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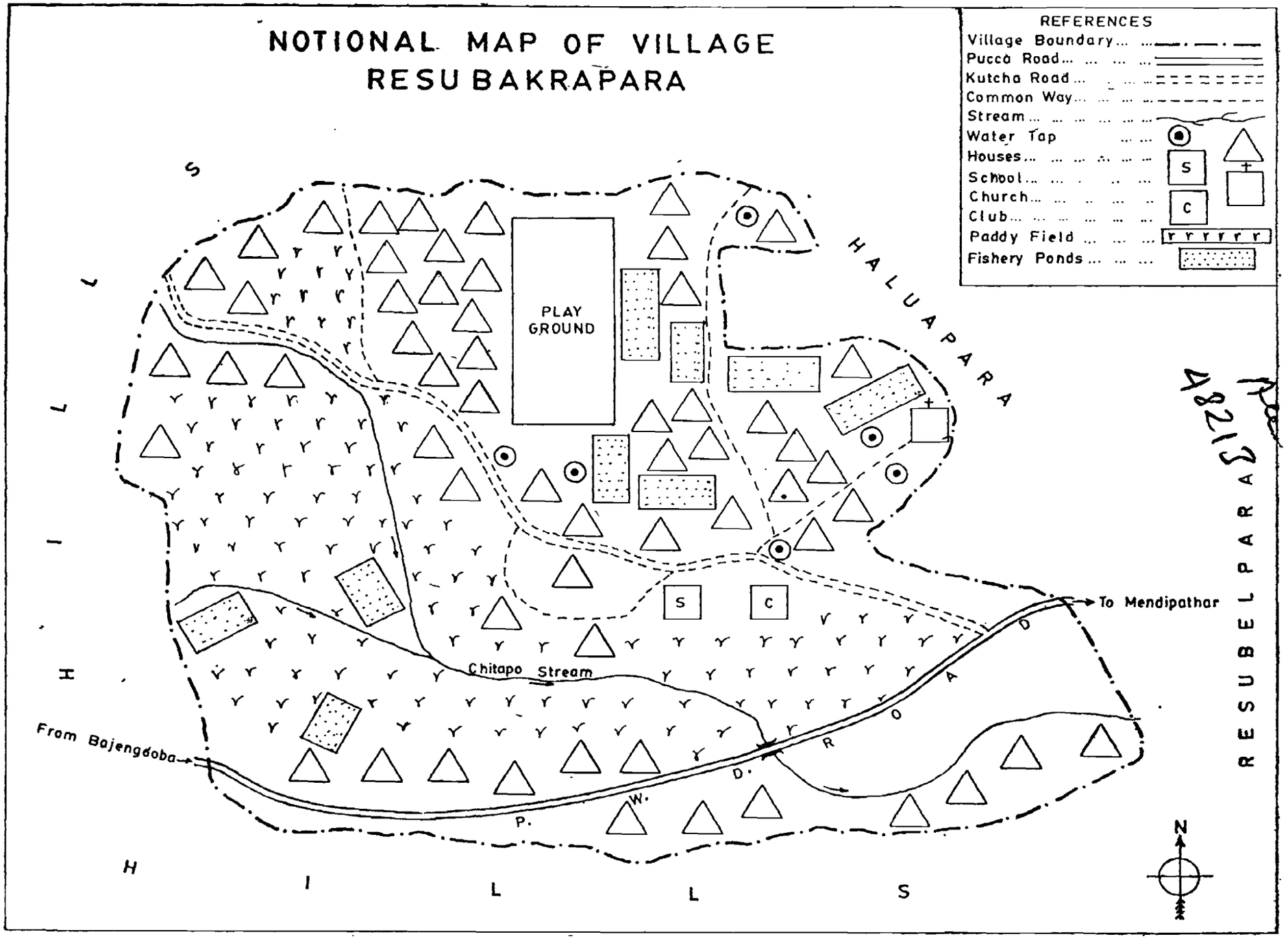
SURVEY REPORT ON VILLAGE RESUBAKRAPARA

Draft Report By :

K. S. LYNGDOH
Assistant Director of Census Operations,
Meghalaya

Edited By :

D. P. KHOBRAGADE
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Meghalaya


NOTIONAL MAP OF VILLAGE
RESUBAKRAPARA
REFERENCES
Village Boundary
Pucca Road
Kutcha Road
Common Way
Stream
Water Tap
Houses
School
Church
Club
Paddy Field
Fishery Ponds
PLAY GROUND
HALUAPARA
RESUBELPARA
To Mendipathar
From Bajengdoba
Chitapo Stream
S
C
N
H I L L S

FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providng population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data especially 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 and 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 the 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, S/Sh. V. K. Jain and S. C. Madan. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Resubakrapara by the Directorate of Census Operations, Meghalaya.

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,
Dated the 1st day of June, 1988.

V. S. VERMA
Registrar General, INDIA

PREFACE

As an ancillary to 1981 Census, a re-study of Resubakrapara village was taken up by this office. The main objective of the re-study of the village was "to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where". The first study of this village was made in December, 1962 and a monograph on the same was brought out in 1964.

The present study is based on empirical data collected from the village and observation made in the field. The progress and change that have taken place during the last two and a half decades, that is, between 1962 the year of first survey and 1986 the year of the present survey has been highlighted in the report. The customs and conventions, religion, birth, marriage and death rites, etc., have only been briefly described as these are adequately discussed in the earlier report. However, the present report described the socio-economic changes and factors responsible for these changes during the decades.

The re-study of the village was concluded sometime in February, 1986 by Shi C. D. Sangma, Statistical Assistant of this office. The compilation and generation of tables from the household schedules was done by Shri P. Ram and Smt. H. Sangma, Computors under the supervision of Shri F. Lyngdoh, Statistical Assistant. Shri S. K. Kar, Cartographer and Shri A. K. Das, Artist prepared the illustrations, charts, maps, etc. Shri A. L. K. Marak, U.D.A. took the photograph of the village. Smt. L. Lyngdoh, Sr. Stenographer typed the manuscript. Shri W. S. Roy, Artist, prepared the cover design. I am thankful to all of them. I have to praise the work done by Shri K. S. Lyngdoh, Asstt. Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, who took the pains in finalising the report in the light of the suggestions and comments made by Dr. P. K. Ittaman, Dy. Registrar General, Social Studies Division, New Delhi. I am grateful to Dr. Ittaman for his valuable suggestions and comments in improving the quality of the report. I am also very grateful to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, under whose able guidance and wise leadership this report could be completed on schedule.

Shillong,
July 6, 1988

D. P. KHOBRAGADE
Dy. Director of Census Operations,
Meghalaya

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Resubakrapara, the village under study, is situated in East Garo Hills District. The district was formed in 1976 by bifurcating the entire Garo Hills district into two districts, *viz.*, East Garo Hills District with its headquarters at Williamnagar and West Garo Hills District with its headquarters at Tura. East Garo Hills district is bounded on the north by Assam, on the east by West Khasi Hills district, on the south and west by West Garo Hills District.

Resubakrapara is situated northwest of Williamnagar town on the right bank of Krishnai river and is about 75 Kms., away from the town. The village is within the ambit of the Community Development Block which has its headquarters at Resubelpara at a distance of only 1 Km., from the village. Mendipathar, an important commercial centre, is situated about 9 Kms., from the village. The nearest city, *i.e.*, Guwahati which is in Assam is situated about 153 Kms., and Shillong the State capital is about 255 Kms., away from the village. Tura, the headquarters of West Garo Hills district lies about 230 Kms., away from the Village. The Police Station at Mendipathar is only 9 Kms., from the Village.

Nature of terrain, climatic resign, crossing pattern, etc.

