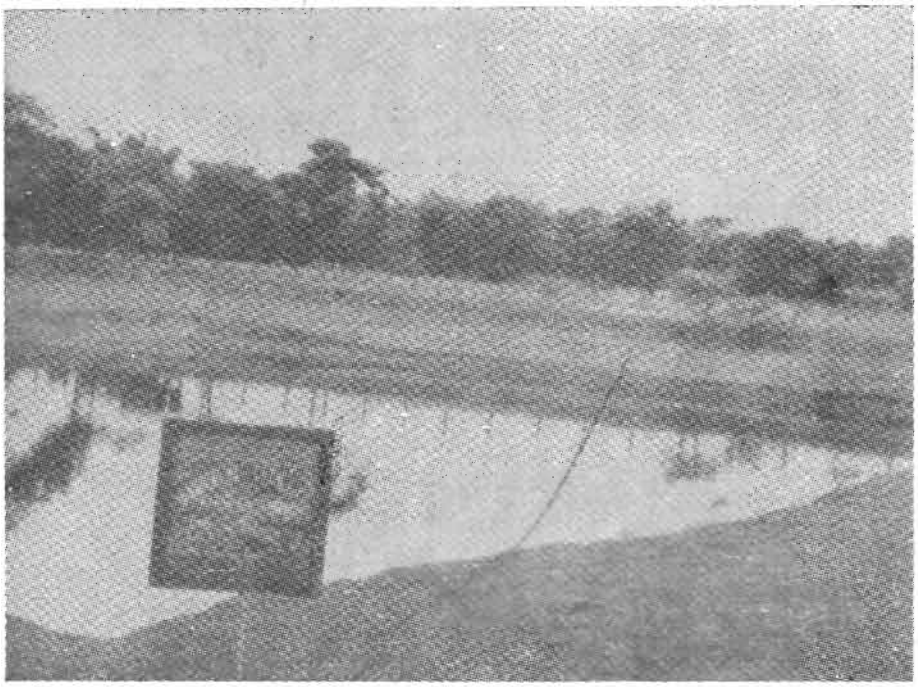
Number of unemployed who are seeking work	No. of households by size class of adult members and no. of adults within parenthesis having no. of unemployed noted in Col. 1				
	All Households	1-3 members	4-6 members	7-10 members	11 and above members
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	56	31 (72)	17 (73)	8 (63)	—
1	10	3 (8)	6 (32)	1 (7)	—
2	5	—	3 (16)	2 (15)	—
3	1	—	—	1 (8)	—
Total	72	34 (80)	26 (121)	12 (93)	—

The table above shows the unemployment depth. There are 10 households having one unemployed each, 5 and 1 household reported 2 and 3 unemployed respectively. Our survey did not reveal unemployment in any acute form that could pose a matter of serious concern. However, as stated earlier there is a discernible tendency to change over to jobs of urbane nature.

The village being located in the close proximity of Kokrajhar town the villagers are in constant touch with the urban centre. So they are apparently inclined for alternative permanent source of employment as they find it increasingly difficult to depend on agriculture alone where limitation of available land restricts the number of workers.

Inheritance of property

It has already been stated that enquiries about knowledge of Indian Social Legislations like Hindu Succession Act, etc. revealed almost a total ignorance about the same. It is no wonder therefore that the people here still follow the customary law in matters of inheritance of property. We may recall here that it was gathered during earlier survey that the property was then inherited by the eldest son after the death of father. Basically, although the property is inherited by the mother in the event of father's death; the eldest son is empowered to look after the well-being of the members of the family including property and hence he reciprocates as an heir to his father.



The fishery

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

The standard of life attained by a man is, to a great extent, reflected in the house he lives in. The adequacy or otherwise of dwelling structures is however dependent on the economic condition of the family. In rural areas where construction materials can be easily collected from bounteous forest, the family strength determines the number of structures. The Bodos generally construct two or three dwelling structures around the courtyard of the house and distribute among the family members. Each dwelling house consists of minimum two rooms namely outer or sitting room (Khofra) and the other inner or sleeping room (Akbong). For the married and the grown-up boys and girls separate dwelling houses are used to sleep in.

Houses

A look at Table 46 in the Appendix shows that 58 households have separate houses with compound while the remaining 14 households have houses without compound. All the 72 households surveyed reported having on an average 16 + sq. mtr. per capital floor space. From the appendix table 49 in the Appendix it is seen that 16 households have houses with pucca floors and brick walls, wooden ceiling and wooden doors and windows. Of these 7 houses have C. I. sheet roofing and 9 houses have used tiles for roofing purposes. The rest 56 households possess houses with kachcha floor and split bamboo plastered with mud for their walls and roof made of thatch. Bamboo and wood are the predominant materials used in construction of the houses.

As regards number of room in the houses it is found that 52 houses constituting 72.22 per cent of the total houses have four rooms each followed by only 10 houses having 5+ rooms accounting for 13.89 per cent only. A survey of amenities available in the households shows that 47 households (65.28%) have independent source of drinking water, 36.94% (41 households) have facility of lavatory, 39 households (34.17%) reported having bathroom, 4 households (5.36%) have the privilege of having electricity.

Mostly the guest house (No-suna) is constructed just at the entrance of the courtyard. But these who cannot afford to construct separate guest house and whose family members do not usually exceed two or three, their houses are very simple and they use the same structure for all purposes. But their kitchen (Amkham-suma) is constructed separately just near the granary (Bakri) and is a common sight with every household. Construction of cattle-shed just at the entrance a few yards apart from the main house is fairly common to every household. This however is not peculiar to the Bodos alone and can be sighted in a vast majority of rural Assamese houses. Bullock who draws the plough and the cows which give us milk are treated with due sanctity and are regarded as wealth. The villagers show the laudable habit of keeping their houses clean and hygienic.

During the days of earlier survey the villagers were found to be absolutely ignorant about the use of bathrooms and latrines. But, now-a-days majority of the households have their own bathroorm and latrine. This may be due to the increasing awareness of the benefit of having such facilities which in its turn is derived from their constant touch with the urban centre and spread of education of health and hygien in and around the village. The village now wears a much more neat and beautiful look than it wore during the previous survey. Almost all the houses are well constructed. Sufficient number of doors and windows are constructed to allow proper ventilation of air and light which indicate significant improvement upon their old plan architecture of the house which were not sufficiently high and had scant provision for passage of sufficient air and light. Granary is common and is kept clean.

Some superstitions were there in selecting the housesite as recorded in the earlier survey, but the present survey does not reveal association of any such superstition with selection of house site. This is probably owing to the fact that in earlier days land was plenty for selection of house site and as such people could afford choice of a housesite, but with the gradual increase of population and consequent dearth of land, the villages are increasingly aware of the fact that they have perforce to do away with their earlier beliefs and practices in selection of a housesite and to adopt what-ever housesite is available. Also, gone are the days when houses were constructed with the help of co-villagers. Houses are now-a-days constructed with the help of hired labourers and carpenters.

Dress and Ornaments

The dresses of the Boro community has a distinct significance. Weaving of cloths having well-knit vivid colour combination is a fine expression of their workmanship. Weavers of Boro community are expert in this art. Requirement of clothes especially that of the women in a family is met mostly by their weavers. Womenfolk till to-day use their hand-woven ornamental 'Mekhela' (Dokhna) and 'Chadar' (Chadow) which speak volumes about their skill and wide range of imagination in introduction of various designs in weaving. However, young males mostly wear pant and shirt purchased from the market. Generally dresses of women including young grown-up girls are of mixed colour and design. Mixed

colour is of red, yellow and dark green. For male a special kind of towel (Gamasa) styled as 'Bihuwan' (Fali) is woven by inserting various floral designs.

Boro and Borokachari women have a distinct style of wearing their garments and women of the surveyed village Titaguri (Jonagaon) are no exception to this style. The old and the aged women wear 'Mekhela at the breast level which is locally known as 'Methoni'. Old and aged women do not wear 'Blouse' at home except on special occasion and festival. The grown-up girls use both 'mekhela' and 'blouse' be they at home or out. Girls attaining puberty are sure to wear 'Mekhela' and 'chadar'. Now-a-days the young girls attending schools and colleges have started wearing clothes similar to that being used by modern girls. Among the minor school-going boys and girls the system of wearing half-pant while going to school and 'Gamosa' while at home is specially in vouge. Under-aged girls wear 'Dokhna' when they are at home. Use of frocks and undergarment is also familiar with the young girls. 'Dhoti' and 'Kurta' are also used by the males.

Ornaments are mostly worn by the womenfolk. They wear necklace, ring, bracelets, ear rings, nakfuli (nose ring) and ankle-ring. Use of necklace is of a comparatively recent origin. Ornaments are made of gold and silver. The list of ornaments with their local name is given in the glossary appended to this report.

Possession of furniture and other utilities

Formerly the utility of having furniture was almost unknown to the villagers. Now every household possesses furniture of their own. The village being situated in the vicinity of the Kokrajhar town and its inhabitants having frequent contacts with the urban ways of life, they consider it essential to have some furniture at home. The list (Table IV-1) below shows the use of furniture and possession of luxury and other articles of domestic use by the villagers which indicate their appreciation of urban ways of living.

Table IV.1 shows that 64 households are having furniture made of wood or bamboo. With the passage of time significant changes have occurred in respect of having furniture and luxury goods. In 1963 survey the number of different items of furniture were much less than that found during 1985 survey. Also luxury goods not found about two decades ago are owned by many now. Old fashioned gramophones have yielded place to radios/transistors. Whereas not a single household reported possession of radio, transistor, sewing machine, wristwatch, table clock or camera during the earlier survey; quite a large number of such articles were found during the present survey. Formerly the earthen pots and cast iron utensils were used. Now with the availability of modern utensils like those made of aluminium at a comparatively cheaper rate, villagers are found to use these modern utensils.

Utensils used in cooking and serving meals are generally of Bell-metal, steel, aluminium and cast-iron. Cast iron is used for cooking only. Bell metal and steel utensils are used for serving meal while aluminium is used for both the purposes. In the absence of any such data for 1963 a comparison could not be drawn. However, information about possession of such articles as could be collected during the present survey are furnished in Table IV.2. Item-wise local name is given in the form of Glossary appended to this report.



A few of the cooking and serving utensils used by the villagers



A house with brick wall and roof of both tile and thatch

TABLE IV. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS POSSESSING FURNITURE AND LUXURIOUS ITEMS DURING 1963 AND 1985 SURVEYS.

Survey year	No. of house-holds surveyed	No. of households possessing											
		Chair	Table	Stool	Bench	Bed shed	Khatias	Wooden rough bed	Divan	Mirror	Alna	Hurrican	Grano-phone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1985 . . .	72	56	52	56	27	19	52	29	6	58	36	70	—
		(77·78)	(72·22)	(77·78)	(37·50)	(26·39)	(72·22)	(40·28)	(8·33)	(80·56)	(50·00)	(97·22)	
1963 . . .	49	17	19	18	27	14	8	19	—	9	5	27	1
		(34·61)	(26·39)	(25·00)	(37·50)	(28·57)	(16·33)	(26·39)	(—)	(18·37)	(10·20)	(55·10)	(2·041)

Contd....

	Bicycle	Radio Transistor	Sewing machine	Wrist Watch	Table clock	Camera	Torch light	Remarks
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1985	42	24	10	54	6	2	50	No. 9 h/hs having no furniture are 8 only in 1985
	(58·33)	(33·33)	(13·89)	(75·00)	(8·33)	(2·78)	(69·44)	
1963	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	nil
	(12·24)						(12·24)	

TABLE IV.2

POSSESSION OF UTENSILS BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

Total No. of households	Numbers of households where cooking uensils are made of		Numbers of households where utensils for serving food are made of			Remarks
	Cast iron	Aluminium	Aluminium	Steel	Bell-metal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72	58	14	66	6	52	Data for earlier survey not available.

Household composition

The size and composition of households as revealed by 1963 and 1985 surveys are given in the following table (IV.3). To affect comparability size groups of households have been arranged as per those adopted in 1963 survey.

A study of the table IV.3 shows that the maximum concentration of households both in 1963 and 1985 surveys was in the size group 4–6 members. The number of households in this size constituted 42.86% and 40.28% of the total household surveyed during 1963 and 1985 respectively. Not a single household belonged to the size group of 'single member' during both the surveys. While the percentage of households belonging to 2–3 members, 3—6 members and 7–9 members registered a fall in 1985 survey over that obtained about two decades earlier; the proportion of households increased in 1985 (20.83%) over 1963 (14.29%) in the size glass of 10-+members. Average population per household recorded an increase in 1985 (7.43) over 1963 (6.75) survey.

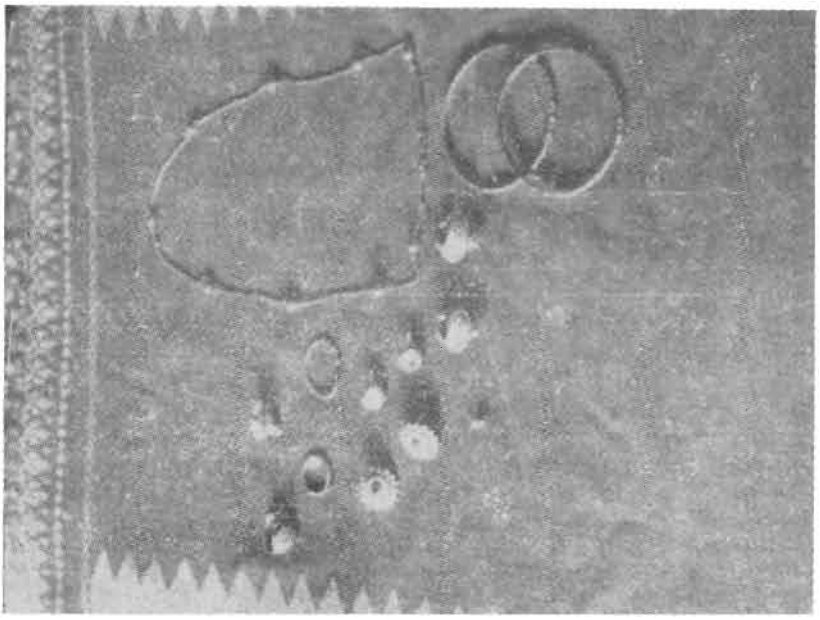
Of the total households covered during the present survey 67 households with a population of 246 males and 253 females are headed by males and 5 households with a population of 16 males and 30 females are headed by females.

As per distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to the head of household where the head is male (Table 1 at the appendix) highest percentage (50.75%) of head belong to the age-group 45–59 and next in succession comes 44.78% in 25–44 years; 2.98% in 15–24 years and 1.49% in the age-group 60+years. It is seen that sons (33.07%) and daughters (29.66%) are the two major relationship with the head of households and these two alone comprise 62.73% of the total population of the households headed by male. Next in succession comes son's wife (2.61%), son's daughter (2.20%) and son's son (2.00%) which are worth-mentioning.