The district as a whole is characterised by dissected and irregular terrain with an average elevation of 150-600 metres. The district has a narrow plain area along the Assam border where it merges with Brahmaputra valley. There are several high peaks *viz.*, Mongiri (695 M), Bansamgiri (613 M), Mogagiri (489 M), Rading (447 M), Nongchram (1530 M), Chinanggiri (432 M), Danogiri (337 M), Rongjong (627 M), etc. Tura range is conspicuously located on the southern part of the district. The district is drained by Krishnai, Dudhnai, Ronga and Illdok on the north and by Simsang river on the south. While Krishnai, Dudhnai, Ronga and Illdok rivers join the Brahmaputra river in the north, the Simsang river joins the Surma river in the South in Bangladesh. Geologically, the district is composed of Gneiss with old inliers Sola group rock with the only exception in the northern part which is formed of recent alluvium. Udalfs-Ochrepts type of soil occupies the western part while the eastern part is made of Udalfs-Ochrepts-Fluvents-Orthents type of soil. The vogatal cover is almost similar to that of Brahmaputra Valley. Here the lower hills have mostly dense tropical mixed vegetation with predominance of sal and bamboo. A considerable patch of temperate vegetation also appears in the higher parts of the district.

Location :

Resubakrapara is situated at the feet of the hills at an elevation of about 150 metres above mean sea level. Dense forests cover the ridges and lower ranges surround the village area. The river Krishnai called Damring by the Garos flows near the village. Rising in the hills to the north of Arbella range, it meanders through paddy fields which lie on its banks and enters the Brahmaputra in Goalpara district. It is the most important river that feeds the paddy fields of the surrounding villages. Swelling and overflowing its banks during the monsoon, the Damring not only empties itself of silt carried from the hills on the paddy fields, but also damages the crops, thus combining in itself, as is the case with most of such rivers, both blessing and curse.

Climate :

The climatic condition of the area is hot in summer and cold in winter. The heat is intense in the months of July to August where the temperature is usually as high as 36°C. The temperature starts coming down from the month of August onwards. Dense forests of the surrounding hills as well as the river Krishnai help to moderate the heat of the summer sun. Heavy rainfall in the summer keeps down the temperature. The monsoon usually sets in the month of May and by July the rainfall is heavy. It continues upto the month of October with periods of break in between. The annual rainfall in this part of the district is 1775.5 mm. The following statement shows the average monthly temperature and rainfall at Williamnagar in 1985.

STATEMENT 1.1
Monthly Minimum and Maximum Temperature in °C and Rainfall in mm at Williamnagar, 1985

Temperature/Rainfall	Degree of measurement	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maximum Temperature	Centigrade	28.0	29.0	34.0	33.0	35.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	33.0	33.0	32.0	26.0	—
Minimum Temperature	Centigrade	4.0	4.0	13.0	14.0	19.0	9.0	20.0	24.0	21.0	17.0	12.0	10.0	—
Rainfall . . .		75	115.2	—	282	158.7	312	242	310	152	133	Nil	Nil	1779

The cold weather which usually commences from November and lasts upto February in characterised by cold and chilly nights, frosty and dewy morning with a day which begins with a bright sunshine. January and February are the coldest months with an average minimum temperature of 4°C.

Crossing pattern :

For all practical purposes, the occupation of the rural inhabitants of the district begin and end with cultivation. In the hills, the Garos cultivate their land on the system known as 'Jhum' or slash and burn method of cultivation. Recently, in most parts of the district and especially in this part where Resubakrapara lies, the age-old system of cultivation has been given up due to pressure of land for habitation. With the increase of population more houses have come up on the slopes of hills and what had been Jhum cultivation for generations has now given place to settled cultivation alongwith residential houses. The few patches left on the slopes of the hills are put to plantations of betelnut, banana, pine apple, etc. Oranges which 28 years ago fetched a huge amount of income to the villagers have now disappeared and all the orange trees have died of a natural diseasc. The villagers have now started planting betelnut trees instead. In the village all plain cultivable land is applied to wet cultivation. The cultivated area is irrigated by means of stream water through channels or drains specially made for the purpose. Fertilizers like ammonia sulphate, etc., are commonly used. The only principal kharif crop is paddy which is cultivated by the villagers and the principal rabi crops are betelnuts, pine apples, chillies, mustard and vegetables which are mostly grown in the homestead gardens. Some households have fishery tanks in which they keep and rear various kinds of fishes. Fish are reared not only for own consumption but also for sale, though in a very limited quantity.

Transport and communication :

The national Highway (NH 50) passes through the northern part of East Garo Hills district. From Dudhnai the important station on the Assam trunk road, where the National Highway passes through, a motorable road leads one to the village via Mendipathar and Resubelpara. The distance from Resubakrapara, the village under study, to Dudhnai is about 30 Kms. A pucca road leads one from the village to Dudhnai which serves as its gateway to Williamnagar, the district headquarters of East Garo Hills about 75 Kms., from the village via Bajengdoba, with Goalpara, the sub-divisional headquarters of the district of the same name which is in Assam about 56 Kms., with Guwahati also in Assam about 153 Kms., and with Shillong the state capital about 255 Kms. With the exception of Williamnagar and Tura, all other places are connected by the national highway. Guwahati serves not only as the nearest railway station but also as the nearest airport of the village and the surrounding areas. Guwahati is also an industrial town and a centre for trade and commerce. Resubelpara, a village about 1 Km. from Resubakrapara provides facilities for postal, telegraph and telephone services.

Demographic trend :

The following statement shows the percentage decadal growth of the state, district and Resubakrapara the village under study for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981:

STATEMENT 1.2

Decadal variation in population of the State, the District and Resubakrapara Village

State/District	Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage decade variation	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA . . .	1961	769,388 (651,897)	397,288 (330,701)	372,092 (321,196)	— —	93 (971)
	1971	1,011,699 (864,529)	520,967 (441,533)	490,732 (422,996)	31.50 (32.62)	942 (958)
	1981	1,335,819 (1,094,486)	683,710 (556,958)	652,109 (537,528)	32.04 (26.60)	954 (965)
East Garo Hills District . .	1961	78,270	39,613	38,657	—	976
	1971	102,698	53,218	49,480	31.21	930
	1981	136,550 (182,260)	70,365 (67,944)	66,185 (64,316)	32.96 (28.79)	941 (947)
Resubakrapara Village . .	1961	234	121	113	—	934
	1971	279	142	137	19,23	965
	1981	409	212	197	46.59	929

(Figures within Brackets Indicate Rural Figures.)

It is seen from the above statement that both the state and the district recorded a total increase of growth rate during the decades 1961-1971 and 1971-1981. But looking at the rural figures, we find that both the state and the district recorded a sharp decrease in the growth rate during the two decades. For the rural areas of the state from a recorded increase of 32.62 per cent during the decade 1961-1971 it came down to 26.60 per cent during the decade 1971-1981. Similarly for the rural areas of the district, from a rise of 32.96 per cent during 1961-1971 it dropped down to 28.75 per cent during 1971-1981. The reason for the decrease in the growth rate is that new towns were added in 1981 Census. In the state as a whole 6 new towns were added in 1981 Census which made a total of 12 towns. Williamnagar, the administrative headquarters of the newly formed East Garo Hills district was declared town in 1981 Census. As far as Resubakrapara village which falls under East Garo Hills district is concerned, it recorded an increase of only 19.23 per cent during 1961-1971 which was far below the State and district average but it suddenly shot up to 46.59 per cent increase during 1971-1981 far above that of the state and the district. This indicates that in-migration is the major factor which led to this high growth rate. As was observed during the Survey, the residential area has now extended to the surrounding hills where twenty years ago those hills were devoid of habitation and were used for jhum or shifting cultivation.

The density of population of the village cannot be worked out as the villages in Meghalaya are non-cadastral. As such the size of the village cannot be ascertained. However, taking the state and the district, we find that the rural areas of the state have a density of 49 persons per Km^2 and the rural areas of the district have 51 persons per Km^2 according to 1981 Census. A discussion on sex ratio is dealt with in Chapter II.

Level of Development :

The village, may well be said to be agriculturally developed. The Agriculture Department under its various programmes has extended facilities to the village through the Community Development Block of Resubelpara. Fertilizers at subsidized rates are provided to the villagers and other assistance like improved seeds, etc., are also distributed to them. As a result the villagers could now produce paddy, betelnut, pineapple, papaya, chillies, etc., more than ever before. Fish seedlings are also provided to those who have fishery ponds. The Japanese method of cultivation is adopted which has enabled the people to increase production. For controlling pests and other insects, pesticides and other technical measures are provided by the Block. Though the village is electrified the use of hydro power for the purposes of irrigation is not applied as the fields under cultivation are irrigated by means of stream water. Drinking water is supplied by the Public Health Department through pipes and taps. The Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank and the State Bank of India at Resubalpara provide the villagers with liberal loans for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers agricultural implements, etc., which have revolutionised the economy of the villagers to a large extent.

Except in the field of agriculture, no important development worth mentioning, has taken place in the village during the last two decades. There is no industry except handloom weaving which is practised by some households in their spare time and the products are meant only for use in the households. There are no commercial or financial institutions in the village and such institutions are located at Resubelpara. There is no scheme or plan either by the Government or District Council to upgrade the existing L.P. School or to establish higher educational institutions in the village. The residential pattern remains unchanged since the last two decades and there is no cluster of houses by community or caste. There seems to be no plan layout for the houses except that each house has a specious compound where betelnut trees, papaya, etc., are planted. The lanes inside the village are broad enough for the movement of a bullock cart. During recent years a new road constructed by the State Public Works Department passes near the village through the hills to Tura. This road has recently been converted into a State High Way and buses and other vehicles are now plying on this road from Shillong to Tura via Dudhnai. The villagers are now-a-days availing bus services from and to the village though the use of bicycles for short distances is not uncommon among the villagers.

Reasons for selection of the village for study in 1961 and for re-study in 1981 ;

In the 1961 Census, villages for intensive study were selected in a way that they represented adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity in the rural areas. The villages were divided into the following three main categories—

(a) Villages containing one dominant community with one predominating occupation.

(b) Villages containing some numerically prominent Scheduled Tribe of the state, and

(c) Villages of fair size (500-700 persons) having some old and settled character and continuing variegated occupations and as far as possible, multi-ethnic in composition besides being mainly dependent on agriculture and located at a sufficient distance from the major sources of modern communications such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres.

As a part of the 1981 Census programme villages were selected for re-study by keeping in view the following considerations

(a) One village near an effective urban centre with a population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial towns and cities preferred).

(b) One village away from an effective urban centre, which may, however, be near a small town (within distance of 5 to 10 Kms.).

(c) One village at a distance of not less than 25 Kms. from any urban centre.

Besides, the following suggestions of the Planning Commission were also considered while selecting the village for re-study.

"It would be useful, if in each state three or four villages were selected in such a way that (i) one was in a dry area, (ii) the second was in Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) area, (iii) the third having very small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (iv) the fourth where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressing well."

Resubakrapara, the village under study, satisfied the criteria laid down under category (c) by the Registrar General, India and (iii) by the Planning Commission. It was selected for study in 1961 because its population, mainly composed of scheduled tribe community, *viz.*, the Garos, whose main occupation is agriculture.

Settlement Pattern :

In the absence of empirical data on the size of the village (all the villages in the state are non-cadastral), it is not possible to give the area of the village and for that matter the size of land holdings etc., cannot be ascertained from any source. However, by the look of it the area of the village remains unchanged since 1962, the year when it was first surveyed.

The village is not a compact one and houses are located quite apart from each other. This is so because each house requires a large compound where betelnut trees are planted and where poultry or cattle sheds and in some cases fishery ponds situated. The settlement pattern of the village is more or less of linear type, that is, most of the houses are situated lineally facing the main road or village lanes. The main road which is now state highway passes near the village at the foot of the hills. Besides the village road, there are other inner roads or lanes which connect the residential quarters with the main road. A number of new houses have recently come up on the slopes of the hills which were once used as jhum fields. This has happened because of the congestion in the main residential area. As the village is mainly inhabited by the Garos, there is no cluster of houses by caste or community or by the rich or the poor.

Flora and Fauna :

As is usual in the hills, the forests adjoining the village are covered with Sal, Teak and Gugra. Different kinds of bamboo are among the valuable trees found in the area. Orchids of different varieties are also found in the forests. Quite a few decades ago, these valuable trees and bamboos were cut down unsparingly and burnt to ashes for the jhum cultivation. Today, with the discouragement of jhum such land has been re-afforested by the Forest Department. The hills have begun to wear their greenery.

Wild games are abundant in the adjoining forests. The most, common among the animals are deer, hare, rabbit, fox, percupine, squirrel, etc. The lagre kinds which are available in the forests are wild bear, leopards, bears and elephants. Peafowls. pheasants, jungle fowls, partidges, snipes and wild ducks provide for small games. A large variety of birds are found such as myna, parrots, pegion, dove, sparrow, vulture, etc. Some of these animals and birds invade the paddy fields eating and destroying the crops. To protect the crops, the villagers lay traps or use alarming bells or gongs in the fields, to frighten or catch them.

Amenities and Services :

Streams and rivulets are the main sources of water in the village from which water is drawn to the fields for the purpose of irrigation. Peoples use to go to nearby stream to wash their clothes and take their bath. The Public Health Department constructed a reservoir near a stream north-west of the village as far back as 1956. The water is conveyed through iron pipes to the village. There are nine water-taps on the roadside for public use and 12 households have water connections in their houses.

Electricity :

One of the important developments noticed during the present survey is the electrification of the village which began in 1988. 12 households have electric connections for domestic purposes only. As has already been mentioned, there is no industrial unit in the village and agricultural operations like irrigation is done manually by using the water from streams etc.

Administrative, Educational, Medical and other institutions :

The village is about 75 Kms., from Williamnagar the district headquarters and as such it hardly has

any impact on the village except for matters relating to administration, etc. Resubelpara serves both as the Sub-divisional and C. D. Block headquarters and is only 1 Km. from the village. Here most of the welfare and educational facilities are available. A primary health centre and also a Government hospital are situated here. The hospital has 24 beds and is run by 1 doctor and 4 nurses besides other administrative and technical staff as well. The hospital is equipped with all medical facilities except X-ray and surgery. The post office with facilities for telegraph and telephone is also located in Resubelpara. As regards educational facilities, Resubelpara has 2 lower primary schools, 2 middle English schools and 1 high school. There is no college in or around the village and for higher studies students have to go to Tura or Shillong. In the village itself, *i.e.,* in Resubakrapara there is only one L. P. School. There is the Child Development Project Centre at Resubelpara, whose activities include pre-school education for children between the age of 2 to 6 years, supplementary nutrition programme for children below 6 years and for pregnant and ursing mothers, immunisation, etc. A branch of the Meghalaya Co-operative Bank and of the State Bank of India are located at Resubelpara. The nearest police station is at Mendipathar about 5 Kms., from the village. Tura about 230 Kms., from the village serves as the nearest radio station and T. V. Centre. There is no market place in the village. Few small grocery shops are located in the household premises but these are hardly sufficient to meet the daily needs of the villagers. Mendipathar, is the nearest market of the surrounding villages. It is a weekly market held every Friday. It has permanent shops for grocery, cloth, shoe, medicine, etc.