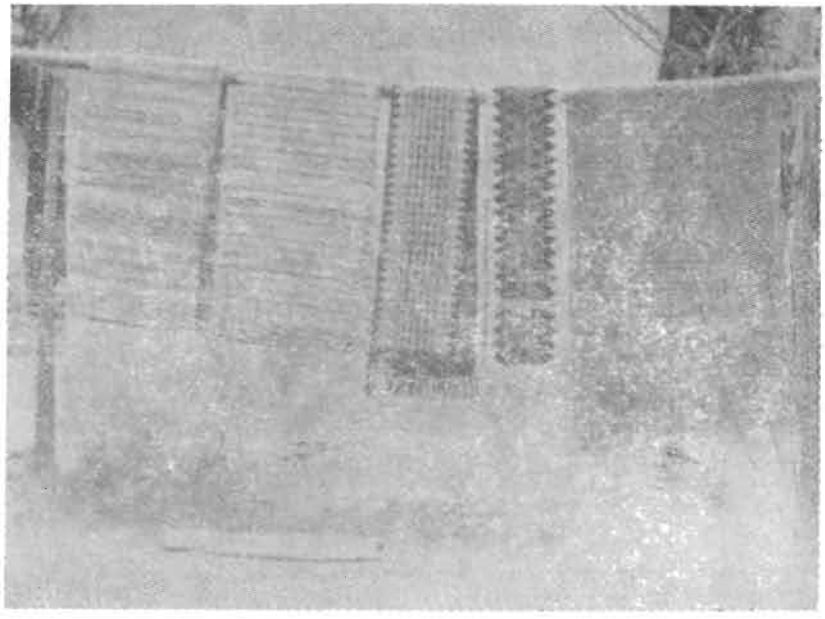
TABLE IV.3

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD

Year of survey	Total No. of house-holds	Single member			2-3 member			4-6 member			7-9 member			10 + member			Average population per h/h
		H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1963	49	—	—	—	4 (8·16)	5	5	21 (42·86)	52	50	17 (34·69)	60	61	7 (14·29)	47	41	6·75
1985	72	—	—	—	4 (5·56)	6	5	29 (40·28)	80	79	24 (33·33)	93	108	15 (20·83)	83	81	7·43



Ornaments worn by the females



Some of the female dresses

TABBE IV.4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

(1985 Survey)

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Nos. of households having members				
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 + &	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)		—	14	42	10	66
B. Migrant						
(i) Born outside the village in the same Police Station	Rural	—	2	1	—	3
	Urban	—	1	—	—	1
(ii) Born within the same district in P.S. Bilasipara	Rural	—	1	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Born in other district of the state Abhoyapuri	Rural	—	1	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—
Total	Rural	—	18	43	10	71
	Urban	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE IV.5

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF STAY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN THE PRESENCE RESIDENCE FOR BOTH 1963 & 1985 SURVEYS

Duration of stay	No. of households		No. of members		Remarks
	1963 survey	1985 survey	1963 survey	1985 survey	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than one year	—	—	—	—	
1-4 years	—	3	—	20	
5-9 years	—	—	—	—	
5-9 years	—	—	—	—	
10-19 years	—	3	—	18	
20 + years	49	66	331	497	
Total	49	72	331	535	

In case of households headed by females maximum proportion of households (60.00%) is headed by those in the age-group 25–44 years followed by households (40.00%) having head in age-group 45–59 years. Here, again the same familiar trend of predominating relationships of sons and daughters with the head of household is observed (Table No. 2 at the appendix).

Table IV.4 below indicates that only 6 households constituting 8.33% of the total households surveyed are migrants of which one household migrated from urban and the rest 5 from neighbouring rural areas of the same district. Only one household migrated from other districts and the other 5 households migrated from the same district of the village. In 1963 one household had reported migration from the neighbouring rural areas only.

Settlement pattern :

Table IV.5 below indicates that 66 households (91.67%) have been residing there for more than 20 years. All these are non-migrant households. 6 households (8.33%) equally divided into duration of stay 1–4 and 10–19 years have migrated from the neighbouring villages and town to make it a total of 72 households at the time of present survey.

The addition of these 6 households have added a population of 38 persons (7.10%) to the original settlers of 497 persons which comprise 92.90% of the total population as on the day of present survey.

Again the table IV.6 below clearly shows the distribution of the households according to family composition and migration status of the head of household. It is seen that households having self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters i.e. nuclear families alone constitute 63.89% of the total households of which 59.72% are non-migrant and 4.17% migrant. Non-migrant households of self, spouse, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters comprising 12.50%; self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother 4.17%. Self (female) unmarried son/daughter 2.78% each for both migrant and non-migrant respectively. Number of households reporting other types of family composition is negligible.

TABLE IV.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS.

Nature of relation of members to head of households	1985 Survey		
	Number of households where migration statusof head of household is		
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Self, spouse, Unmarried sons and daughters	3	43	46
2. Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters.	—	9	9
3. Self (female), Unmarried son/daughter	2	2	4
4. Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father.	—	1	1
5. Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother.	—	3	3
6. Others :			
(a) Head wife son, son's wife, son's son, son's daughter, Step-sister	—	1	1
(b) Head(M) wife, son, Son's wife, Son's daughter, Son's son, Unmarried son and unmarried daughter	—	1	1
(c) Head(widow) son, son's wife, Son's son, Son's daughter, Unmarried son, Unmarried daughter	—	1	1
(d) Head (widow female), son, Son's wife, Son's daughter, Unmarried son and Unmarried daughter	—	1	1
(e) Head (Unmarried male), Unmarried friend related	1	—	1
(f) Male widowed Head, Son, Son's wife, Unmarried daughter, Unmarried son	—	1	1
(g) Self, Spouse, Unmarried son/daughter with widowed daughter and her daughter	—	1	1
(h) Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son and brother, Sister and widowed mother	—	1	1
(i) Self, Spouse, without unmarried sons and daughters and widowed mother and sister's unmarried daughter	—	1	1
Total	6	66	72

Note : Columns with nil entries are dropped.

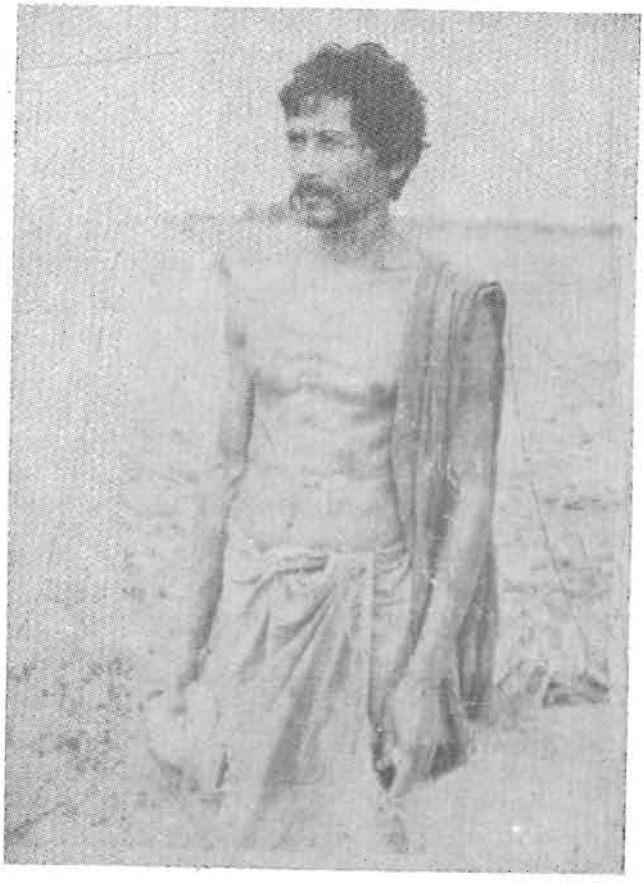
In case of previous survey the types of families living in the households were classified as Simple, Intermediate, Joint and others. Simple type of families which were constituted with self, spouse and unmarried sons/daughters, is quite akin to nuclear type of families. 37 such families constituting 75.51% of the total households existed in 1963 survey as against 63.89% during 1985. Intermediate families were those which comprised of married couple with unmarried brother or one of the parents. 3 families of this type which constituted 6.12% existed in the previous survey. 9 households (18.37%) of joint families which were formed by married couple with married sons/daughters or with married brothers/sisters reported their existence in 1963 survey. The families not covered under the above three types are called as 'others'. No such family existed in the earlier survey.

Network of social relations centering birth, marriage and death

Though with the passage of time the villagers have become wise enough to know the secrets of birth yet generally speaking child is still considered as a gift of God. They are now-a-days aware of the modern birth control devices. With the stoppage of regular menstruation, pregnancy is supposed to occur and the couple enjoys and boasts of their happy married life. The woman who conceives can usually does her normal work at home upto the seventh month of her pregnancy. From the eight month she does not do hard work. She is allowed to go anywhere but is not allowed to touch a dead body. The husband keeps constant watch over his wife during pregnancy. During the days of pregnancy the village 'Ojha' who is expert in the art of 'tantras' is contacted and she is given some protection from some evil spirits by way of binding up a thread round her waist. She remains under constant supervision of the elderly women of the household. Thus when the day of delivery arrives and the pregnant woman feels pain, some expert women who are experienced as mid-wife are invited to attend her. Only the expectant mother and the invited women remain in the room. Ornaments worn by the pregnant woman are kept apart from the body before delivery. The umbilical cord coiling round the entire



A villager (social workers)



Another villager (Daily labourer)

length of the body of the child is cut at appropriate place with a bamboo knife (kathimal) by one of the attending women. The naval cord and the bamboo knife are placed on a plaintain leaf. White cloth is used to soak the blood. The mother and the baby are washed properly with warm water. The child is kept in a winnowing fan (Sandri chayan). The naval cord, knife and the placenta are all burried at a distance within the compound. The woman is given roasted chicken and other nutritious food which may well recoup her lost strength. She is given rich diet upto the seventh day after the child birth. The naming of the child is done on the basis of the month and day of his birth. Generally the name has much relevancy with the name of the day as per Assamese calendar.

For a period of 6/7 days from the day of giving birth to a child the mother and the baby are kept confined with the room where delivery took place. On the 7th day both the mother and the baby are taken out for a bath (kharoh loobnai) and the village women who attended at the time of delivery come with a pot (lota) containing water having 'tulsi' (a basil tree) leaves merged in it to sprinkle water over the body of newly born child and singing at the same time as if the child is welcomed and included in their community. Then the mother goes to the village pond to offer a pair of betelnut and touch the water with due reverence and takes her bath. In the evening the ladies who attended at the time of birth of the child are invited and entertained with a feast. The baby is generally given a name by the village elders only.

The 'Undrinai' is a purification ceremony observed generally on the 30th day of the birth. Some religious functions are performed by the 'deuri' (Purohit) which is indespensable on the part of the household. The 'deuri' invokes the Almighty for the welfare and well-being of the child. The date of celebration now-a-days varies with a minimum of 7 days to 30 days at the maximum. On this day the women who attended the mother at the time of child birth and other near and distant relatives in addition to a few of the village men are invited to the feast. This is locally known as 'Manasi Rainai'. Fish, meat, rice and local beverage (Zu) form the dish. The feast is served to all at a time and before the guests start eating the husband and wife with some betelnut and betel-leaf kept on a 'Sarai' (tryplate) prostrate on the ground seeking blessings for the child.

Now-a-days consultation with a qualified physician is a common practice and the pregnant woman is generally admitted into the hospital in the nearby town for delivery. As the young married woman are ashamed of informing even the related elderly woman about their discomfiture; consultation with the physician has become imperative on the part of the husband. The use of local herbal medicines during and after delivery has been discarded by almost all instead they purchase allopathic medicines from the market. However, our enquiry revealed use of herbal medicine by a few but none readily admits the same.

Our survey reveals a closely knit social relation centering a birth in the village. A birth is considered to be an auspicious and happy occasion and the entire village community especially the womenfolk actively participate in celebration of the birth. The household where a birth occurs usually hosts a feast to which the co-villagers are cordially invited.

Marriage

The choice of a suitable match for a girl or a boy is done entirely by the parents. The offer is generally made by the boy's parents. This is perhaps because of patrilineal type of family. The boy's parents through friends and relatives make the offer to the girl's parents. If the girl's parents indicate their willingness to consider the proposal, the boy's parents visit the bride's parents and see the girl. When both sides agree, ring ceremony (Asan Thabnai) is solemnised on an auspicious day. The system of visiting the boy's house is also there. Thus a day for the marriage is fixed. When the appointed day arrives the bridegroom along with a band of friends and relatives goes to the bride's place for marriage. Having arrived at the entrance of the bride's house, the bridegroom and his party wait till the bride's father or mother receives them with due reverence and guide them to the marriage pandal. Thus the bride's father or mother having a tray full of betelnut and betelleaf in his/her hand requests the bridegroom and his companions to come over to the marriage pandal and accomplish the function. Then the party proceed to the pandal and sits there. It is compulsory to offer regards to the assemblage of the bride's party by way of advancing a 'Sarai' full of betelnut and betel leaves. This is again done by the bride's party at the grooms house as soon as the bride pays first visit to the new house. The priest performs the marriage rites. The bridegroom's party is usually entertained with rice and meat on that day. The same function is repeated at the grooms place.

On the second day of the marriage a feast is arranged at the grooms house and the persons who accompany the bridegroom in his journey to the bride's house are all invited to dine in presence of the newly married girl. Thus the marriage comes to an end.

Another system of marriage prevalent among the villagers is known as 'Ghor Jowai'—a system in which the boy lives in the girl's house as one of the family members. This system is generally seen with those families in which sons are totally nil. According to the local language this system is called 'Ghowrjiya'.

Second marriage and widow marriage are also practised. But no such case has been recorded during the survey.

The ceremonies connected with marriage are more or less the same in case of members of both the samajas—Brahma and Garja. However a noticeable difference is that while the Brahma Samajis arrange a 'Brahma Janjya' where the priest chants mantras as the bride and bridegroom go round and round the sacred fire till the chanting of Vedic mantras is over

the members of Garja Samaj do not follow any such practice. The 'deori' or 'ojah' is paid for his onerous duty both in cash and kind because of rendering essential services towards accomplishment of the marriage ceremony. As per details collected in the present survey 42 households paid at the rate of Rs. 10/; 28 house-holds at the rate of Rs. 20/- and 10 household at the rate of Rs. 30/- to him. No change has been observed in performance of functions or observance of ceremonies connected with marriage over the last two decades.

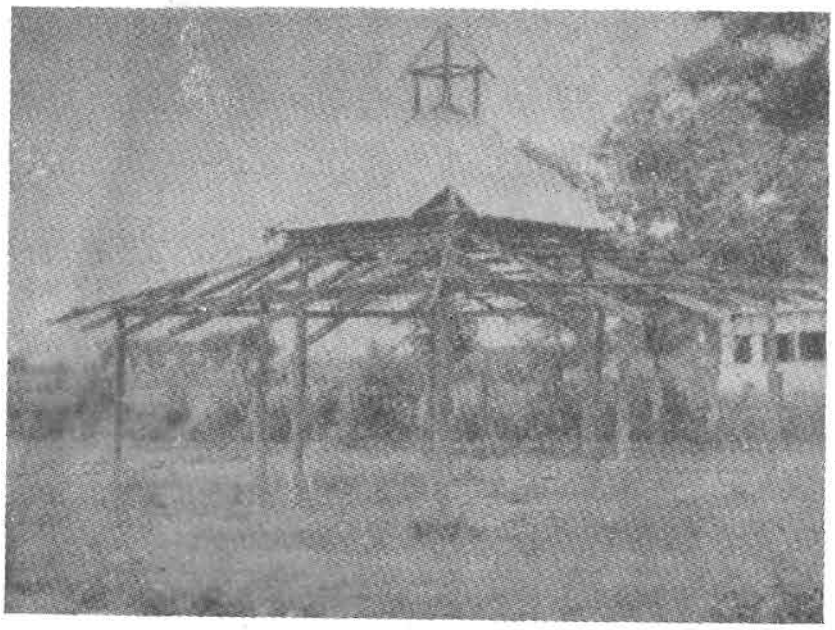
Death

The system of cremating the dead by the Boro community is not similar to that of the Hindus. They have their distinct system. The dead body is either cremated or burried. Generally the dead body is washed with water and then mustard oil is sprinkled over the whole body and the hair is fully combed. The dead body is then wrapped with new white cloth and placed on a mat made of bamboo. Before taking the dead to the cremation ground the head of the family or in his absence some one else from amongst the deceased's family prepares rice and meat for the dead in an earthen pot. Thereafter a funnel made out of a plaintain leaf is placed on the mouth of the deceased and the food is served to him through the funnel by each member of the family and relatives present on the occasion. The offer is made by the left hand only. Also locally prepared wine (Zu') is given in the mouth which is a rule amongst them. The above system may or may not be observed in toto in case of death of infants and teenagers.