Religious institutions and other public places :

The village has with it one Baptist Church which was established as long back as 1872 and the Church building was renovated in 1948. There is one Lower Primary School and it was established in 1891 by the villagers themselves. It is now under the management of the District Council. There are altogether 65 children enrolled in the school during 1985. Another important public institution is the club house built in 1958 by the efforts and voluntary contributions of the villagers themselves. The club has a small library, a radio set and provision for games and sports. There are two football grounds; one is situated in the eastern side of the village and the other in the north-west. Almost all the villagers are Christians and they have a cemetry where the dead are buried which is located north of the village on the slope of a hill. Their wet paddy fields extend to the north, east and south of the village while further west are the betelnut and fruit (papaya, etc.) plantations as well as the surrounding jungles.

Ethnic composition :

There is no Scheduled Caste in the village. According to 1981 Census, the village had 55 households with 409 population of which 406 were scheduled tribes. Three persons were in the category of others. During the survey conducted in January 1986, it was found there were 58 households with a population of 414. It was found that one person of Vaisya community married a Garo girl and returned his religion as Christianity. It was also found that one Rabha who is a scheduled tribe married a Garo woman and is a Christian. With the exception of one person who is of Vaisya community and one Rabha who is also a Scheduled tribe, the population of the village is mainly composed of Garo Scheduled tribe. Inter-marriage with other Scheduled Tribe and other non-scheduled tribe is clearly visible in the village and may in course of time lead into more inter-marriages thus making their social life more reformed and enlightened.

The following statement shows the distribution of households and population by religion and caste/tribe/community of the head of the households.

STATEMENT 1.3

Distribution of Households and Population by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion	Garo			Rabha			Total		
	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female
Christian . . .	57	207	202	1	2	3	58	209	205

It may be noted that a Vaisya is not shown in the above statement as he is not the head of the household.

Settlement history of the households :

The follwing statement shows the settlement history of the households as recorded during the survey.

STATEMENT 1.4

Settlement History of the Households

Duration of Stay (In Years)	No. of Households	No. of Members
Less than 1 year	1	15
1-4 years	3	12
5-9 years	4	28
10-19 years	9	70
20 and above	41	289
TOTAL	58	414

From the above statement, it has been seen that as many as 41 households have stayed in the village for more than 20 years. The increase in the number of households from 39 in 1961 to 47 in 1971 and to 55 in 1981 Census and to 58 in 1986 (the period of re-study) indicates that with the increase of population, new households have come up during the last 25 years. Some may be due to split of old households into smaller ones and some may be due to immigration of households from outside the village. At the last survey in 1962, it was recorded as 3 households had stayed in the village for more than 5 generations, 14 households between 3 and 5 generations and 13 households between 1 and 3 generations. If one generation may be taken as equivalent to 30 years, then 3 households have stayed in the village for more than 150 years, 14 households between 90 and 150 years and 13 households between 30 and 90 years. The present survey recorded in terms of years and 41 households were found to have stayed in the village for more than 20 years, which was equivalent to these 30 households of different generations at the last survey in 1962.

A general feel :

One of the most important changes in the village is that "Jhumming" or shifting cultivation is being discarded giving way to a permanent and settled cultivation. This is so because of the increasing population resulting in pressure of land for habitation. As stated earlier, habitation or for that matter the village has extended to the slopes of hills where "Jhumming" has carried on.

The village was noted for the oranges it produced and that reputation it held till 1962, the year when it was first surveyed. For the last 15 years the orange trees were dying and the people's efforts to plant new trees were not successful. Instead people started planting betelnuts and now it is found that betelnuts fetch a good income to the villagers.

Another important change is that the village is now electrified and as many as 12 households have electric connections in their houses. A typical Garo house is nowhere to be seen in the village and houses are of improved type. Some houses have replaced the thatch roof with C. I. sheets and 2 concrete houses have recently come up. The social conditions of the villagers have undergone a radical change. Inter-caste marriages are found where a non-scheduled tribe married a scheduled tribe and between a Scheduled tribe of one community and a scheduled tribe of another. The people are no longer orthodox and conservative and are adapting themselves to a new and enlightened society, thus promoting unity and integrity in the village and the surrounding areas.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

In order to assess the demographic variables of Resubakrapara with the adjoining villages in the area, a study of the Primary Census Abstract of a few selected villages which are situated nearer to Williamnagar town and to Resubakrapara is necessary. The villages so selected are (1) Resubelpara (2) Haluapara and (3) Nokatgiri.

Resubelpara :

It is situated north of Williamnagar and is about 75 Kms. from the town and about 1 Km. from Resubakrapara. It has a population of 1,258 persons according to 1981 Census. It serves both as the Subdivisional and C. D. Block headquarters of the same name. Most of the welfare and educational institutions are situated here. It has one primary health centre and one hospital. It has one post office, two lower primary schools, two middle schools and one high school. The village is electrified. The villagers are mostly engaged in cultivation and in other works as will be discussed later.

Haluapara :

It lies on the northern part of Williamnagar and is about 74 Kms. from the town and about 1 Km. from Resubakrapara. It has a population of 276 persons according to 1981 census. The village is electrified and has one L. P. School. The Office of the Public Health Engineering (PHE) is situated in the village. Cultivation is the main occupation of the villagers.

Nokatgiri :

It is situated north-east of Williamnagar and lies about 76 Kms. from the town and about 2 Kms. from Resubakrapara. It is a small village with a population of 109 persons according to 1981 Census. With the execution of one L. P. School, it is deprived of most of the modern facilities. The villagers are mainly engaged in agricultural activities.

As has already been mentioned, the villages in the state are non-cadastral and hence the area or size of the village is not available. As such density of population, cultivable land, forest land, etc., cannot be worked out.

The following statement shows the number of households, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Resubakrapara and the surrounding villages according to 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 2.1

No. of Households, Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1981 Census

Name of the District/Village	No. of Households	Total Population			Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Percentage to Total Population
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Garo Hills District (Rural)	25,405	1,32,260	67,944	64,316	—	—	61,678	59,780	92.74
Resubakrapara . . .	55	409	212	197	—	—	209	197	99.27
Resubelpara	203	1,258	633	625	—	—	443	474	72.89
Haluapara	41	276	147	129	—	—	146	129	99.64
Nokatgiri	20	109	57	52	—	—	57	52	100.00

Among the selected villages, Resubelpara is the largest with a population of 1,258 persons according to 1981 Census. Nokatgiri is the smallest village with a population of 109. In the rural areas of the district as a whole, there is no Scheduled Caste. These areas are mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. Among the villages, Resubelpara has 72.89 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population and 27.11 per cent of others As has been mentioned earlier, Resubelpara is the seat of sub-divisional and C. D. Block headquarters, hence people other than Scheduled Tribes come to work in different offices and institutions.

Houses and households :

Housing conditions of an area can be determined by co-relating the number of houses of that area with the number of households living in them. The statement given in the next page shows the housing conditions of Resubakrapara and the adjoining villages during the last three censuses.

STATEMENT 2.2
Number of Houses and Households 1961-1981

Name of the Villages	No. of Houses			No. of Households		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Resubakrapara	36	47	55	39	47	55
Resubelpara	105	124	203	130	124	203
Haluapara	30	35	41	31	35	41
Nokatgiri	43	32	20	43	34	20

Resubelpara, being the most populous village has maximum number of houses and households. There has been a steady increase in the number of houses during 1961-1981 in this village. The number of households shows a slight decrease in 1971. As regards increase in the number of houses, the highest number taking 1961 as base, is recorded by Resubelpara where against 100 houses in 1961 there are 193 houses in 1981. In case of Resubakrapara there are 153 houses in 1981 against 100 houses in 1961.

Considering increase in the number of households during 1961-71, Resubelpara again records the maximum increase. For every 100 households in 1961 there are 156 households in 1981 in this village. In Resubakrapara for every 100 households in 1961 there are 141 households in 1981

The following statement shows the number of households per census house in four selected villages during the three censuses.