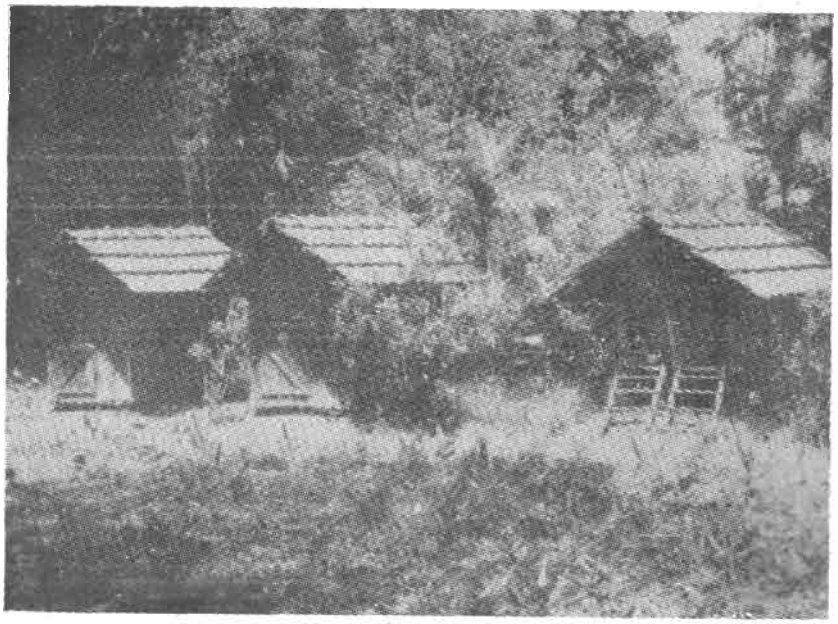
To carry the death to the cremation or burial ground as the case may be a 'bier' (besang) of bamboo is made by the villagemen. In making the 'bier' the customary rules prevalent amongst the Boro community is strictly followed. Two pieces of unsplit bamboo measuring 7½ ft. each and three pieces of split bamboo of 4½ ft. each are cut which are tied with bamboo strings in the shape of a bier. Thereafter the dead body along with the bamboo mat is placed on the bier and is tied. Villagers, relatives and household members form the funeral procession and they continuously chant the name of God (Anand Gosai). As soon as the procession reaches the burial spot a few coins are thrown on the selected spot. This is done with a belief to have purchased from God who is presumed to be the owner of the spot the piece of land required for the specific purpose. Funeral pyre is immediately prepared 1½ ft. above the ground wherein stacks of wood and bamboo are piled up. If the deceased happens to be an adult male five stacks of wood or bamboo and in case of adult woman seven stacks is the rule. This system is not rigidly followed in case of unmarried male or female. The lighting up of the pyre is done either by the head or by any male member of the deceaseds family.

As soon as the act of cremation is over, all go for a bath and return to their houses. But before entering one's house everyone touches fire with his hands and feet. Generally raw-straw with dried-up jute leaves which are bitter in taste, strewn over it is used to light the fire. This is done for two specific reasons. Firstly, they believe that the deceased's soul may come with them and therefore the odour coming from the burning of bitter leaves will drive the soul away from them. Secondly, the love and affection that grows with the deceased will cease for ever.

Soon after the cremation, other rites except the feast, are perfomed on that very day. According to the prevalent rules the feast is arranged within 30 days from the date of death. The invariable items of the feast are fish, meat, rice and local wine. Villagers, friends and relatives are all invited to the feast. The males of the deceased's family who have direct blood relation with the deceased are required to cut their hair fully.



The Brahma Samaj Mandir



The temple of Garja Samajis

TABLE IV.7

MANNER OF DISPOSAL DEAD BODY AND PERIOD OF MOURNING RELATED TO AGE AND CAUSE OF DEATH

(1985 survey)

Sex	Number where deceased was aged															
	Below 3 years and died of								3-14 years and died of							
	Dysentery				Cholera				Dysentery				Typhoid			
	Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for	
	Burried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Burried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Burried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Burried	Burnt	15 days	30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Male	8	—	8	—	4	—	4	—	—	6	—	6	—	4	—	4
Female	6	—	6	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2

Sex	15-5 years and died of								60+ years and died of							
	Dysentery				Cholera				Old age				Others (unknown)			
	Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for		Body was disposed		Mourning was for	
	Bur-ried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Bur-ried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Bur-ried	Burnt	15 days	30 days	Bur-ried	Burnt	15 days	30 days
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Male	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—
Female	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—

Table IV.8

RUTUAL ROLE OF VARIOUS KINS AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES AFTER DEATH AS RELATED TO AGE AND SEX OF DECEASED

1985 survey

Role of kins and other co-villagers	Sex	Number of deceased who were aged at the time of death							
		Below 3 years and during whose 'Sraddha' ceremony the Deori (Priest) was paid remuneration		3-14 years and during whose 'Sraddha' ceremony the Deori (Priest) was paid remuneration		15-59 years and during whose Sraddha' ceremony the Deori (Priest) was paid remuneration		60+years and during whose Sraddha' ceremony the Deori (Priest) was paid remuneration	
		In Cash	In Kind	In Cash	In Kind	In Cash	In Kind	In Cash	In Kind
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kins and co-villagers assemble to pray to God . . .	Male	—	12	—	10	—	2	—	9
	Female	—	10	—	3	—	3	—	6

The occurrence of death is a moment of extreme grief for the immediate relations of the deceased and the villagers display a wonderful spirit of fellow felling when they rally behind the bereaved family to offer every bit to condole the bereaved and share their grief.

There has not been any fundamental change over the decades in observance of various practices and rites connected with death in the village.

As regards treatment before death it is found that herbal medicines are still in use. However, there has been a remarkable change in the attitude of quite a sizeable section of population of the village in that they usually avail themselves of the facilities of the treatment available in the hospital located at Kokrajhar town only 5 Kms. away from the village.

In respect of manner of disposal of dead bodies the table IV. 7 gives a clear picture including the cause of death and period of mourning according to the age and sex of the deceased. Dysentery, Cholera and Typhoid are reportedly the prime causes of death. Dysentery claimed 47.27% of the total death recorded during the survey. Old age was responsible for 27.27% of total death followed by Cholera (14.55%) and Typhoid (10.91%).

TABLE IV.7

The period of mourning varies depending on the age of the deceased. Thus in case of minor below 3 years of age mourning period is only 15 days whereas in case of 3 and above years it continues for 30 days. So also the manner of disposal of dead differs in respect of deceased below 3 years of age. They burry the dead who are below 3 years and burn those above 3 years of age.

The table IV. 8 gives a picture of the celebration on completion of mourning period from the date of death. In all cases Sraddha ceremony is performed in presence of kins and relatives with usual cooperation of the co-villagers in which the congregation accompany the 'deoris' in chanting and praying in praise of God for the eternal peace of the departed soul.

Religion

Basically the Boros are the followers of Hinduism. Still they have their own ways of religious life which is known as 'Bathow'. The word bears a distinct meaning. Here 'Ba' means five and 'thow' deep seated meaning. These five deep-seated meaning usually convey the concept of 'Panchabhuta' of Hindus. The followers of this concept are also known as Garja Samajis.

'Bathow' religion involves five kinds of pujas which are known to them as 'Kherai'. The word 'Kherai' has a distinct meaning having the combination of 'Khe+ra i', 'Khe' diminutive of 'Kheraina' meaning thereby kneeling down 'ra' is the diminutive form of 'Raichongna' meaning chanting of God's name and deed and finally 'i' means God. According to them Lord Vishnu is the end-all and be-all of the Universe, so 'Kherai' literally means propitiation of Lord Vishnu.

'Siju' plant is regarded as a sacred one by the Boro community. This plant is therefore planted by every household in the easternmost direction of the main entrance to the compound. At the root of this plant the annual pujas and festivals are performed. According to the staunch followers of 'Bathow' panth 'Siju' plant symbolises the following. The trunk of the plant has five edges which represent 'Pancha Bhuta' of the Hindu religion. The pairs of pointed strings are treated as male and female, and the three flower-bunch signifies 'Sattwa' (Bangrachi), 'Raja' (Gohrachi) and 'Tama' (Maitharachi). The leaves of the plant are regarded as goddess of wealth and the roots as Lord Vishnu. According to the followers of 'Bathow' pantha crows, vultures and hawks cannot land on this three and hence sacred in all respects. Image worship is not practised by the 'Bathow' followers. In ancient time fruits, flowers, rice etc. were the pre-requisite of every puja. Gradually at the instance of 'Saivaism' they started sacrificing duck, hen, pegion, goat an dbuffalo. This system of beheading these animals to propitatie Lord Siva is still

in vogue. This kind of puja is generally performed by the 'pujari' (priest) appointed for the purpose. The drinks (Zu) which was earlier found to be invariably served on all such occasions has now been restricted.

'Brahma Samaj'—a reformist cult is of a comparatively recent origin. This is a detached branch of the Bathow pantha. According to Brahma Samaj 'Brahma' is the main architect of the universe. They propitiate 'Brahma' by observing 'Home Janjya'. Priest is the principal man on such occasion. Garja Samajis perform different religious festivals according to a fixed schedule of time for each of the festival. They devotedly observe 'Bathow Kherai' in the month of January–February, 'Changsari Kherai' in April–May, 'Garja Kherai' in May–June, 'Aawchia Kherai' in June–July and 'Mainaw Kherai' in the month of October–November. Thus it is observed that the religious festivals of Garja Samajis revolve round the year.

For the 'Brahma Samajis' Mahalaya which heralds the coming of Durga into earth is the sole religious festival. They make offerings consisting of 42 varieties of articles to Lord Brahma on that auspicious day.

Interestingly enough the villagers take part in the typical Hindu festivals such as Durga Puja, Kali Puja etc. which are observed in the nearby town.

A comparison of the religious adherence of the inhabitants of our survey village as obtained now with that as existed about two decades ago does not show any perceptible change. However, it deserves mention here that while during the 1963 survey only 10 out of 49 households surveyed reportedly professed Hinduism, all the 72 households during the current survey reported Hinduism as their religion without ever mentioning anything about any sub-sect of the religion. Though Brahma Samaj—sub-sect of Hinduism, as per earlier survey, had made an inroad amongst the villagers, yet our recent survey did not reveal any large number of followers of this religion (Brahma Samaj).

Public Festivals

Though there has not been any significant change in the observance of public festivals from that recorded during the earlier survey we feel tempted to reproduce in brief a few of the festivals as are observed in and around the village. Public festivals almost universally are ornamented by dances and songs. In case of our village note worthy are the 'Bihu' songs and dances, 'Ojapali' dance and 'Deodhani Nritya'.

Bihu Songs and dances

Bihu is observed on the day on which the Sun enters the sign of Aries or Libra or Capricorn. The Assamese keep festival on these days. Thus, in all, the Bihu is observed thrice in a year that fall on the last day of months of 'Chot', 'Ashin' and 'Puh' of the Assamese almanac corresponding to mid-April, mid-October and mid-January respectively and are known as 'Bohag Bihu', 'Kati Bihu' and 'Magh Bihu' respectively.

Bohag Bihu can be considered the greatest of all festivals when the entire population indulges in an all pervading air of joy and merriment. Songs and dances are performed in a grand manner. The festivity lasts almost for about a month beginning from the advent of the month of April.

Kati Bihu is celebrated by lighting earthen lamps beneath the 'Tulsi tree' beseeching Almighty's blessings for a healthy crop and also by placing earthen lamps in the midst of field full of paddy ripe and ready for harvest. They believe that the lamps attract the insects and cause their death and thus the paddy is saved from the damaging attack by the insects. Lamps are also put in the granary. This is a one-day affair.

Magh Bihu, the harvest festival is observed on the Bihu or 'Sankranti' day. It is performed once the harvesting is over. 'Bhelaghar' made of dried banana leaves and green bamboos is made the previous night and the same is burnt with crack of dawn of 'Sankranti' day. Participation in community feast on the previous night is also a common feature. Eating of home made 'Chira', 'Pitha', 'Laru', 'Gur' and Curd at every house is also associated with the festival.

Ojapali

The word 'Ojah' means head and 'Pali' means assistants. The songs in praise of Almighty are sung by groups of people with the usual accompaniment of drums etc. Ojapali is performed mostly in Lower Assam and is not confined in any particular season of the year.

Deodhani Nritya

Deodhani Nritya is one of the folk-dances which is traditionally in vogue in Assam, since time immemorial. This form of dance has been prevalent amongst the tribals like Garos, Boros, Mikirs and Deoris who practise it on special religious occasions with special significance of religious beliefs and practices. A deodhani dance is generally performed to the accompaniment of songs sung by an 'Ojah' (leader). But amongst the Boros and other tribes this dance is performed with rhythm of beating of drums and flutes. The dance having 13 different poses of the head requires great technical skill in its rendering. Dresses and ornaments worn by the dancers are conspicuous for their very special designs.

Games and Sports

The Bodo children now have discarded their antiquated games namely 'hao' and 'Hata' goti' etc. of which mention was elaborately made in the 1963 monograph. What they play now-a-days are some of the modern games borrowed from outside and generally learnt at school. The boys play football and volleyball while the girls play hide and seek, volleyball etc. Indoor games like carrom and badminton played by both the sexes, are popular with them. Kokrajhar Sub-division of which our village is a part has produced many well-known footballers attaining positions at the state level. In addition to this, playing of cards is not altogether unknown to the boys.

Welfare institutions & Voluntary organisations

Among the welfare institutions mention may be made of Alambar library which made its debut in the year 1956. Aims and objectives of the library are to enlighten the villagers and to enthuse a spirit of reading amongst the younger generation of the village. The library is now having a good number of books in addition to daily news papers and monthly megazines.

In respect of existence of voluntary organisation in the village mention has earlier been made of Mahila Samiti and Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Samgha. In addition to these two organisations there is a Fishery Committee which maintains a fishery within the hamlet. The management is done in the wonderful spirit of a Cooperative Society. The managing committee of the fishery arranges sale of catches of fishes to the villagers at a very reasonable price. This is done mainly on some festive occasions. The money so earned is appropriated in a common fund and is utilised for further development of the venture.

Settlement of disputes

As observed during earlier survey cases of disputes among the villagers are still tried in the village itself. Here village headman (Gaonbura) who is appointed by the Deputy Commissioner has a key role to play. The body which is constituted by the villagers is called 'mael'. Date, time and venue of 'mael' is notified to the members through 'halmaji' who acts as a messenger. Generally local 'Namghar' a place for religious assembly is the common venue of such sittings. Fine not exceeding Rs. 50/- is imposed as penalty to the accused as against a maximum of Rs. 25/- reported during earlier survey. Disputes which cannot be settled by the village headman are referred to 'Boro Samaj'. Boro Samaj is formed with members taken from 10–12 villages. President and Secretary are selected from amongst them. Punishment to the guilty are awarded conforming the constitution of 'Boro Samaj'. However, such reference of cases to Boro Samaj is few and far between.

Influential and Prestigious persons

A close observance during the field survey revealed that the teachers are held at the highest esteem by the villagers and they command the greatest respect. Teachers hold a prized position of prestige. They are considered by the villagers as their friend, philosopher and guide.

As regards the influential persons mention may be made of the members of the Gaon Panchayat who weild considerable power and thus exert influence on all sections of the village community.

Official Organisations for development

The Gaon Panchayat office is located in Titaguri Pt. II village, a hamlet of which is under our survey. The Block Development office is located just at the boundary of our hamlet towards Kokrajhar town. The villagers reported deriving the usual benefits from these two establishments which are within their easy reach.