STATEMENT 2.3
Household per 100 Houses

Name of the Villages	Households per 100 Houses		
	1961	1971	1981
Resubakrapara	108	100	100
Resubelpara	124	100	100
Haluapara	103	100	100
Nokatgiri	100	106	100

The degree of congestion in the selected villages households for every 100 houses in Resubakrapara in 1961. The position has, however, eased in the village in 1971 and 1981 where each household has a census house to live in. Resubelpara has 124 households for every 100 houses in 1961 though it has one house for every household in 1971 and 1981. Similarly in the case of Haluapara there is one house for every household in 1971 and 1981.

The degree of congestion in the selected villages can be studied from the following statement.

STATEMENT 2.4
Population per 100 Houses and Households, 1961-1981

Name of the Villages	Population per 100 Houses			Population per 100 Households		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Resubakrapara	650	594	744	600	594	744
Resubelpara	571	884	620	462	884	620
Haluapara	523	571	673	506	571	673
Nokatgiri	428	625	545	428	588	545

In 1961, the maximum congestion is found in Resubakrapara where for every 100 houses there are 650 persons to live in. In Resubelpara there are 571 persons per 100 houses. The minimum congestion is found in Nokatgiri where 428 persons are living in 100 houses.

In 1971, the maximum congestion is recorded in Resubelpara where 884 persons per 100 houses are found. In Resubakrapara the congestion has come down to 594 persons per 100 houses. The lowest congestion is found in Haluapara with 571 persons per 100 houses.

In 1981, Resubakrapara is again having the maximum congestion as it has in 1961. The lowest congestion is again recorded by Nokatgiri as in 1961.

Considering the average size of households, it is highest in Resubakrapara in 1961. It has 600 persons per 100 households in 1961 which comes down to 594 in 1971. In 1981 the size has gone up to 744 persons per 100 households. The smallest size of household is observed in Nokatgiri in 1961 and 1981 and in Haluapara in 1971.

Sex Ratio :

Sex ratio is the proportion of females for 1000 males. Balanced sex ratio indicates that the distribution of population among both the sexes should be equal. Usually, a higher proportion of males in a particular area indicates inmigration of working males from other areas in search of avenues of employment while a lower proportion of males indicates out-migration from the place for want of avenues. In urban areas, there is generally a concentration of more males than females due to the availability of employment potential. In the initial stages of migration, only male workers go to urban areas for employment and family migration follows later. The following statement gives the comparative data on population by sex and sex ratio.

STATEMENT-2.5

Comparative data by Sex and Sex Ratio, 1981 Census

District/Village	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio (Females per 100 males)
1	2	3	4
East Garo Hills (Rural)	67,944	64,316	947
Resubakrapara	212	197	929
Resubelpara	633	625	987
Haluapara	147	129	878
Nokatgiri	57	52	912

The sex ratio of the district stands at 947 as against 965 that of the State. In the referrent village, the proportion of females per 1000 males, *i.e.* the sex-ratio is 929 far below that of the district average and that of the State. Resubelpara records a sex ratio of 987 which is above that of the district and State average. The lowest sex ratio is regarded in Haluapara.

Growth of Population :

The following statement shows the comparative data on population growth during the decades 1961-1971 and 1971-1981.

STATEMENT-2.6

Comparative data on Population Growth

District/Village	Population			Decadal Growth Rate	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
East Garo Hills District (Rural)	78,270	102,698	132,260	31.21	28,79
Resubakrapara	234	279	409	19.23	46.5
Resubelpara	600	1,096	1,258	82.67	14.78
Haluapara	157	200	276	27.39	38.00
Nokatgiri	184	200	109	8.70	(—)45.50

From the above statement it is seen that the decadal growth rate of the district came down from 31.21 per cent during 1961-71 to 28.75 per cent during 1971-81. The referrent village, *i.e.* Resubakrarose from 31.50 per cent during 1961-71 to 32.84 during 1971-81. The referrent village, *i.e.* Resubakrapara recorded a growth rate of 19.23 per cent in 1961-1971 which is far below that of the State and district average. The growth rate suddenly went up in 46.59 per cent in 1971-81 which is far above that of the State and district average.

Literacy :

The following statement shows the comparative literacy growth rates of the district, the referrent village and the neighbouring villages.

STATEMENT-2.7

Literacy rates during 1961, 1971 and 1981

District/Village	1961	1971		1981	
	Percentage literacy of total Population	Percentage literacy of total Population	Percentage growth (1961-71)	Percentage literacy of total Population	Percentage growth (1971-81)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya (Rural)	20.79	23.40	49.29	15.78	48.50
East Garo Hills District (Rural) . . .	26.59	30.13	48.69	33.05	41.29
Resubakrapara	66.67	84.95	51.92	66.01	13.92
Resubelpara	75.83	78.74	89.67	72.73	6.03
Haluapara	41.40	47.50	46.15	44.57	29.47
Nokatgiri	8.70	76.50	856.25	57.80	(—)58.82

In 1961, the percentage of literacy was 20.79 per cent for the State while that of the district was 26.59 per cent. With the exception of Nokatgiri, other villages recorded a much higher percentage to that of the State and the district. A similar case is observed in 1971 and 1981. Looking at the growth rates of literacy, we find that East Garo Hills district had a growth rate of 41.29 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as against 48.50 per cent of that of the State. Thus it is less of 7.21 per cent of the State average. While the growth rate of literacy of the State declined from 49.29 per cent during 1961-71 to 48.50 per cent during 1971-81, that of the district declined from 48.69 per cent during 1961-71 to 41.29 per cent during 1971-81. The selected villages also showed similar trend of decrease as that of the district and the State. This indicates that the growth of literacy is very slow in the rural areas of the State which may be due to lack of educational facilities and hence lack of incentives among the rural people.

Work Participation rate :

The following statement shows the participation rate of workers in the State, district and selected villages according to 1981 Census.

STATEMENT-2.8

Participation rate of main workers

State/District/Village	Male	Female	Total
Meghalaya (Rural)	54.43 (303,175)	37.05 (199,175)	26.38 (502,350)
East Garo Hills (Rural)	50.42 (34,258)	29.59 (19,034)	40.29 (53,292)
Resubakrapara	31,13 (66)	13.71 (27)	22.74 (93)
Resubelpara	45.34 (287)	16.16 (101)	30.84 (388)
Haluapara	39.46 (58)	16.28 (21)	28.62 (79)
Nokatgiri	29.82 (17)	7.69 (4)	19.27 (21)

(Figures within brackets indicate absolute figures)

A worker may be defined as a person who participates in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

The participation rate of the State as of 1981 Census on the basis of main activity is 26.38 per cent and that of the district 40.29 per cent. The participation rates for males and females are 54.43 per cent and 37.09 per cent for the State and 50.42 per cent and 29.59 per cent for the district. Thus the percentages of male and female workers in the district are lower than that of the State. Resubakrapara, the referrent village, has only 22.74 per cent which is far less of that of the State and district. Male and female participation rates are 31.13 per cent and 13.71 per cent respectively. It will be seen that the participation rate among the females is very less both at the State and the district level and the villages. This shows that most females are still shy to participate in the economic activity along with their male counterparts and many of them are engaging in household duties and are dependents.

The following statement shows the participation rates of workers by industrial category of the State, the district and the selected villages.