Besides these two offices development works are also carried out voluntarily by the villagers and in close cooperation by both the Brahma and Garja Samajis.

Cliques and factions

There is no discernible degree of factions and cliques amongst the villagers. Apparently perfect harmony and an all-pervading air of peace prevails in all spheres of life and at all stages of social structure and all efforts in improvement of their lot are made in a concerted manner.

There is no socio-political organisation to deal with the peasantry and other socio-economic classes. But the villagers enmasse whole-heartedly support any cause that may bring glory to the Bodo community.

Political opinions

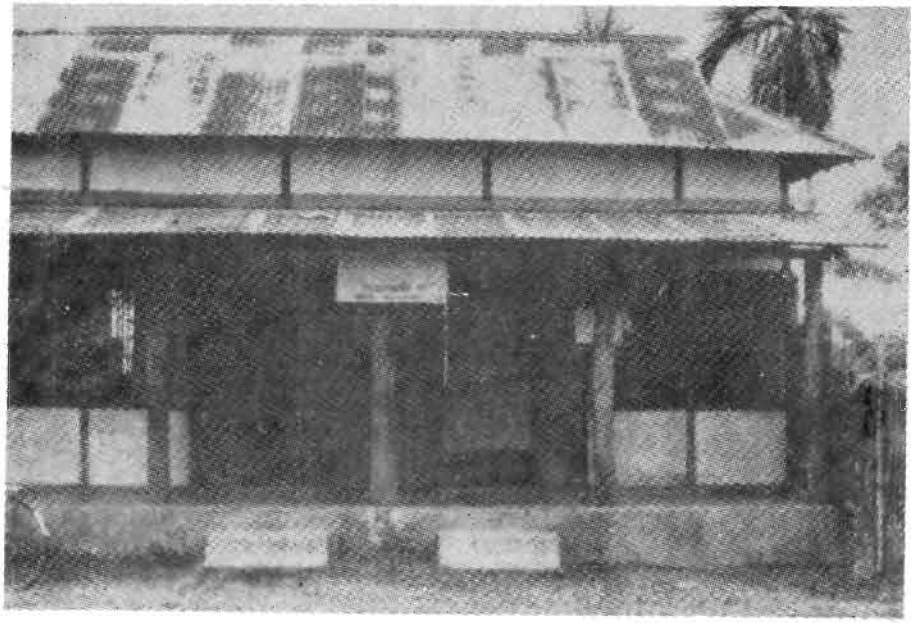
In a democratic govt. existence of more than one party is a natural corollary. One, therefore, obviously comes across persons having allegiance to different political parties functioning in the village. It is rather an uncommon experience that the inhabitants of our village support one or the other political party almost overtly and are not at all hesitant in telling which party they supported in the hustings but wonderfully enough the difference in political idealism does not constrain the cordial relationship between different sets of villagers having allegiance to different political parties. Results of elections to the State Legislative Assembly held in February, 1983 are not available separately for the hamlet or the village as a whole. However, our enquiry reveals that they have sponsored the existence of plains Tribal Council of Assam, Congress (I) and Asom Gana Parishad in order of preference. A discussion with the villagers revealed an increasing and praise-worthy awareness in exercising their franchise as a fundamental right.

Contact with outside world

Generally the villagers have direct contact with the nearby Kokrajhar town and through it with other nearby towns. Occasional link with Guwahati, the capital town of the state of Assam, is also maintained by the villagers. One male person belonging to the village reportedly had higher education outside Assam and is now engaged in vocation in Bihar. Another 5 males and 1 female of this village now reside outside. All these persons still maintain a close link with the village and visit their home & hearth at regular intervals.

Travel Index

The extent of contact of the villagers with the outside world as revealed by their travel index is given in the following table IV.9.



The Panchayat Office

TABLE IV.9

TRAVEL INDEX OF PERSONS MALES AND FEMALES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

1985 survey

Occupation (Describe occupation as per N.C.C. 2 digit)	Travel Index			Remarks
	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Clerk	296·25	296·25	—	
Teacher	662·00	662·00	—	
Daily labour	69·75	69·75	—	
Welder	133·50	133·50	—	
Driver	122·17	122·17	—	
Cultivator	316·56	316·56	—	
Contractor	700·00	700·00	—	
Homeguard	126·50	36·00	217·00	
Service (Army)	660·00	660·00	—	
Rickshaw puller	36·00	36·00	—	
Peon	510·00	510·00	—	
Tailoring	36·00	36·00	—	
Chowkidar	217·00	217·00	—	
Police	600·00	600·00	—	
Agricultural labour	20·00	20·00	—	
Fitter	236·00	236·00	—	
Non-worker	143·56	170·73	135·49	
Total	242·70	298·15	137·66	

The travel index is calculated for persons who are aged 5 and above by adding up the maximum distance travelled by all persons of the age-group and dividing the same by the total number of persons who have actually travelled varying distances.

Of the total population in the village 20.56 percent has reported to have travelled beyond the village. Again out of the total male population 27.48% and of the female population a meagre 13.92% have travelled distances ranging from 20 kms. to 700 kms. in respect of males and 135 kms. to 217 kms. in respect of female. Males professing as contractor, Teacher, Armyman, Police, Peon, Cultivator, Clerk, Fitter, Chowkidar, Welder and Driver have travelled more than 100 kms. the longest distance travelled being 700 kms. in case of a contractor. Among the female workers—one woman who returned her occupation as Homeguard, claimed to have travelled the longest distance of 217 kms. Among the non-workers males travelled 170 kms. and females 135 kms. only on an average.

Though similar figures for 1963 survey are not available and therefore no strict comparison can be drawn between the travelling habits of the villagers two decades ago and as obtained now we feel inclined to mention here that a probing enquiry during the present survey showed that very few people used to travel beyond the periphery of their village two decades ago. Travelling was then undertaken only on exigencies of circumstances. But the situation has perceptibly undergone a change and people now evince keen interest in seeing and knowing the world beyond the limited boundary of their village and at the slightest opportunity people, however small proportion of the total population, move out of their village and travel as far as they can afford to.

Though the villagers are mostly cultivators and are busy, almost throughout the year in growing paddy, potato, vegetables etc. and can devote very little time to concern themselves about the world beyond their periphery of works they are kept informed about the developments outside the world by their school and college going sons and daughters. What their children emphasize are followed by their parents ungrudgingly. Except a handful of literate workers, villagers have no independent opinion of their own. Here the role of influential and prestigious persons of the village play the key role in shaping the overall attitude and moulding opinion of the villagers. Though we did not notice any initiative on the part of the villagers in general to be actively engaged in any sort of activities of public interest, yet we must hasten to add here that they never fail to rally behind the leader among them who takes the initiative in upholding any just cause for the betterment of their lot.

Knowledge of Social Legislations

Enquiry about knowledge of Indian Social legislations such as Dowry Prohibition Act, Child Marriage Restriction Act, Hindu Marriage Act etc. did not gather much meaningful information as most of the respondents pleaded complete ignorance about such legislations. The ready answer available with them was that they were much too preoccupied in earning their livelihood and could find very little time to pay any attention to such legislation. However when the implications of such acts were explained to them, there was perceptible appreciation of the same.

CHAPTER-V

CONCLUSION

Titaguri (Jonagaon) which forms one of the 11 hamlets of a much bigger village known as Titaguri Pt.II having a population of 1917 during 1971 census, is inhabited by a single tribal group Boros/Boro-Kachari. The inhabitants still adhere to the age-old customs and traditions handed over to them by their forefathers. Agriculture still forms their prime occupation and cultivation is found to be practised in the same old manner as their forefathers did in the past. However, the present survey recorded a tendency among the manfolk to switch-over to occupations other than cultivation. We came across such shifting in case of atleast 9 households where the males have opted occupation such as motor car driver, domestic servant, mechanic, clerks and peons in government establishments, teacher, daily labour, trolleyman, watchman etc. In contrast to 37 out of 43 male workers (86.05%) during earlier survey reporting agriculture as their occupation only 44 out of 93 male workers (47.31%) returned similar occupation during present survey. Another interesting feature is that while none reported to be engaged in services connected with transport storage and communication during earlier survey; 15 males constituting 16.13% of the total male workers reported occupation in such services now. Again 9.30% and 6.25% of the males (4) and females (2) workers reported to be in other services in 1963 survey as against the corresponding percentages of 16.13 and 66.67 obtained during present survey.

Weaving which is a female prerogative is a common sight in every household as was in the past. However, weaving is not resorted to as an economically gainful activity as the produce is found to be mainly for domestic consumption. Males are found to be engaged in basketry in their leisure but here again this is done primarily to meet their own requirements. Occasional disposal of any excess product in the nearby hats and markets and thus augmenting their income, is not uncommon. Basketry is still practised by the aged males only as was the case about two decades age.

Religious ceremonies and public festivals are performed with due sanctity and gaiety and no noteworthy deviation in observance of such ceremonies and festivals has been observed. The villagers are all Hindus and belong to two Samaj namely Garja Samaj and Brahma Samaj—a reformist cult. But there is no religious bigotry and they do not live in isolated compartments and there is no restriction imposed upon the followers of the reformist cult to remain aloof from the main stream of performance of various religious ceremonies and festivals by the other sect of the Hindus. No tendency on the part of the Garja Samajis to dominate over the Brahma Samajis—which is comparatively of a recent origin and have less number of members in its fold—has been noticed. The people are free to embrace either sect at their own discretion.

The inhabitants of Titaguri (Jonagaon) have a rich tradition in both dances and songs connected mainly with observance of Bihu, the greatest of all festivals in Assam. 'Deodhani Nritya'—a particular type of dance displayed by a section of women known as 'deodhani' (deo-devatas and dhani=woman or young girl) who sacrifice or devote themselves in the religious worship in the name of 'devatas' deserves special mention.

Over the years the village has steadily transformed and has assumed a modern living with increasing signs of urban appearance, more so in the matters of their dress, utensils used in cooking and serving meals, possession of luxurious items as described below.

Change in fashion and materials of dress now used by the villagers has a conspicuous urban influence. The dress in the village has undergone radical changes even amongst the old folk. The use of 'dhoti', 'ganji' and kurta is common with the old male folk. Even while they are at home they are seen wearing 'dhoti' and 'ganji' unlike during the days of previous survey. Young males usually wear longpant, ganji, under pant, shirt, pullover etc. The use of home-made 'Lungi' is common. Even aged females are no longer to be seen barebreasted, which was a common sight during the earlier survey. The minor boys and girls wear ready-made garments purchased from the nearby urban market. Cosmetics are extensively used by young girls. This is another indication of infiltration of modern urban way of life in a great measure.

Food habits remains more or less same as in the past. Modern utensils in cooking and serving meals is found a place in almost all the households of the villages. The stainless steel and cast iron utensils have replaced the earthen and bellmetal utensils which were previously used to cook and serve meal respectively.

An increasing possession and use of luxurious items such as wrist watch, camera, tape recorder, transistor etc. has been noticed and the situation in this respect has undergone a remarkable change when compared to that obtained during the earlier survey.

The village being situated in proximity of a sub-divisional headquarters town has the privilege of attaining some degree of economic progress and socio-cultural development over the decades. The village is well connected with motorable roads and the communication facilities for travel both in and outside the village have increased adequately over the last two decades. The Block Development office which came into existence after the previous survey and is located on the fringe of the village has also contributed to the overall improvement of the village. However, it is to be noted that no industry worth its name exists in the village. Bamboo and cane works is still practised by the aged males only in a very humble scale and primarily for domestic consumption and in our opinion, given due facilities and necessary infra-structure this can be pulled up for practice on a commercial basis. Weaving also needs much more care and attention for its development and growth into an industry to be run on a commercial scale. 'Mahila Samiti' which was in existence during the earlier survey also had its potential unexploited till about 1980 and has only recently taken upon itself the task of imparting training in weaving to the women of the village with an ultimate aim to treat this as a regular source of income.

Though the introduction of irrigation drainage system has immense potential to help the cultivators to a great extent in having a higher yield of crops yet in our opinion introduction of modern techniques and tools of agriculture and use of seeds of high-yielding variety which is still wanting would definitely help the tillers in a much better manner and could keep them engaged in the field in all the seasons of the year as against the single crop raised by them now. It has been observed during the present survey that though the end-point of the irrigation drainage constructed quite a few years ago by the State Irrigation deptt. with provision of electrically operated lift system, the flow of water does not reach the ending point because of some technical defects in digging the channel. So the benefit has not actually accrued to the village as yet. Government should come forward to mend the defects so that the villagers can get the benefit of irrigation facilities. It may be added here that no such drain was found during earlier survey. We feel that the co-operative societies have a significant role to play in motivating the villagers to come forward to derive adequate benefits out of the society by way of obtaining seeds, tools and insecticides etc.

Titaguri (Jonagaon) is the embodiment of a single community having faith in the same religion namely Hinduism. Villagers are all honest, amiable in nature and have a religious bent of mind. Despite being divided into two sects of Hinduism—Brahma Samaj and Garja Samaj—they depict a picture of more of cohesion than conflict. There is no restriction on assimilation of these two groups by way of marriage and meeting on various socio-religious festivals. The amicable social life of the inhabitants of the village is the result of a fine blend of cooperations, mutual understanding and appreciation and tolerance with others' point of view.

No major developments on the politico-social fronts like agrarian movement, religious reform movement or up-surges have come to our notice at the time of survey.

With the exception of a few all the households have pretty good residential structures. There is a discernible tendency to build residential house with modern materials such as C.I. sheet, tiles, bricks, cement etc. The use of bathrooms and latrines by a vast majority of households as observed during present survey against the background of total ignorance of their use about two decades ago speaks a lot about their enlightment in the knowledge of health and hygiene.

There are no noticeable variations in the beliefs and practices relating to birth, marriage, death or other ceremonies amongst the villagers when compared with those narrated by the villagers about two decades ago.

Formerly the young men and women did not play the key-role in arranging their marriage. It was the responsibility of the parents and the relatives. But now-a-days the young boys and girls seem to have assumed the responsibility of taking the initial steps in arranging their own marriage with a follow-up action from the parents and other elderly persons.

The average age at marriage of the ever married males was 18.60 in case of those who married 30 years or beyond from the date of survey. The average age at marriage registered a great leap to 23.70 and 23.69 in case of those whose date of marriage was 15–29 years and within 15 years from the date of survey respectively.

In case of ever married females it is very interesting to note that the average age at marriage gradually increase with the proximity of the date of their marriage to the date of our field survey. Average age at marriage in case of ever married females was 15.50 for those who reported marrying 30 years or beyond followed by 17.29 and 17.84 in case of those who married 15–29 years and with 15 years from the day of our field visit. This definitely indicated gradual awareness on the part of the villagers about the desirability to marry at higher ages.

Though there has been only a marginal increase in the aggregate number of literates during the last two decades, it is heartening to note that in the field of attainment of certain level of education both the males and females have shown a remarkable progress. While 1963 survey registered only 3.71% of the males as having attained educational level beyond Primary classes and none of the females had passed any examination other than Primary, the present survey recorded as high as 38.17% of the males and 23.08% of the females as having passed examination beyond primary level. Of these 10.69% of males and 1.83% of females have passed Matriculation and above as against only 3.71% of males and none in case of females obtained during earlier survey.

The village approach road starts from the Kokrajhar Balajan road and from it several other roads

originate which ultimately connects all the residential campuses. The village is well connected with outside world by a network road and railway head available at the nearby town. The improvement of approach road as well as other arterial roads inside the village is underway and the state govt.'s initiative in this respect deserves mention.

Titaguri (Jonagaon) registered a population of 535 spread over 72 households as per present survey. There are 262 males and a slightly higher number of 273 females out of which 50 males and 43 females belong in the age-group 0–14 who are either school going children or dependents with the sole exception of a girl who is reportedly a worker. 35.50% of males and a meagre 2.20% of females are recorded as workers which indicates a marginal fall in number of male workers and a steep fall in case of females workers over the last two decades.

A keen interest in knowing the world beyond the limited boundary of their village and a gradual perception of improved and better ways of living was discernible. This may be attributed mainly to the social intercourse of the villagers with the inhabitants of Kokrajhar town and a constant exchange and sharing of thoughts and ideas with the urban people. It was felt that the village would steadily move along in adopting the urban ways and means of life.

All said and done the name Titaguri (Jonagaon) conjures the vision of a village where people live in complete peace and harmony and where the people are ever eager to keep themselves abreast of the happening in their village. This is a village located in the proximity of a sub-divisional headquarters town and thus is fortunate to derive the facilities available in an urban centre and is forging ahead towards a modern living and if the manner in which the wind of change that has started blowing long ago and has penetrated all aspects of their socio-economic and cultural life, as felt during the survey, is any indication of its urge for acquiring an urban appearance, it may, in not too distant future, completely shed its rural features and mingle with the nearby town of Kokrajhar.

APPENDIX
GLOSSARY

APPENDIX-I

GLOSSARY

	Local name	English version
Fishing implements :		
	Jokhai	Triangular basket made of bamboo
	Khabai	A small bamboo basket to keep fish
	Chen	Traps
	Jea	Net
	Phalloo	A kind of basket made of bamboo used to catch fish
Hunting implements :	Jong	A pronged instrument used for spearing
	Jathi	Spear
	Chikha	A big knife
	Daba	A small knife
	Jea	Net
	Ruwa	Axe
	Kharat	Saw
	Dirung	Rope
Utensils for cooking and eating	Charai	An iron pan
	Khantha	An iron cooking pot
	Jarba	A ladle
	Thourchi	Flat dish
	Khuroi	Flat cup
	Gelach	Glass
	Ghouthi	Metal water pot
Implements used in agriculture	Nangaal	Plough
	Mai	Harrow
	Jangli	Yoke
	Lauthi	Long stick
	Khadal	Spade
Ornaments :	Mala	Necklace
	Khera	Ear ring
	Nalap	Ring used in helix
	Sarikha	Bracelet/Bangle
	Nakha Phool	Nose ring
	Asthum	Ring (worn in finger)
Dress : (Menfolk)	Chola	Shirt
	Ganji	Vest
	Fali	A small light towel
	Wascoat	Waist coat
	Endi Jea	Wrapper
(Womenfolk)	Dokhna	'Mekhela'
	Frok	Frock
	Furlang	Wrapper

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APPENDIX-II

Definition of worker (1961 and 1971 census) : To be more precise we may quote the following from Pt. II-B Economic Tables Series-3 Assam (Preface) :

"For better appreciation of the changes affected on the concept of worker and non-worker at the 1971 census over the previous one the definitions adopted at the 1961 and 1971 censuses are given below :

1961 Census : The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited. A person who is working but was absent from this work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which he is enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness of other cause should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to the household work she engages herself in work such as rice-pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or grass or making and selling cowdung cake etc. or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as workers unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully as such.

1971 census : 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.

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 the 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.

APPENDIX III
TABLES BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES
(SAMPLE SURVEY DATA)

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to										
	Head of household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's Wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Sister's husband	Daughter's husband	Father
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
0— 9 .	—	—	53	—	—	—	68	1	—	—	—
10—14 .	—	—	48	1	—	—	36	1	—	—	—
15—24 .	2	1	56	—	10	—	42	4	—	—	—
25—44 .	30	55	8	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
45—59 .	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 + .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	67	63	165	2	13	—	148	6	—	—	—

TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND RELATIONSHIP

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to									
	Head of household	Husband	Son	Brothers	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughters	Sisters	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0— 9 . . .		—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
10—14 . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
15—24 . . .	—	—	10	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
25—44 . . .	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—59 . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 + . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	5	—	16	—	2	—	10	—	—	—

—1

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WHERE THE HEAD IS MALE

head of household

Mother	Father's brother	Mother's brother	Other males			Other females			Total
			Son's son	Father's father	Friend	Son's daughter	Step sister	Sister's daughter	
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	142
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	88
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	121
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	10	1	1	11	5	1	499

—2

TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WHERE HEAD IS FEMALE

Head of household

Father	Mother	Father's Brother	Mother's Brother	Other males	Other females (Son's daughter)	Total	Remarks
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
—	—	—	—	—	3	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	3	36	

TABLE : 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS.

Age group	Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorce or Separated			Unspecified			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0—4 .	67	27	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	27	40
5—9 .	81	37	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	37	44
10—14 .	93	50	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	50	43
15—19 .	85	43	42	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	44	51
20—24 .	32	19	13	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	25	17
25—29 .	7	6	1	22	7	15	1	—	1	—			—	—	—	30	13	17
30—34 .	—	—	—	19	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	11
35—44 .	—	—	—	55	22	33	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	22	36
45—54 .	—	—	—	37	31	6	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	33	8
55—69 .	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4
70 + .	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Age not stated .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	365	182	183	156	77	79	14	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	262	273

TABLE : 4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/ COMMUNITY AND SEX

Religion	Caste/tribe/community		
	Boro/Boro-Kachari		
	Number of household	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hinduism	72	262	273

TABLE : 5

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY DISTANCE OF PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Same Village	Other Village/Urban area in the same police station within distance of			Same district but other police station		Other District of the state		Other State		Total
	Less than 5 Kms.	5—9 Kms.	10 and abobe Kms.	Within 10 Kms.	10 + Kms.	Within distance of 20 Kms.	20 + Kms.	Within 50 Kms.	50 + Kms.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
66	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	72

TABLE : 6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Age of Head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 20 . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20—29 . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
30—39 . .	—	—	2	3	4	7	3	1	—	20
40—49 . .	—	—	1	—	5	10	13	12	—	41
50—59 . .	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	6
60 and above .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Age not stated .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	—	1	3	6	9	19	19	14	1	72

TABLE : 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MIGRATION STATUS OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF STAY OF ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO HAS STAYED THE LONGEST IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE

Number of Members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of the household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is														Other Unspecified	Total
	Non-migrant	Migrant														
		last residence in rural area and duration of stay (year) in present residence						Last residence in urban area and duration of stay (year) in present residence								
		Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11-20 years	21+ years	Total	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11-20 years	21+ years	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	15	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	19	
6—10	41	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	
11 & above	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Total	66	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	72	

TABLE : 8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMPOSITION BY SEX AND AGE STATUS OF MEMBERS

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of member is						
		Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and female	Adult female and minor male/or female	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village)		62	4	—	—	—	—	66
B. Migrant								
I Born outside the village but in the same police station .	Rural	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
	Urban	1	—	—	—	—	—	
II Born within the district in other police station								
(a) Bilasipara P.S.	Rural	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Abhayapuri P.S.	Rural	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Urban	—	—	—	—		—	—
III Born in Other state . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV Born in Other country . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V Other including unspecified .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		66	5	1	—	—	—	72

TABLE : 9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Type of households	Number of households whose head of household belongs to		Total
	Caste/Tribe/ Community Boro/ Boro Kachari	Caste/Tribe/ Community other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Nuclear	46	—	46
2. Suppelmented nuclear	9	—	9
3. Sub nuclear	4	—	4
4. Single person	—	—	—
5. Supplemented subnuclear	1	—	1
6. Collateral Joint	—	—	—
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	2	—	2
8. Lineal Joint	8	—	8
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1	—	1
10. Lineal—Collateral joint	—	—	—
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral	—	—	—
12. Others :			
(1) Sub nuclear with married Son and his wife	1	—	1
Total	72	—	72

TABLE : 10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of household	Number of households w ere education al level of head of household is									Total
	Illiterate	Literate without educational Level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or Certificate Not equal to degree	Technical diploma and Certificate not equal to degree	Degree and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Nuclear . .	30	—	3	2	6	4	—	—	1	46
2. Supplemented nuclear . .	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	9
3. Sub nuclear .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
4. Single person .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Supplmented Sub-nuclear . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Collateral joint .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Supplemented Collateral joint	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
8. Lineal Joint .	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
9. Supplemented Lineal joint .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Lineal Colleteral Joint .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral joint . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Others										
(i) Sub nuclear with married son and his wife	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total . .	45	—	3	3	13	7	—	—	1	72

TABLE ; 11

DIS TRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE AND OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Occupation of head of household (N.C.O.—2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is												
	Nuclear	Supple-mented nuclear	Sub nuclear	Single person	Supple-mented Sub-nuclear	Colla-teral joint	Supple-mented Collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supple-mented Lineal joint	Lineal Colla-teral joint	Supple-mented Lineal Collate-ral	Others : Sub-nuc-lear with married son and his wife	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Cultivator (61)	25	4	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	1	38
Welder (87) .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Teacher (15) .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Business (41) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Driver (98) .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Police (57) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fitter (84) .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peon (35) .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clerk (35) .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
P.W.D. labourer (95) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agricultural labourer (63) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Daily labourer (99)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rickshaw puller (98) . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Chowkidar (57) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fishing(68) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Household duty	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7
Total .	46	9	4	—	1	—	2	8	1	—	—	1	72

TABLE : 12

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY (i.e. Different Members Having Different Occupations)

	Description of Occupational diversity	Number of households	Number of members
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Driver (Son)—98	1	10
2.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Domestic Servant (Daughter)—53	1	8
3.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Mechanic (Son)—84	1	7
4.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Peon (Son)—35	1	12
5.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Teacher (M.E. School) Son—15	1	9
6.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Daily Labour (Son/Daughter)—99	3	29
7.	Welder (Father)—87 Tailors (Son)—79 Army (Brother)—57 Homeguard (Sister)—57	1	7
8.	Rickshaw Puller (Father)—98 Agricultural labour (Son)—63	1	12
9.	Rickshaw Puller (Father)—98 Daily labour (Son)—95	1	10
10.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Fishing (Son)—68	1	12
11.	Cultivator (Father)—61 Rly. Driver (Son) (Troley)—98	1	7
12.	Service (Brother)—30 P. & T. Clerk (Brother)—35 Rly. Clerk (Brother)—35	1	15
13.	Driver (Brother)—98 Contractor (Brother)—24 Homeguard (Brother)—57	1	11
14.	Clerk (Brother)—35 Teacher (Brother)—15	1	8
15.	Cultivator (Brother)—61 Weaving (Sister)—75	1	8
	Total	17	165

TABLE : 13

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION WHO ARE STUDYING/NOT STUDYING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hinduism	5— 9	37	44	27	28	10	16
	10—14	50	43	39	30	11	13
	15—19	44	51	26	27	18	24
	20—24	25	17	9	4	16	13
	25 +	79	78	1	1	78	77
	Total	235	233	102	90	133	143

TABLE : 14

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER COMMUNITIES

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boro/Boro-Kachari	5— 9	37	44	27	28	10	16
	10—14	50	43	39	30	11	13
	15—19	44	51	26	27	18	24
	20—24	25	17	9	4	16	13
	25 +	79	78	1	1	78	77
	Total	235	233	102	90	133	143

TABLE : 15

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY MIGRATION STATUS AS DETERMINED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Migration status and place of birth	Age group	Total		Number studying		Number not studyin	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Non-Migrant	5— 9	35	40	25	24	10	16
	10—14	47	39	36	27	11	12
	15—19	40	46	24	25	16	21
	20—24	24	17	9	4	15	13
	25 +	76	61	1	1	75	60
	Total	222	203	95	81	127	122
B. I. Migrant Born outside the village in the same Police station	5— 9	—	2	—	2	—	—
	10—14	2	4	2	3	—	1
	15—19	2	5	—	2	2	3
R	20—24	1	—	—	—	1	—
	25 +	1	15	—	—	1	15
	Total	6	26	2	7	4	19
	5— 9	1	1	1	1	—	—
U	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	3	2	2	1	1	1
II. Born within the same District in Police Station	5— 9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Bilasipara.	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Total	2	2	1	1	1	1
	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
U	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Abhayapuri	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	2	—	2	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	2	—	2	—	—	—
	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
U	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15 19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 15

NUMBER OF PERSONS AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY MIGRATION STATUS AS DETERMINED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III. Born in Other District of the State	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
U	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Born in Other state	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24		—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Born in Other Country	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Others including Unspecified	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		235	233	102	90	133	143

TABLE : 16

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per N.C.O-2 digit)	Age group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Cultivator (61)	5— 9 . . .	15	17	13	11	2	6
	10—14 . . .	31	27	26	19	5	8
	15—19 . . .	23	37	17	21	6	16
	20—24 . . .	18	11	7	2	11	9
	25 + . . .	44	39	1	1	43	38
2. Non-Worker	5— 9 . . .	1	2	1	2	—	—
	10—14 . . .	1	5	1	3	—	
	15—19 . . .	11	5	7	4	4	1
	20—24 . . .	4	3	2	1	2	2
	25 + . . .	7	7	—	—	7	7
3. Teacher (15)	5— 9 . . .	3	5	3	5	—	—
	10—14 . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—
	15—19 . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
	20—24 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 + . . .	4	5	—	—	4	5
4. Rickshaw puller (98)	5— 9 . . .	4	3	2	—	2	3
	10—14 . . .	4	1	2	—	2	1
	15—19 . . .	3	3	—	—	3	3
	20—24 . . .	2	1	—	—	2	1
	25 + . . .	4	4	—	—	4	4
5. Peon (35)	5— 9 . . .	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14 . . .	2	2	2	2	—	—
	15—19 . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
	20—24 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 + . . .	3	3	—	—	3	3
6. Business (41)	5— 9 . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—
	10—14 . . .	1	1	—	1	1	—
	15—19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 + . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
7. Fitter (84)	5— 9 . . .	2	1	2	1	—	—
	10—14 . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24 . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—
	25 + . . .	2	3	—	—	2	3
8. Labourer (99)	5— 9 . . .	2	3	—	1	2	2
	10—14 . . .	2	1	1	—	1	1
	15—19 . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
	20—24 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 + . . .	2	2	—	—	2	2
9. Driver (98)	5— 9 . . .	2	7	2	6	—	1
	10—14 . . .	1	4	1	4	—	—
	15—19 . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—
	20—24 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 + . . .	4	5	—	—	4	5

TABLE ; 16

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION BY OCCUPATION HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Welder (87)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	1	2	—	1	1	1
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	2	2	—	—	2	2
11. Clerk (35)	5— 9	1	1	1	—	—	1
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	2	—	—	1	2
12. Police Constable (57)	5— 9	1	1	1	1	—	—
	10—14	1	—	1	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
13. P.W.D. Labourer (95)	5— 9	2	1	—	—	2	1
	10—14	2	—	2	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
14. Agricultural Labourer (63)	5— 9	—	1	—	—	—	1
	10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
15. Chowkidar (57)	5— 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—14	2	—	2	—	—	—
	15—19	2	1	—	—	2	1
	20—24	1	1	—	—	1	1
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
16. Fishing (68)	5— 9	1	1	—	—	1	1
	10—14	2	1	—	—	2	1
	15—19	—	2	—	—	—	2
	20—24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 +	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total	5— 9	37	44	27	28	10	16
	10—14	50	43	39	30	11	13
	15—19	44	51	26	27	18	24
	20—24	25	17	9	4	16	13
	25 +	79	78	1	1	78	77

TABLE : 17

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

M — Male F — Female T — Total

Educational Level	Age and Sex															
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50 & above		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate . . .	10	16	11	13	7	14	5	5	6	18	32	36	5	7	76	109
Literate without Educational Level — Non-formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Literate without Educational Level — Formal	27	28	15	8	3	5	—	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	47	48
Primary . . .	—	—	4	5	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	12	13
Middle	—	—	20	17	28	27	7	6	7	4	8	4	2	—	72	58
Matriculation/Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	4	—	—	—	8	4
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University .	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	15	1
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate & above . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
TOTAL . . .	37	44	50	43	44	51	25	17	21	28	50	43	8	7	235	233

Note : M for Male, and F for Female used.