STATEMENT-2.9

Industrial Category of Workers, 1981

State/District/Village	Industrial Category			
	I Cultivator	II Agricultural Labourer	III Household Industry, Manufacturing, Progressing, servicing and repairs V(a)	IV Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)
1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya (Rural)	360,677 (71.88)	55,847 (11.12)	3,618 (.072)	82,208 (16.36)
East Garo Hills (Rural)	44,441 (83.39)	3,635 (6.82)	270 (0.51)	4,946 (9.28)
Resubakrapara	54 (58.06)	13 (13.98)	1 (1.08)	25 (26.88)
Resubelpara	143 (36.85)	37 (9.54)	50 (12.89)	158 (40.72)
Haluapara	65 (82.28)	—	—	14 (17.72)
Nokatgiri	19 (90.48)	—	—	2 (9.52)

In 1981 Census, the nine industrial categories of workers have been divided into four bread categories *viz.*, I-Cultivator, II-Agricultural labourer, III-Household Industry-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repair [V (a) of 1971 Census], IV-Other Workers (III-Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, IV-Mining & Quarrying, V(b)—Other than Household industry, VI-Construction, VII-Trade and commerce, VIII-Transport, storage and communications and IX-Other Services).

The rural areas of the State as a whole have, out of 502, 350 main workers 71.80 per cent of cultivators, 11.12 per cent of agricultural labourers, 0.72 per cent of household industry and 16.36 per cent of other workers. The corresponding figures of the district are 83.39 per cent of cultivators, 6.82 per cent of agricultural labourers, 0.51 per cent of household industry and 9.28 per cent of other workers. Resubakrapara records 58.06 per cent of cultivators, 13.98 per cent of agricultural labourers, 1.08 per cent of household industry and 26.88 per cent of other workers. The percentage of cultivators to total main workers is the highest both at the State and the district level as well as in the villages except Resubelpara which has the largest percentage of other workers accounting for 40.72 per cent.

Non-Workers :

Non-Workers may be classified as these engaged in unpaid domestic duties doing no other work, full-time students or children attending school, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, convicts in jail or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions and also those who are seeking work.

The term 'worker' has already been defined earlier In 1981 Census 'worker' is divided into two main categories, *viz.*, main worker and marginal worker. Marginal workers include those who worked for sometime during the year proceeding the census but not for the major part. For the sake of comparison, the following statement shows the number of workers which include marginal workers and non-workers during the three censuses.

STATEMENT-2.10
Workers and Non-Workers

State/District/Village.	WORKERS			NON-WORKERS		
	Percentage to total Population			Percentage to total Population		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEGHALAYA (Rural) . . .	54.97	46.18	45.90	45.03	53.82	54.10
East Garo Hills (Rural) . . .	61.77	38.18	40.29	38.23	61.82	59.71
Resubakrapara	30.34	81.72	22.98	69.66	18.28	77.02
Resubelpara	23.83	79.02	31.32	76.17	20.98	68.68
Haluapara	34.39	71.50	34.42	65.61	28.50	65.58
Nokatgiri	43.48	77.00	19.27	56.52	23.00	80.73

Looking at the above statement, we find that the workers are on the decreasing trend whereas the non-working population is increasing throughout the decades, both at the State and district level as well as the village level. Resubakrapara has the highest percentage of workers in 1971 with 81.72 per cent of the total population. The number of workers suddenly came down to 22.98 per cent in 1981. On the contrary, the number of non-workers rise to the level of 77.02 per cent in 1981. Full-time students alone constitute 55.62 per cent of the total non-workers as per the re-study. The change in the concept of 'worker' may be the reason for the decline in the number of workers in 1981. Another reason may be attributed to the awareness of the people to send their children to school.

Population by age, sex and marital status :

Age and Sex distribution :

An account of the population by age and sex is important in respect of social and other aspects of the society. Age returns have been collected with certain difficulties as in many cases exact ages could not be stated by the people and some period of discussion and inference have to be necessitated with reference to certain important events within the knowledge of the people. The following statement shows the comparative picture of the population of the village by sex and age groups on the basis of the previous survey in 1962 and also in 1986.

STATEMENT-2,11
Population by age-groups and sex 1962 and 1986

Year of Survey	Persons	Males	Females	Age-gropus							
				0-14		15-24		25-59		60 & above	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1962	163	78	85	35	41	14	14	25	27	4	3
1986	414	209	205	89	88	50	40	61	63	9	14

It will be seen from the above statement that females outnumber males in age-groups 0-14 and 25-59 in 1962. Age-group 15-24 in the marriageable age-group and here we may say that the equilibrium recorded at the 1962 survey was however, disturbed by the excess number of males at the 1986 survey. The dearth or paucity of girls may lead to inter-marriage outside the village. In both the surveys, age-group 0-14 has the maximum resolution. This indicates a likely increase of the solution of the village in future. Furthermore, with the introduction of family health centres and child welfare activities the growth of population is likely to step up.

Marital Status :

The statement 2.12 in the next page shows the marital status of the village as of the first survey in 1962 and the present survey of 1986.

STATEMENT-2.12

Population by age and marital status

Age-Group	Year of Survey	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	1962	163	78	85	46	52	31	31	1	2	..	..
	1986	414	209	205	159	125	46	57	2	11	2	12
0-14	1962	76	35	41	35	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1986	177	89	88	89	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-24	1962	28	14	14	10	7	4	7	..	..	..	..
	1986	90	50	40	48	32	2	6	..	..	..	2
25-59	1962	52	25	27	1	4	23	22	1	1	..	..
	1986	124	61	63	21	5	39	46	1	4	..	8
60 & above	1962	7	4	3	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..
	1986	23	9	14	1	..	5	5	1	7	2	2

Child marriage is not the practice and hence married columns against age-group 0-14 are nil. The marriageable age-group 15-24 shows a very less number of married persons in both the surveys. In this age-group, the number of married is more among the females than that of males. Age-group 25-29 has the maximum number of married persons both among the males and females. In 1962 the number of widowed persons shared one each from each sex whereas in 1986 there were 4 widows and 1 widower. Also in 1986, in the same age-group the number of divorce was 8 females and none among the males. This indicates that a widower or a divorced male can remarry whereas remarriage in the case of females though allowed by the society, is not encouraged. Moreover a woman can hardly reconcile herself to a remarried life. The fact that the number of widowed persons is more among the females than males is that girls marry earlier than boys and hence probability of becoming widowed is more among females.

Literacy and education :

A literate person is defined as the one who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. The following statement shows education by age-group and sex of the village as of the two separate surveys.

STATEMENT-2.13

Education by age-group and sex

Age-Group	Year of Survey	Illiterate		Literate without educational level.		Primary		Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University,	
		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
All Ages	1962	35	42	..	..	38	41	..	..	3	2	1	..
	1986	56	62	48	31	29	43	66	62	6	6	4	1
0-14	1962	29	28	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1986	49	55	32	22	6	9	2	2	..	..	..	..
15-24	1962	1	3	..	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1986	1	1	9	4	10	13	28	28	1	2	1	..
25-59	1962	5	9	..	..	15	16	..	..	3	2	1	..
	1986	4	5	7	2	10	14	32	38	5	3	3	1
60 & above	1962	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1986	2	1	..	3	3	7	4	2	..	1	..	..

In the 1962 survey, it was found that as much as 47.24 per cent of the population of the village was illiterate as against 28.58 per cent in 1986. The literates accounted for 52.76 per cent in 1962 as against 71.58 per cent. in 1986. Male and female literates accounted for 55.13 per cent and 58.59 per cent in 1962 as against 73.21 per cent and 69.76 per cent males and females respectively in 1986. This shows that the people of the village have become more literate than before and literacy rate has increased by 18.70 per cent during the last 24 years or so. During the re-survey in 1986, not a single graduate was found in the village. The highest number of literates with educational level was found in the middle standard with 66 males and 61 females. They were mostly in the age-groups 15-24 and 25-59. Those who have passed matriculation or secondary were 6 males and 6 females and 4 males and 1 female have passed intermediate or pre-university. Those who have passed the primary were 29 males and 43 females. The village has one primary school and children after having passed the primary standard go to the middle and secondary schools at Resubelpara. Those who are eager to pursue higher studies have to go either to Tura or Shillong or to some cities or towns of Assam where higher educational institutions are available. The educated youths who find employment outside the village will only come to the village to pay a visit to their parents and relatives.

The following statement shows the number of persons by sex and age-groups who are studying in educational institutions according to 1986 survey data.

STATEMENT-2.14

Number of persons by sex and age-groups who are studying/not studying

Age-Group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-9	30	34	29	33	1	1
10-14	32	23	31	23	1	..
15-19	23	22	20	18	3	4
20-24	27	18	19	4	8	14
25 & above	70	77	3	3	67	74
Total	182	174	102	81	80	93

Children below 4 years of age are excluded in this statement. It is seen that age-group 5-9 years has the maximum number of students which is being followed by age-group 10-14. The number of students starts declining from this age-group onwards. The number of females shows a sharp fall from age-group 15-19 whereas that of males the sudden decrease in their number start showing from age-group 20-24. Here again, it shows that girls marry earlier than boys and after marriage, girls discontinue their studies.

In order to have a clear idea of persons who are studying in educational institutions, the following statement shows the number of students by educational level and by age-group and sex.

STATEMENT-2.15

Distribution of students by educational level and by age-group and sex

Course/level Class	Number of Students in															
	5-9 years			10-14 years			15-19 years			20-24 years			25 yrs. & above		
	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
Below Primary	61	29	32	38	24	14	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	1	..	1	12	5	7	17	7	10	2	1	1	..	..	..
Middle	..	..	..	4	2	2	14	7	7	18	16	2	2	1	1
Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
Pre-University Course (PUC)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Total :	62	29	33	54	31	23	38	20	18	23	19	4	6	3	3

The above statement shows the maximum number of students are below primary standard and mostly belong to age-group 5-9 years. Those in the primary standard mostly belong the age-group 15-19 and those in the middle standard to age-group 20-24. One female in middle standard is found in age-group 15-19 years, one each from each sex in age-group 20-24 and one male and two females in age-group 25 and above. Two males, one each in age-group 20-24 and 25 and above are in Pre-University course. Thus it is seen that the number of students keeps on decreasing with the increase in educational level.

There are 26 households who are having male and female children of school-going age *i.e.* age-group 5-14, 12 households who are having only male children and 7 households who are having only female children of school-going age. There is one household who is having male children of school going age and another household who is having female children of school going age but they have not sent them to school. The reason for not sending their children to school is not known.

Population control measures :

The people of the village are quite aware of the family planning measures and the need to control birth and that has effected the control of population growth. 56 households out of 58 households in the village are aware of family planning measures but only 6 of them have adopted the methods either by using pills or vasectomy. Most of the villagers are shy to disclose their attitude towards family planning. A small and happy family is preferred by them. The following statement shows the number of households who are aware of family planning measures by religion, caste, tribe and by educational status of the informants.

STATEMENT-2.16

Knowledge about family planning measures and practice

Religion/Caste/Tribe of informant	Educational Status	Total no. of households	Number aware of		Number Practicing	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures	Pills	Vasectomy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Christian (Garo)	Illiterate	2	2	2	..	..
	Literate up-to Matric . .	51	49	49	3	2
	Matric & above. . . .	4	4	4	..	..
Christian (Rabha)	Literate up-to Matric . .	1	1	1	..	..

Birth and Death Statistics :

There is no official record on birth and death statistics. However, the village data collected during the re-study are furnished in the following statement.

STATEMENT-2.17

Number of births by sex in the village, 1986 (Re-survey data)

No. of births			Place where birth occurred			
			Mother's place		Hospital	
Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	25	31	24	29	1	2

There were 56 births in the village during the last 18 years. Out of these 25 are males and 31 females. 53 babies were born at the mothers' places, *i.e.* at home and 3 at the hospital. The existence of the hospital at Resubelpara within a distance of 1 Km., from the village has helped the villagers to avail medical facilities at any time. But most of the villagers prefer to deliver a child at home by a midwife or a village dhai.

The following statement shows the number of deaths by cause and sex.

STATEMENT-2.18

Number of deaths by cause and sex, 1986 (Re-survey data)

Name of diseases/Number of death															
Malaria		Gastric trouble		Para-lysis		Cancer		Polio		Old age		Infant death		Not known	
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
1	2	2	2	1	1	—	2	4	2	—	4	2			

There were 25 deaths of various diseases during the last ten years in the village. Of these, 13 were males and 12 females. There were 6 deaths the causes of which were not known. There were 2 males and 4 females who died of old age. Among the diseases, gastric trouble claimed a large number of deaths. Malaria, which claimed a large number of deaths during the last ten years has been eradicated recently. No information was collected during the survey as to the nature of treatment of the diseases either by allopathy, homoeopathy, ayurvedic etc. Vaccination and other measures of immunisation against various diseases have, as a matter of fact, improved the health conditions of the villagers.

Diseases and treatment in the hospital :

The incidence of diseases treated in Resubelpara Civil Hospital during the year 1984-85 are as follows :—

Category of diseases	Number treated		
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Malaria	42	219	261
Diarrhoea	57	1421	1478
Skin diseases	19	4597	4616
Injuries	33	776	889
Worms	137	3667	3884

Skin diseases are the most common. This shows that the people in the surrounding areas still lack the sense of hygienic cleanliness or that the people are too much in contact with the soil and domestic animals.

Diarrhoea and worms may also be the result of uncleanliness. Malaria is also a disease which is prevalent in the area and according to hospital sources, the disease has been controlled and eradicated.

Sanitation :

As far as sanitation and hygienic conditions are concerned, Resubakrapara is a clean village. As most of the villagers are literate, the sense of civic duty is on them. Their houses are well ventilated and the cooking utensils and furniture are always kept clean and tidy. Betelnut trees are planted in the precincts of their houses and some houses have flowers planted to add to the beauty of the house and its compound. Each house has a nullah where waste water flows and a pit dug for the purpose of throwing waste things and garbage. This in turn becomes a manure for cultivation etc. A pit latrine is dug at the far end of the compound and it is covered with thatch and some with C.I. sheets. The road to the village is always kept clean by the villagers themselves as also the by-roads and lanes. Anyone who is found to commit nuisance in the roads is punished with fine by the village

durbar. The fine may amount from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 according to the seriousness of the case. Drinking water is supplied by the Public Health Department through G.I. pipes.

Migration :

Migration is an important demographic variable in determining the population of an area. In the case of Resubakrapara village, the migration among both males and females is mainly due to job opportunities elsewhere besides marriage in some cases. Due to non-availability of white-collar jobs, etc., among the educated youths, a significant number of them out-migrate to big towns and cities for employment. Among the agricultural labourers, seasonal out-migration usually takes place during the growing season in February and March and also during the harvesting in October-November. These labourers are usually employed by these big land holders in nearby villages and the surrounding areas. No accurate data are available on such outmigration.

As regards the migration of permanent nature, it was found during the re-survey that out of 58 households in the village 28 of them representing 48.27 per cent are found to have been born inside the village itself and are non-migrants. Among the migrant households, those who are born outside the village but in the same C.D. block are 17 households (29.31 per cent), born within the district 3 households (5.17 per cent) and those born outside the district 2 households (3.46 per cent). There are 8 households (13.79 per cent) who are found to have been born at the foothills of Garo Hills which fall in Assam.

The following statement shows the distribution of households classified by place of birth of head of household.

STATEMENT-2.19

Distribution of households classified by place of birth of head of household.

Same Village	Other Village/urban area in the same C.D. Block	Same district but other C.D. Block	Other district of the State		Outside the State
			West Garo Hills	East Khasi Hills	Assam
1	2	3	4	5	6
28 (48.27)	17 (29.31)	3 (5.17)	1 (1.73)	1 (1.73)	8 (13.79)

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages)

The following statement shows the distribution of households by migration status and place of last residence.