TABLE : 18

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS, SEX, RELIGION

Religion & Caste/ Tribe/Community	Broad Age-group		Illiterate	Literate (without Educational Level)		Primary	Middle	Matriculation Secondary	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree
				Non-formal	Formal					
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism . .	5—14	M	21	—	42	4	20	—	—	—
		F	29	—	36	5	17	—	—	—
(Boro/Boro Kachari)	15—59	M	54	—	4	8	52	8	15	—
		F	74	—	12	8	41	4	1	—
	60 and above—									
		Male	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Female	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree						Total
			Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Agriculture and Dairying	Veterinary	Teaching	Others	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

TABLE : 19

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPTION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Occupation of head of household	Number of house holds	Population			Average Educational Score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Cultivator	38	262	131	131	1.10	1.26	0.95	7.61	4.34	3.26
Police	1	5	3	2	1.40	1.33	1.50	7.00	4.00	3.00
Driver	4	24	7	17	1.13	1.43	1.00	6.75	2.50	4.25
Fishing	1	9	4	5	—	..	..	..	..	..
Chowkidar	1	9	6	3	0.44	0.67	..	4.00	4.00	..
Rikshawpuller	4	20	10	10	0.25	0.50	..	1.67	1.67	..
Daily labourer	2	13	7	6	0.23	0.29	0.17	1.50	1.00	0.50
Agricultural Labourer	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. W. D. Labourer	1	7	5	2	0.86	1.20	..	6.00	6.00	..
Peon	3	14	8	6	1.43	1.75	1.00	6.67	4.67	2.00
Teacher	4	19	8	11	1.68	2.38	1.18	8.00	4.75	3.25
Fitter	2	10	5	5	1.30	1.60	1.00	6.50	4.00	2.50
Business	1	6	4	2	0.50	0.50	0.50	3.00	2.00	1.00
Non-worker	7	55	31	24	1.60	1.94	1.17	11.00	7.50	3.25
Clerk	1	5	2	3	1.20	2.00	0.67	6.00	4.00	2.00
Welder	1	7	3	4	1.57	2.00	1.25	11.00	6.00	5.00
Total	72	468	235	233	1.10	1.44	0.88	7.14	4.29	2.85

TABLE : 20

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Type of household	Number of house holds	Population			Average educational Score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Nuclear	49	297	155	142	1.03	1.23	0.82	6.27	3.90	2.37
2. Supplemented nucleard	6	36	14	22	1.33	1.71	1.09	8.00	4.00	4.00
3. Subnuclear	4	19	11	8	1.79	2.36	1.00	8.50	6.50	2.00
4. Single person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Supplemented Sub-nuclear	1	8	3	5	0.88	0.67	1.00	7.00	2.00	5.00
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented Collateral joint	2	14	7	7	1.21	1.57	0.86	8.50	5.50	3.00
8. Lineal	7	4	31	33	0.92	1.10	0.76	8.43	4.86	3.57
9. Supplemented lineal joint.	1	10	3	7	1.10	0.33	1.43	11.00	1.00	10.00
10. Lineal Collateral joint	1	13	7	6	1.69	2.14	1.17	22.00	15.00	7.00
11. Supplemented lineral collateral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Sub-nuclear with married son	1	7	4	3	1.29	1.25	1.33	9.00	5.00	4·00
Total	72	468	235	233	1.10	1.44	0.88	7.14	4.29	2.85

TABLE f. 21

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MIGRATION STATUS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Migration status by place of last residence		Number of house holds	Population			Average Educational Score					
			P	M	F	Per head			Per households		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence.)		66	440	222	218	1.08	1.29	0.88	7.23	4.33	2.89
B. Migrant											
I. Last residence out side the village but in the same police station . . .	R	3	16	6	10	1.44	2.33	0.90	7.67	4.67	3.00
	U	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.33	1.50	7.00	4.00	3.00
II. Other police station of the District. .	R	1	2	2	..	2.00	2.00	..	4.00	4.00	..
Abhayapuri	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilasipara . .	R	1	5	2	3	0.60	0.50	0.67	3.00	1.00	2.00
	U		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III Other Distt. of the state .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Other State .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Born in the other country . .		—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Unspecified .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .		72	468	235	233	1.10	1.44	0.88	7.14	4.29	2.85

TABLE : 22

KNOWLEDGE OF SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Mother Tongue	Speakers			Speakers of Subsidiary Languages												
				Language — Assamese						Language — English						
				Number			Average Educational Score			Number			Average Educational Score			
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Bodo	468	235	233	468	235	233	514 (1.10)	309 (1.44)	205 (0·88)	91	63	28	225 (2·47)	164 (2·60)	61 (6)	

TABLE : 23

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY COURSE/LEVEL/CLASS AND AGE

Course/Level/Class		Age-group	Number of Students		
			Person	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
		5— 9	22	12	10
		10—14	—	—	—
	I	15—19	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	21	8	13
		10—14	7	3	4
	II	15—19	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	9	6	3
		10—14	6	5	1
Primary	III	15—19	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	3	1	2
		10—14	9	7	2
	IV	15—19	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	15	8	7
	V	15—19	—	—	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	10	4	6
Middle	VI	15—19	1	1	—
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	10	7	3
	VII	15—19	1	—	1
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	10	5	5
	VIII	15—19	13	10	3
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	2	—	2
Matric	IX	15—19	11	4	7
		20—24	—	—	—
		25+	—	—	—
		5— 9	—	—	—
		10—14	—	—	—
	X	15—19	20	6	14
		20—24	5	2	13
		25+	—	—	—

Table 23—*Concld*

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT BY COURSE/LEVEL/CLASS AND AGE

1	2	3	4	5
	5— 9	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—
	15—19	—	—	—
	20—24	—	—	—
	25+	—	—	—
Pre-University				
	5— 9	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—
	15—19	6	4	2
	20—24	7	6	1
	25+	2	1	1
	5—9	—	—	—
	10—14	—	—	—
B. A.	15—19	1	1	—
	20—24	1	1	—
	25+	—	—	—
	5— 9	55	27	28
	10—14	69	39	30
TOTAL	15—19	53	26	27
	20—24	13	9	4
	25+	2	1	1

TABLE : 24

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX/CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND BROAD AGE-GROUP

Caste/Tribe/ Community	ALL AGES						0 — 14					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari	99	93	6	436	169	267	1	1	—	237	113	124

Caste/Tribe/ Community	15 — 59						60 +					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari	97	91	6	192	55	137	1	1	—	7	1	6

TABLE : 25

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO LAST RESIDENCE, BROAD, AGE-GROUP AND SEX

Migration Status with reference to last residence		All ages						0—14					
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence)		94	88	6	396	160	236	1	1	—	222	107	115
B. Migrant :													
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Police Station	R	3	3	—	29	4	25	—	—	—	8	3	5
	U	1	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	1
II. Other Police Station of the District	R	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abhayapuri	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilasipara	R	1	1	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	4	1	3
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Other District of the State	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Other State		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Born in the other Country		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Unclassified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		99	93	6	436	169	267	1	1	—	237	113	124

Migration Status with reference to Last Residence		15 — 59						60 +					
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence)		92	86	6	170	52	118	1	1	—	4	1	3
B. Migrant :													
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same Police Station	R	3	3	—	18	1	17	—	—	—	3	—	3
	U	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Other Police Station of the District	R	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abhayapuri	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilasipara	R	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Other District of the State	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Other State		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Born in the other Country		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Unclassified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		97	91	6	192	55	137	1	1	—	7	1	6

M — Male; F — Female; and T — Total

TABLE : 26

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Mother Tongue	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: All Levels						Illiterate						Literate (without Non-formal					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bodo	99	93	6	436	169	267	48	46	2	204	57	147	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mother Tongue	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: Educational Level Formal						Primary						Middle					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Bodo	3	2	1	92	45	47	11	8	3	14	4	10	24	24	—	106	48	58

Table 26—*Contd.*

Mother Tongue	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: Matriculation/Secondary						Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ P. U.						Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Bodo	5	5	—	7	3	4	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 26—*Contd.*

Mother Tongue	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL: Technical/Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree						Graduate degree other than Technical degree						Post-Graduate Degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Bodo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 26

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Mother Tongue	Technical degree or diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree																	
	Engineering and Technology						Medicine						Agriculture and Dairying					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Bodo .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mother Tongue	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree																	
	Veterinary						Teaching						Others					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
Bodo .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 27

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Age-group	Total Non-Workers			Full-time Student			Household duty			Dependant			Infant			Disabled		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19
0—14 .	237	113	124	124	66	58	—	—	—	94	38	56	19	9	10	—	—	—
15—19 .	85	35	50	53	26	27	9	—	9	23	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .	32	17	15	13	9	4	4	—	4	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29 .	19	2	17	2	1	1	16	—	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39 .	30	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49 .	24	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—59 .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
60+ .	7	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL .	436	169	267	192	102	90	84	—	84	140	58	82	20	9	11	—	—	—

Age-group	Retired			Rentier having Independent means			Beggar			Vagrant			Inmate of Institution			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
0—14 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—29 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—39 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40—49 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50—59 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60+ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 28

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/ COMMUNITY

Religion & Caste/Tribe or Community	EMPLOYMENT STATUS																	
	Cultivator			Agricultural Labour			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19
Hinduism																		
Scheduled Tribe— Boro/ Boro-Kachari	41	41	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	34	30	4	21	19	2	—	—	—

TABLE : 29

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS AND PLACE OF WORK

Place of Work		Distance of Place of work	EMPLOYMENT STATUS																	
			Cultivator			Agricultural Labour			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19	20
Inside the Village . . .		Less than 1 Km.	41	41	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	3	2	1	—	—	—
Outside the Village . . .	R	3—5 Kms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
	U	3—5 Kms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	14	13	1	—	—	—
		6—10 Kms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		26+ . . Kms.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 30

OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF WORK

(In Kilometres)

Occupation (Describe the Occupation as per N.C.O.—2 digit)	Number of Workers whose Place of Work is						
	Less than 1	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16—25	26+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Driver (98)	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
Clerk P. & T. (35)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Clerk Railway (35)	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Police (57)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fitter (84)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Weaver (75)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peon P. H. C. (35)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Peon P. W. D. (35)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Welder (87)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Servant (53)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivator (61)	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer (99)	3	—	8	—	—	—	—
Clerk (F.C.I. (35)	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Home Guard (57)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Army Sepoy (57)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Contractor (24)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Fishing (68)	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar P.W.D. (57)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tailoring (79)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	—	38	5	—	—	1

TABLE : 31

OCCUPATION AND MODE OF TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK, AND TIME TAKEN TO REACH

Occupation (Describe occupation as per N. C. O· 2. Digit)	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach															
	On Foot				Bicycle				Bus and Trains				Rickshaws			
	30 Minute or Less	31 Min. 1 Hr.	1 hrs. 1 1/2 hrs.	More than 1 1/2hrs.	30 Min or Less	31 Min or 1 hr.	1—1-1/2 hrs.	More than 1-1/2hr	30 Min or Less	31 Min hr.	1-1/2 hrs.	More than 1-1/2 hr.	30 Min or less	31 Min 1 hr.	1—1-1/2 hr.	More than 1-1/2hr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Driver (98)	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Clerk P. & T. (35)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk (Railways) (35)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Police (57)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter (84)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaver (75)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon (P.H.C.) (35)	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon (P.W.D.) (35)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welder (87)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Servant (53)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivator (61)	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer (99)	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk (F.C.I) (35)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Home Guard (57)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Sepoy (57)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cotractor (24)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Fishing (68).	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar (P.W.D.) (57)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailoring (79)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	54	—	1	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	—

TABLE : 32

OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF INDUSTRY

Nature of Industry (Describe the name of industry as per N. I. C.	Number of Workers	Occupation (as per N. C. O. 2 digit)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS																	
			Cultivator			Agricultural Labour			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Land Transport (70) .	7	Driver (98) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Communications (75)	1	Clerk (P & T) (35) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(70) . .	3	Clerk (Rly.) (35) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Administration & Defence Services (90)	1	Police (57) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Services (91)	2	Fitter (84) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacture of Cotton Textile (23) . .	1	Weaver (75) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(90) . .	4	Peon (35) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Services (91)	1	Welder (87) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal Services (96)	3	Servant (53) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education, Scientific & Research Services (92)	6	Teacher (15) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Services (03)	3	Agricultural Labour(63)	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Production (00)	41	Cultivation (61) .	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Services not elsewhere classified and activities not adequately described (99) . .	11	Daily Labour (99) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	1	—	—	—
(90) . .	1	Clerk (F.C.I.) (35) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(90) . .	2	Home-guard (57) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(90) . .	1	Army Sepoy (57) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Activities allied to Construction (51) .	2	Contractor (24) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
(70) . .	4	Rickshaw Puller (98) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Fishing (06) . .	3	Fishing (68) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
(90) . .	1	Chowkidar (P.W.D.) 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacture of Textile Products (26) . .	1	Tailoring (79) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . .	99	—	41	41	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	34	30	4	21	19	2	—	—	—

TABLE : 33

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BELONGING TO CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY HAVING UNEMPLOYED PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX.

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total households	Total Population			Number of households with atleast one Unemployed	Persons 0—14		
		P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari	72	535	262	273	16	—	—	—

Caste/Tribe/ Community	seeking employment by Age-group																	
	15—19			20—34			35—44			45—59			60 +			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Scheduled Tribe- Boro/Boro . Kachari.	8	5	3	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	5

TABLE.34

NUMBER OF NON-WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS, NATURE OF ACTIVITY AND SEX

Nature of Activity of Non-workers	Number of non-workers seeking employment in the age-group																				
	All ages			0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49			50—59			60 +		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Student	11	9	2	—	—	—	10	8	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependent	10	7	3	—	—	—	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	16	5	—	—	—	20	15	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE: 35

NUMBER OF PERSONS (Non-Workers) SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age-group	Total Number			Number seeking Employment for the first time who are——															
				Illiterate			Literate (Without educational level) Non-formal			Formal			Primary			Middle		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
20—24 .	12	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2
25—34 .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35+ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	4

Age-group	Number seeking employment for the first time who are——																	
	Matriculate/ Secondary			Higher Secondary/Pre-University/ Intermediate			Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree			Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree			Graduate degree other than Technical Degree			Post Graduate degree Other-than Technical degree		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Below 10 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
25—34 .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35+ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	4	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

Age-group	Number seeking employment for the first time who are——																	
	Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																	
	Engineering and Technology			Medicine			Agriculture and Dairying			Veterinary			Teaching			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Below 10 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35+ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE: 36

NUMBER OF PERSONS (Non-Workers) SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

Type of Employment Sought	Total			Number of persons seeking Employment for the first time whose educational level is——														
				Illiterate			Literate (Without educational level)						Primary			Middle		
							Non-formal			Formal								
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	15	16	17	18	19
Teacher .	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk .	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving .	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Peon . .	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
TOTAL .	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	4

Type of Employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is——																	
	Matriculation/ Secondary			Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/ Intermediate			Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree			Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree			Graduate Degree other than Technical degree			Post Graduate degree other than Technical degree		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Teacher .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Clerk .	4	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	4	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—

Type of employment sought	Numbet of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is ——																	
	Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree																	
	Engineering and Technology			Medicine			Agricultural & Dairying			Veterinary			Teaching			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Teacher .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaving .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE: 37

NUMBER OF PERSONS (Both Workers and Non-Workers) SEEKING EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND REGISTRATION WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Educational Level	Total		Seeking employment and registered with Employment Exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with Employment Exchange							
			Age-group								Age-group							
			upto 14 ..		15—24		25—34		35 +		Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Workers . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	I	L	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-workers :																		
Middle . .	6	4	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Matriculation .	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-University .	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. A. . .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	16	5	—	—	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE: 38

HOUSEHOLDS DEFAULTING IN ENROLLING SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN CLASSIFIED BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of households having Children of School-going age (5 — 14)			Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school.	Number of hosueholds with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school.	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school.	Number of households having both male and female of school going age and failing to send some of the male and female to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some of the female children.
	Male only	Female only	Male and Female both								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari . .	12	12	37	3	3	3	3	2	—	5	1

TABLE: 39

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND TIME OF MARRIAGE

Duration of Marriage	Average age at marriage (Male/Female)		Number of Males and Females married at the age																	
			Below 10		10—12		13—15		16—18		19—21		22—24		25—29		30—34		35 +	
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Within 15 years	23·69	17·84	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	17	8	13	6	1	15	—	3	—	—	—
15—29	23·70	17·29	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	25	6	9	16	1	17	1	—	—	—	—
30 + ...	18·60	15·50	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—		—	—	—	—	1	20	5	44	16	23	23	2	32	1	3	—	—	—

TABLE: 40

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TIME OF MARRIAGE

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	More than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	More than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	46	65	23.75	23.80	28.87	15.78	17.26	17.73
Literate without Educational Level :								
Non-Formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formal	1	7	—	27.00	—	13.00	18.00	16.40
Primary	5	6	18.00	21.00	22.00	—	25.00	18.80
Middle	19	11	—	24.00	23.80	—	16.83	18.20
Matriculation/Secondary	5	1	—	21.50	26.67	—	—	21.00
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	3	—	—	—	27.67	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	1	—	—	22.00	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	80	90	18.60	23.70	23.69	15.50	17.29	17.84

TABLE : 41

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO DISTANCE OF PLACE OF BIRTH FROM THE VILLAGE

Distance of Place of Birth (in Kms.)	Average age at marriage (Male/Female)		Number of Males married at the age										Number of Females married at the age							
			Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+
	Male	Female																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Less than 5	24·93	17·80	—	—	1	5	16	23	28	3	—	—	—	11	31	21	2	1	—	—
5—10	29·00	15·90	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
11—20	29·00	15·92	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	2	—	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 +	28·00	16·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	25·13	17·30	—	—	1	5	16	23	32	3	—	—	—	20	44	23	2	1	—	—

TABLE : 42

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND TIME OF MARRIAGE

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	30 years and above	15—29 years	Within 15 years	30 years and above	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Tribe —								
Boro/Boro Kachari	80	90	18.60	23.70	23.69	15.50	17.29	17.84

TABLE : 43

PARTICULARS OF CLOSE RELATIONS STAYING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational level of Persons staying outside	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household								
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Husband	Son's Wife	Son's Son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Literate (Without Non-Educational level) :									
Non-Formal. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Matriculation/Secondary .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Secondary/Intermediate Pre-University . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than Technical degree . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering & Technology .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture & Dairying . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL. . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1

TABLE : 44

PARTICULARS OF CLOSE RELATIONS STAYING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation (Describe as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of Close relations staying outside who are related to head of household as									
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Son's wife	Son's Son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Clerk (35) . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Army (57) . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dependant . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL. .	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE : 45

NUMBER OF CLOSE RELATIONS STAYING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY LENGTH OF TIME. REASON AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Relation to head of Household	Number of Close Relations staying outside for														
	Less than 1 year			1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years		
	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-1 for Service	R-2 for Parents	R-3	R-1 For Service	R-2 For Husband	R-3	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-1 For Service	R-2	R-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Father	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Husband	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sister	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son's Wife	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son's son	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL. . . .	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

TABLE : 46

TYPES OF HOUSES OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/ TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of the household	Number of households	Number of households having	
		Separate houses with compounds	Separate houses without compounds
1	2	3	4
HINDUISM			
Scheduled Tribe—			
Boro/Boro Kachari . .	72	58	14

TABLE : 47

NATURE OF RIGHT, TIME AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND VALUATION OF HOUSE AS RELATED TO RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/ COMMUNITY AND OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of the house-hold	Occupation of head of the household (Describe as per NCO-2 digit Code)	No. of households as in Col. 1 & 2 whose nature of right over house is			Households as in Col. 1 & 2 whose houses were constructed at								Current Valuation of households as in Cols. 5, 8 & 10	
					0—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 + years			
		Owned	Right-2	Right-3	No. of house-holds	Average Cost (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds	Average Cost (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds	Average Cost (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds	Average Cost (in Rs.)	Valuation (Rs.)	Valuation (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HINDUISM:	Cultivator (61) . .	38	—	—	—	—	8	6,000	30	5,000	—	—	8,000	—
Scheduled Tribe—	Welder (87) . .	1	—	—	1	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
Boro/Boro Kachari	Teacher (15) . .	4	—	—	—	—	2	30,000	2	20,000	—	—	36,000	35,000
	Business (41) . .	1	—	—	1	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—
	Driver (98) . . .	4	—	—	—	—	4	12,000	—	—	—	—	15,000	—
	Police (57) . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	15,000	—	—	—	—	20,000	—
	Fitter (84) . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	20,000	—	—	—	—	27,000	—
	Peon (35) . . .	3	—	—	—	—	3	6,500	—	—	—	—	8,500	—
	Clerk (35) . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	30,000	—	—	—	—	37,000	—
	Labour (P.W.D.) (95) .	1	—	—	1	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	—
	Agricultural Labour (63)	1	—	—	1	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
	Daily Labour (99) .	2	—	—	2	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
	Rickshaw Puller (98) .	4	—	—	4	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
	Chowkidar (57) . .	1	—	—	1	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
	Fishing (68) . .	1	—	—	1	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5000	—
	Household Duty . .	7	—	—	1	50,000	—	—	6	10,000	—	—	50,000	15,000

TABLE : 48

YEAR AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE OF HOUSES WITH REFERENCE TO RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Time of Construction	Total number of houses	Average Cost of Construction per house Rs.	Average Value per house at present Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
HINDUISM :				
Scheduled Tribe—	4 Years & Less	13	9,425 .00	11,423 .06
Boro/Boro Kachari . . .	5—9 Years	21	12,404 .75	15,834 .29
	10—19 Years	38	6,578 .97	10,526 .31
	20—39 Years	—	—	—
	40 + Years	—	—	—

TABLE : 49

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Predominant material of Floor			Predominant material of Wall			Predominant material of Roof			Predominant material of ceiling		Door and window	
	Kachha	Pucca	Others	Bamboo & Mud	Thicks	Bricks	Thatch	C.I.C. Tin	Tiles	Wooden	Others	Wooden	Bamboo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDUISM													
Scheduled Caste—													
Boro/Boro Kachari	56	16	—	56	—	16	56	7	9	16	—	16	56

TABLE : 50

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF FLOOR AND MATERIALS OF WALL AND ROOF

Pre-dominant materials of Floor			Houses Cross-Classified by Pre-dominant materials of Wall & Roof					
			Wall			Roof		
Kachha	Pucca	Others	Bamboo & Mud	Bricks	Others	Thatch	Tin	Tile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	16	—	56	16	—	56	7	9

TABLE : 51

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS, NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Total No. of house-holds studied	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with One room			Households with Two Rooms			Households with Three Rooms		
		Male	Female		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
						Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDUISM													
Scheduled Tribe—													
Boro/Boro Kachari	72	262	273	299	4	14	15	3	11	14	3	10	14

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Households with Four Rooms			Households with Five Rooms & above			Households with Unspecified No. of Rooms			No. of house-holds with details Un-specified
	No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
HINDUISM :										
Scheduled Tribe										
Boro/Boro Kachari	52	186	200	10	41	30	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 52

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household (Describe N.C.O.2 digit)	Availability	Amenities and availability					
		Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking Water	Water for Washing	Electric Current
		Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivator	(a) Not having	—	18	16	5	—	38
(61)	(b) Having separately	38	20	22	33	38	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welder (87)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Having separately	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business (41)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driver (98)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	4
	(b) Having separately	4	4	4	4	4	—
	(c) Shares with other households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police (57)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter (84)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	2
	(b) Having separately	2	2	2	2	2	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peon (35)	(a) Not having	—	3	3	3	—	3
	(b) Having separately	3	—	—	—	3	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk (35)	(a) Not having	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE: 52

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	(a) Not having	—	1	1	1	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural (63) Labourer	(a) Not having	—	1	1	1	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer (99)	(a) Not having	2	2	2	2	—	2
	(b) Having separately	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	(a) Not having	2	4	4	4	—	4
	(b) Having Separately	2	—	—	—	4	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	(a) Not having	—	1	1	1	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing (68)	(a) Not having	—	1	1	1	—	1
	(b) Having separately	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(c) Shares with other households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Duty	(a) Not having	—	2	2	7	—	7
	(b) Having separately ..	7	5	5	—	7	—
	(c) Shares with other households	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 53

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and availability					
	Kitchen		Bathroom		Lavatory	
	Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDUISM						
Scheduled Tribe	(a) Not having	4	(a) Not having	33	(a) Not having	31
	(b) Having separately	68	(b) Having separately	39	(b) Having separately	41
Boro/Boro Kachari	(c) Shares with other households	—	(c) Shares with other households	—	(c) Shares with other households	—

Source of drinking water		Water for washing		Electric current		Remarks
Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	Availability	Number of households	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a) Not having	25	(a) Not having	—	(a) Not having	68	
(b) Having separately	47	(b) Having separately	72	(b) Having separately	4	
(c) Shares with other households	—	(c) Shares with other households	—	(c) Shares with other households	—	

TABLE : 54

USE OF LIGHT AND FUEL CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY AND MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Total number of household	Migrant household			Non-migrant household		
		Number using	Number using		Number using	Number using	
		Fuel woods	Light Kerosene	Light Lamp	Fuel Woods	Light Kerosene	Light Lamp
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HINDUISM Scheduled Tribe/ Boro/Boro-Kochari	72	6	6	6	66	66	66

TABLE : 55

MALE DRESS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND STATE TO WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	Number of households where adult male normally use			Number of households where minor male normally use		
		Dhuti, Gamucha, Shirt	Longpant, Shirt	others	Pant, Shirt	Dhuti	others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HINDUISM Scheduled Tribe Boro/Boro Kachari	Assam	72	72	—	72	72	—

TABLE : 56

MALE DRESS BY OCCUPATION AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of Household (N. C. O. - 2 digit)	Marital Status	Number of households where adult male normally use			Number of households where minor male normally use		
		Dhuti, Shirt Gamucha	Pant, Shirt	Others	Pant Shirt	Dhuti	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator (61)	Widow	2	2	—	2	2	—
	Married	36	36	—	36	36	—
Welder (87)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Teacher (15)	Do.	4	4	—	4	4	—
Business (41)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Driver (98)	Do	4	4	—	4	4	—
Police (57)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fitter (84)	Do.	2	2	—	2	2	—
Peon (35)	Do.	3	3	—	3	3	—
Clerk (35)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Labour (P.W.D.) (95)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Agricultural Labour (63)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Daily Labour (99)	Do.	2	2	—	2	2	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	Do.	4	4	—	4	4	—
Chowkidar (57)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fishing (68)	Do.	1	1	—	1	1	—
Household Duty	Widow	5	5	—	5	5	—
	Married	2	2	—	2	2	—

TABLE : 57

FEMALE DRESS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND STATE TO WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	Number of households where adult Female normally use			Number of households where minor female normally use	
		Mekhela, Blouse, Sador, Dakhana	Mekhela, Blouse, Gamucha, Dakhana	Others	Pant, Frock	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDUISM :						
Scheduled Tribe—						
Boro/Boro Kachari	Assam	72	72	—	72	—

TABLE : 58

FEMALE DRESS BY OCCUPATION AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of Household (N.C.O.-2 digit)	Marital Status	Number of households where adult female normally use		Number of households where minor female normally use	
		Dress Makhela, Blouse Sador, Dakhana	Dress Others	Dress Pant, Frock	Dress Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	Widow	2	—	2	—
	Married	36	—	36	—
Welder (87)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Teacher (15)	Do.	4	—	4	—
Business (41)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Driver (98)	Do.	4	—	4	—
Police (57)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Fitter (84)	Do.	2	—	2	—
Peon (35)	Do.	3	—	3	—
Clerk (35)	Do.	1	—	1	—
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Daily Labourer (99)	Do.	2	—	2	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	Do.	4	—	4	—
Chowkidar (57)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Fishing (68)	Do.	1	—	1	—
Household Duty	Widow/Married	5	—	5	—
	Do.	2	—	2	—

TABLE : 59

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household (NCO - 2 digit)	Total number of house-hold	Number of household having no Luxury & costly goods	Number of households Possessing							
			Wrist Watch	Table Clock	Radio (Main)/ Transistor radio	Gramo-Phone	Camera	Bicycle	Sewing machine	Other (Specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivator (61)	38	—	22	—	12	—	—	30	2	—
Welder (87)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	4	—	4	4	4	—	1	3	2	—
Business (41)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Driver (98)	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Police (57)	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fitter (84)	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Peon (35)	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Clerk (35)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer (99)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Fishing (68)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Household Duty	7	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
TOTAL	72		54	6	24	—	2	42	10	—

TABLE : 60

IMPORTANT TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational Level of Head of Household	Total No. of households	Number of households owning land	Number of households using Tool			
			Plough	Hoe	Harrow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	45	45	45	45	45	—
2. Literate upto Primary	19	19	19	19	19	—
3. Matric or Higher Secondary	7	7	7	7	7	—
4. Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Graduate and above	1	1	1	1	1	—

TABLE : 61

IMPORTANT TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE AS RELATED TO OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of household (N.C.O.-2 digit)	Total No. of household	Number of households owning land	Numbers of household using Tool			
			Plough	Hoe	Harrow	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator (61)	38	38	38	38	38	—
Welder (87)	1	1	1	1	1	—
Teacher (15)	4	4	4	4	4	—
Business (41)	1	1	1	1	1	—
Driver (98)	4	4	4	4	4	—
Police (57)	1	1	1	1		—
Fitter (84)	2	2	2	2	2	—
Peon (35)	3	3	3	3	3	—
Clerk (35)	1	1	1			—
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	1		1	1	1	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	1	1	1	1	1	—
Daily Labourer (99)	2	2	2	2		—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	4	4	4	4	4	—
Chowkidar (57)	1	1	1	1	1	—
Fishing (68)	1	1	1		1	—
Household Duty	7	7	7	7	7	—
TOTAL	72	72	72	72	72	—

TABLE : 62

VISIT TO URBAN AREAS BY ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MAXIMUM DISTANT PLACE VISITED BY THE SAME MEMBER AND PURPOSE

Occupation of head of household (Describe as per NCO-2 digit)	Distance of Place visited (Kms.)	Number of households any member of which has made maximum visit to most distant place for the purpose of			
		Official duty	Interview	Travelling	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	1	—
	21—50	—	—	1	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	2	3	—
Welder (87)	0—5	1	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	2	1	2	1
Business (41)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Driver (98)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	1	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	—	2	—
Police (57)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	—	—	—
Fitter (84)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	—	—	—
Peon (35)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	1	1	—

TABLE : 62—*contd.*

VISIT TO URBAN AREAS BY ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MAXIMUM DISTANT PLACE VISITED BY THE SAME MEMBER AND PURPOSE

1	2	3	4	5	6
Clerk (35)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	1	—	—	—
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	2	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +				
Daily Labourer (99)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Fishing (68)	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	—	—	—	—
Household Duty	0—5	—	—	—	—
	6—10	—	—	—	—
	11—20	—	—	—	—
	21—50	—	—	—	—
	51—100	—	—	—	—
	101 +	2	2	1	—
TOTAL		11	6	14	1

TABLE : 63

FREQUENCY OF BEING VISITED BY FRIENDS, RELATIVES CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/ TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND DISTANCE OF PLACE FROM WHERE VISITED

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of the household	Total number of house-hold	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by					
					Friends		Relations			
							Father		Mother	
		Number of households	Average number of visitors per house-holds.	Average distance from where visitors come per household	Total number of households	Average distance (Kms.) from where come per households	Total number of households	Average distance from where come per household	Total number of households	Average distance from where come per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDUISM										
Scheduled Tribe—										
Boro/Boro Kachari .	72	60	3 ·08	50 ·32	52	48 ·40	—	—	—	—

Others who are not personal friends or relatives.										
								Number of house-holds	Number of visitors per households	Average distance(km) per households
Brother		Son		Daughter		Other (Specify)				
Total number of house-holds	Average distance (km) from where come per house-hold	Total number of house-holds	Average distance from where come per house-hold.	Total number of House-holds	Average distance (k.m.) from where come per house-hold.	Total number of House-holds	Average distance from where come per house-hold.			
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
2	12 .03	—	—	6	45 .00	—	—	12	2 .00	8 .05

TABLE : 64

EVALUATION OF INTER-GENERATION SHIFT OF OCCUPATION CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE OF INFORMANT

Occupation of Informant (Describe Occupation as Per NCO-2 digit)	Description of inter-generation Occupational Shift				Total number of households where shift reported	Total number of shift	Number who consider the shift to be better for Reason (Financial benefit)	Number who consider the shift to be worse for Reason
	Cultivation	Service	Business	Labour				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator (61) . .	—	5	1	7	13	13	13	—
Welder (84) . . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Rickshaw Puller (98) .	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—

TABLE : 65

EXPECTATION ABOUT OCCUPATION OF SON AS RELATED TO OCCUPATION OF INFORMANT CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Informant (Describe Occupation as Per N.C.O. - 2 digit)	Number	Number expecting son to be in		
		Occupation	Occupation	Occupation
		Service	Business	Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivator (61)	38	24	—	—
Welder (84)	1	—	—	—
Teacher (15)	4	3	—	—
Business (41)	1	—	1	—
Driver (98).	4	—	—	—
Police (57)	1	1	—	—
Fitter (87)	2	1	—	—
Peon (35)	3	2	—	—
Clerk (35)	1	1	—	—
P. W. D. Labourer (95)	1	1	—	—
Agricultural Labourer (63)	1	—	—	1
Daily Labourer (99)	2	2	—	—
Rickshaw Puller (98)	4	1	—	—
Chowkidar (35)	1	—	—	—
Fishing (68)	1	—	1	—
Household Duty	7	3	—	—
TOTAL	72	39	2	1

TABLE : 66

EXPECTATION ABOUT OCCUPATION OF DAUGHTER AS RELATED TO OCCUPATION OF INFORMANT BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE

Occupation of Informant (Describe as Per NCO - 2 digit)	Number	Number expecting daughter to be in Occupation/Service
1	2	3
Cultivator (61)	38	21
Welder (84)	1	—
Teacher (15)	4	1
Business (41)	1	—
Driver (98)	4	—
Police (57)	1	—
Fitter (87)	2	—
Peon (35)	3	1
Clerk (35)	1	1
P.W.D. Labourer (95)	1	1
Agrcultural Labourer (63)	1	—
Daily Labourer (99)	2	2
Rickshaw Puller (98)	4	1
Chowkidar (35)	1	—
Fishing (68)	1	—
Household Duty	7	2
TOTAL	72	30

TABLE : 67

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING MEASURES AS RELATED TO EDUCATION, RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE OF INFORMANT

Religion & Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational Status	Total number	Number aware of		Remark
			Possibility of Prevention of birth	Family Planning measures	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUISM :	Illiterate	1	1	1	All married
Scheduled Tribe—					Males were
Boro/Boro Kachari	Literate up to Matric	56	31	25	interviewed
	Matric & above.	20	15	10	

TABLE : 68

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING MEASURES

Religion & Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational Status	Total number	Number, any of whose Kins Practising		Remarks
			Measure Condom & belonging to Kinshp Category—Self	Measure/ Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUISM : Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari	Illiterate . . .	1	1	—	All married males were interviewed
	Literate upto Matric .	56	17	—	
	Matric and above . .	20	5	—	
	TOTAL . .	77	23	—	

TABLE : 69

REASON FOR CONSIDERING A NUMBER OF CHILDREN AS DESIRABLE AS REPORTED BY PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE AND EDUCATION

Religion & Caste/Tribe	Educational Status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable		Remarks
			Children numbering Son-2 daughter-1 To lead peaceful life by financial benefit.	Children numbering Son-3, daughter-2 Help for domestic affairs	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUISM : Scheduled Tribe— Boro/Boro Kachari .	Illiterate . . .	1	1	—	All married males were interviewed
	Literate upto Matric .	56	25	31	
	Martric & above .	20	10	10	
	TOTAL . . .	77	36	41	

TABLE : 70

ASPIRATION ABOUT NUMBER OF SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN CASE OF PERSONS WITH SPOUSE ALIVE CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE AND EDUCATION

Religion & Caste/Tribe	Number who are Illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters		Number who are literate upto Matric standard		Number who are Matric and above		Remarks
	DESCRIPTION						
	Son - 2	Daughter-1	Son-2 Daughter-1	Son-3 Daughter-2	Son-2 Daughter-1	Son-3 Daughter-2	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
HINDUISM :	1		25	31	10	10	All married
Scheduled Tribe							males were
Boro/Boro Kachari.							interviewed

TABLE : 71

TIME OF PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING MEASURES AS RELATED TO RELIGION' CASTE/TRIBE, AGE AND EDUCATION OF ADOPTEE

(FOR MALE)

Religion & Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Total number of males who are illiterate and who have Practised			Total number of males who are upto Matric standard			Total number of males who are Matric and above		
		During Less than 5 years	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 years	5-9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During Less than 5 years	5-9 years	10+ yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDUISM :	15—19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheduled Tribe—										
Boro/Boro Kachari	20—24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	25—34	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
	35—49	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
	TOTAL	1	—	—	17	—	—	5	—	—

TABLE : 72

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY, POSSESSION AND SIZE GROUP OF CULTIVATION HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF PLOTS

Size-group of holdings (In hectares)	Total number of households	Total Land possessed by the households	Number of households belonging to Scheduled Caste and having Plots			
			1	2—5	6—10	11 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 0·50	8	3·38	—	—	—	—
0·50—0·99	22	9·07	—	—	—	—
1·00—1·99	18	25·40	—	—	—	—
2·00—2·99	9	21·80	—	—	—	—
3·00—3·99	10	34·39	—	—	—	—
4·00—4·99	3	12·45	—	—	—	—
5·00—7·49	2	12·09	—	—	—	—
7·50—9·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
10·00—19·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
20·00—29·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30·00—39·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
40·00—49·99	—	—	—	—	—	—
50·00 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72	118·58	—	—	—	—

Scheduled Tribe								Religion Hindu							
Religion — Hindu and having Plots				Religion and having Plots				Tribe — Bodo and having Plots				Caste and having Plots			
1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+	1	2—5	6—10	11+
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 73

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY NATURE OF RIGHT OVER LAND CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Households having Land		Land Owned		Land leased in		Otherwise Occupied (Specify)	
	Number	Hectare of land	Number of hhs.	Hectare of land	No. of hhs.	Hectare of land	No. of hhs.	Hectare of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDUISM :								
Scheduled Tribe—								
Boro/Boro Kachari	72	118.58	72	118·58	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 74

OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL LAND INSIDE THE VILLAGE OR WITHIN 2 Kms. FROM OUTER PERIPHERY OF THE VILLAGE WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD IS SITUATED CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of households	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural Land				
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km.	Within a distance of 2-3 Kms.	More than 4 Kms.	Average Size (Hectare of agricultural land per household)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDUISM :							
Scheduled Tribe—							
Boro/Boro Kachari . .	72	72	60	12	—	—	1·65

TABLE ; 75

COLLECTION OF FOREST PRODUCE, HUNTING AND COLLECTION OF FIRE WOOD, FISHING, MINING AND QUARRYING ETC. CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION' CASTE/TRIBE AND CATEGORY OF MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD UNDERTAKING THE ACTIVITY

Description of Activity	Religion & Caste/Tribe	Number of households where the activity is undertaken by					
		Male only	Female only	Male & female both	Children only	All Category of members	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Collection of Fire Wood .	I.—Hindu .	45	—	—	—	22	—
	II. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Fishing . . .	I.—Hindu .	—	—	—	—	60	—
	II. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hunting . . .	I.—Hindu . .	23	—	—	—	—	—
	II. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	III. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 76

COLLECTION OF FOREST PRODUCE, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING AND QUARRYING ETC. CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE, PLACE OF TIME

Description of Activity	Place	Season (indicate month) and average No. of hours		Number of households engaged in the activity who belong to Hinduism professed by Boro/Boro Kachari
		Season	*No. of* households	
1	2	3	4	5
Collection of Woods.	At the nearest forest . . .	Whole year	67	67
		—	—	—
Fishing	At the nearest Beel, River etc.	Whole year	60	60
		—	—	—
Hunting	At the forest	At the winter Season	23	23
		—	—	—

TABLE : 77

HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED USING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUE OF OPERATION IN COLLECTION OF FOREST PRODUCE, HUNTING, FISHING, MINING AND QUARRYING ETC. CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of Activity	Description of tool and equipment & technique of operation	Number of households reported using tools and equipment & technique of operation as noted in Col. 2 and who belongs to Scheduled Tribe Boro/Borokachari and are Hindu
1	2	3
Collection of Woods.	Dao, axes for cutting the woods from Forest .	67
	—	—
	—	—
Fishing	Net for fishing	60
	Jakai, Polo etc. are made Locally for fishing .	60
	—	—
Hunting	Bow and arrows for hunting	23
	—	—
	—	—

TABLE : 78

HOUSEHOLD POSSESSING TRANSPORT CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION, CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND METHOD OF PROCUREMENT

Means of transport Possessed by the household	Number of households possessing transport	Total number of vehicles Possessed by the households	No. of households possessing means of transport as noted in Col. 1 who belong to Scheduled Tribe/Boro/Boro Kachari and profess Hinduism as religion	
			Purchase	Any other (Specify)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Buffalo Cart	10	10	10	—
2. Bullock Cart	20	25	25	—
3. Truck	—	—	—	—
4. Bus	—	—	—	—
5. Tractor	—	—	—	—
6. Tempo	—	—	—	—
7. Jeep	—	—	—	—
8. Car	—	—	—	—
9. Scooter/Motor Cycle	—	—	—	—
10. Country Boat	—	—	—	—
11. Motor Boat	—	—	—	—
12. Others :—				
(*a*) Bi-Cycle	42	48	48	—
(*b*) Rickshaw	4	4	4	—

TABLE : 79

MEANS OF TRANSPORT CLASSIFIED BY COST AND PERIOD OF PROCUREMENT

Means of Transport possessed by Household	Number of households possessing means of transport	Number of households in possession of means of transport												
		Less than 5 years at the			5—9 years at the			10—14 yrs. at the		15—19 yrs. at the		20+ years at the	
		Cost.-1	Cost.-2	Cost-3 Rs. 650/-	Cost-1 Rs. 3000	Cost-2 Rs. 800	Cost-3	Cost-1 Rs. 2000	Cost-2 Rs. 450 -	Cost-1	Cost-2	Cost-1	Cost-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Buffalo Cart . . .	10	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bullock Cart . . .	20	—	—	—	5	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
3. Truck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tractor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tempo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Jeep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
9. Scooter, Motor Cycle . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Country Boat . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Motor Boat . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Others—													
(a) Bi-Cycle . . .	42	—	—	3	—	21	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
(b) Rickshaw . . .	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 80

MEANS OF TRANSPORT CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF USE AND ANNUAL INCOME

Means of transport Possessed by household	Number of households Possessing means of transport	Number of households reported about making use of vehicle as noted in Col. 1 for		Number of households reported having annual income in case of commercial use		
		Domestic Purpose	Commercial Purpose	Income - 1 Rs. 3000/-	Income - 2 Rs. 4000/-	Income - 3 Rs. 5000/-
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 Buffalo Cart	10	10	—	—	—	—
2. Bullock Cart	20	20	—	—	—	—
3. Truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Bus	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tractor	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tempo	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Jeep	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Car	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Scooter/Motor Cycle	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Country Boat	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Motor Boat	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Others—						
(a) Bi-Cycle	42	42	—	—	—	—
(b) Rickshaw	4	—	4	2	1	1

TABLE : 81

MEANS OF TRANSPORT CLASSIFIED BY PLACE FROM WHERE REPAIR IS CARRIED

Means of Transport	Number of households Possessing means of transport	Number of households reported about repair of vehicle as noted in Col. 1 carried out.				
		Locally	Outside the village and distance from the referrent village			
			Less than 1 Km	1—5 Kms.	6—10	11 + Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Buffalo Cart	10	—	10	—	—	—
2. Bullock Cart	20	—	20	—	—	—
3. Truck	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bus	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tractor	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tempo	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Jeep	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Car	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Scooter/Motor Cycle	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Country Boat	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Motor Boat	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Others—						
(a) Bi-cycle	42	—	—	42	—	—
(b) Rickshaw	4	—	—	4	—	—

TABLE : 82

SALE OF VALUABLE ASSETS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of the household (N.C.O.-2 digit)	No. of Households reporting sale during	Households reporting sale of Asset			
		Goats (Money-value) Rs. 30—Rs. 200	Chicken/Hen (Money-value) Rs. 20—Rs. 50	Pig (Money-value) Rs. 100—Rs. 500	Duck (Money-value) Rs. 20—Rs. 50
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator (61)	Within 6 months	12	28	15	20
	6 months—1 year	23	19	12	30
	1—2 years	25	12	14	29
	2 + years	20	15	10	31
Household duty	Within 6 months	3	2	—	4
	6 months—1 year	2	3	—	3
	1—2 years	3	—	—	—
	2 + years	—	—	—	—
Driver (98)	Within 6 months	2	—	—	—
	6 months—1 year	1	—	—	—
	1—2 years	—	—	—	—
	2 + years	—	—	—	—
Chowkidar (57)	Within 6 months	1	1	—	1
	6 months—1 year	1	1	—	1
	1—2 years	1	—	—	—
	2 + years	—	—	—	—
Daily Labourer (99)	Within 6 months	2	2	—	2
	6 months—1 year	2	2	—	2
	1—2 years	1	2	—	—
	2 + years	—	—	—	—

TABLE : 83

PURCHASE OF VALUABLE ASSETS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION

Occupation of head of the Household	No. of households reporting Purchase during	Households reporting Purchase of Asset (Specify)	
		Pig (Money-value) Rs. 100—Rs. 150	Goats (Money-value) Rs. 30—Rs. 100
1	2	3	4
Cultivator	Within 6 months	6	8
	6 months—1 year	4	—
	1—2 years	—	—
	2 + years	—	—
Daily Labourer	Within 6 months	—	—
	6 Months—1 year	—	—
	1—2 years	—	2
	2 + years	—	—
Driver	Within 6 months	—	—
	6 Months—1 year	—	—
	1—2 years	—	2
	2 + years	—	—
Chowkidar	Within 6 months	—	—
	6 months—1 year	—	—
	1—2 years	—	1
	2 + years	—	—
Household Duty	Within 6 months	—	—
	6 Months—1 year	—	2
	1—2 years	—	1
	2 + years	—	—

TABLE : 84

SOURCE OF FINANCE FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Source	No. of households who spent for			
	Construction & improvement of building and other structure	Land development	Capital goods	Purchase of land and other Productive Assets Pig, Goat
1	2	3	4	5
Personal Savings	19	19	19	2
Sale of Assets	37	37	37	31
Other than Daily wages & Business	16	16	16	5

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