STATEMENT-2.20

Distribution of households by migration status and place of residence

Migrant/ Non-Migrant	Migration status and last residence of head of household	No. of households		Percentage to total households
A-Non-Migrant	Non-migrant (born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence).		25	41.10
B. Migrant	I. Last residence outside the village but in the same C.D. Block.	R	22	37.93
		U	—	—
	II. Other C.D. Blocks of the district	R	2	3.45
		U	1	1.73
	III. Other State viz., Assam		8	13.79

If we take the last residence of migrant households into consideration, we find 22 households representing 37.93 per cent have come from outside the village but within the same C.D. Block, 3 households including 2 from the rural areas and 1 from the urban area representing 5.18 per cent, have come from other C.D. Blocks of the district and 8 households representing 13.79 per cent from Assam.

Close relatives at the place of last residence :

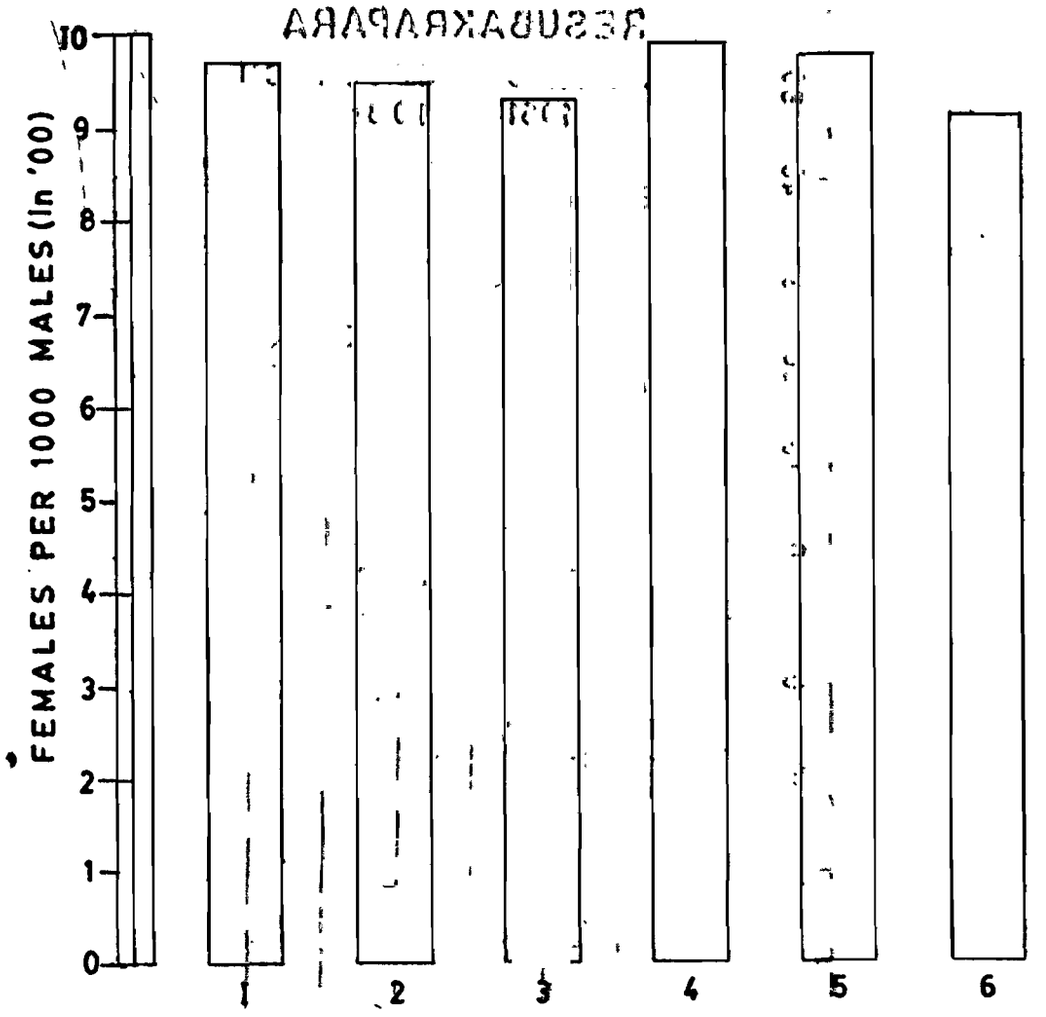
Out of 33 migrant households, 11 households are such which have left their close relative *viz.*, son, daughter, husband, doughter's husband and wife's sister's husband at the place of their last residence. They are regularly remitting money to their family members which range from Rs. 165 to Rs. 800 per month. The following statement shows the particulars of remittances sent by close relatives staying outside by relationship to head of household.

STATEMENT 2.21

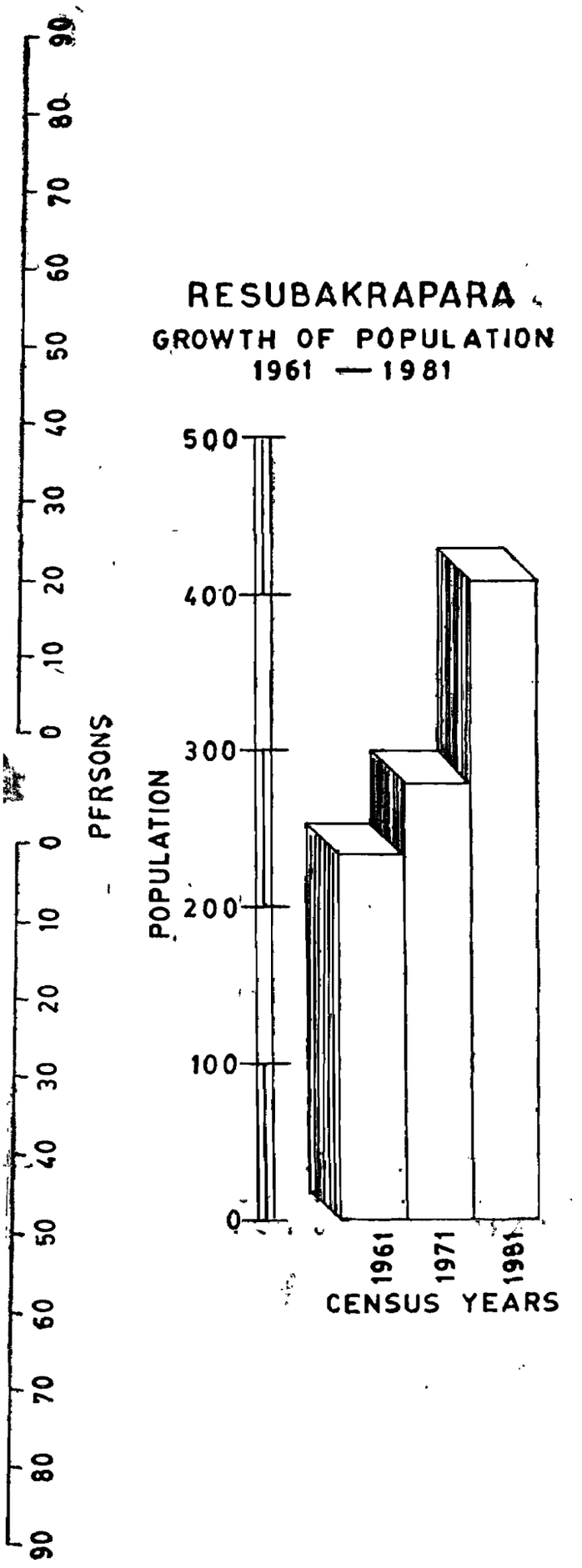
Remittances sent by close relatives staying outside by relationship to head of household

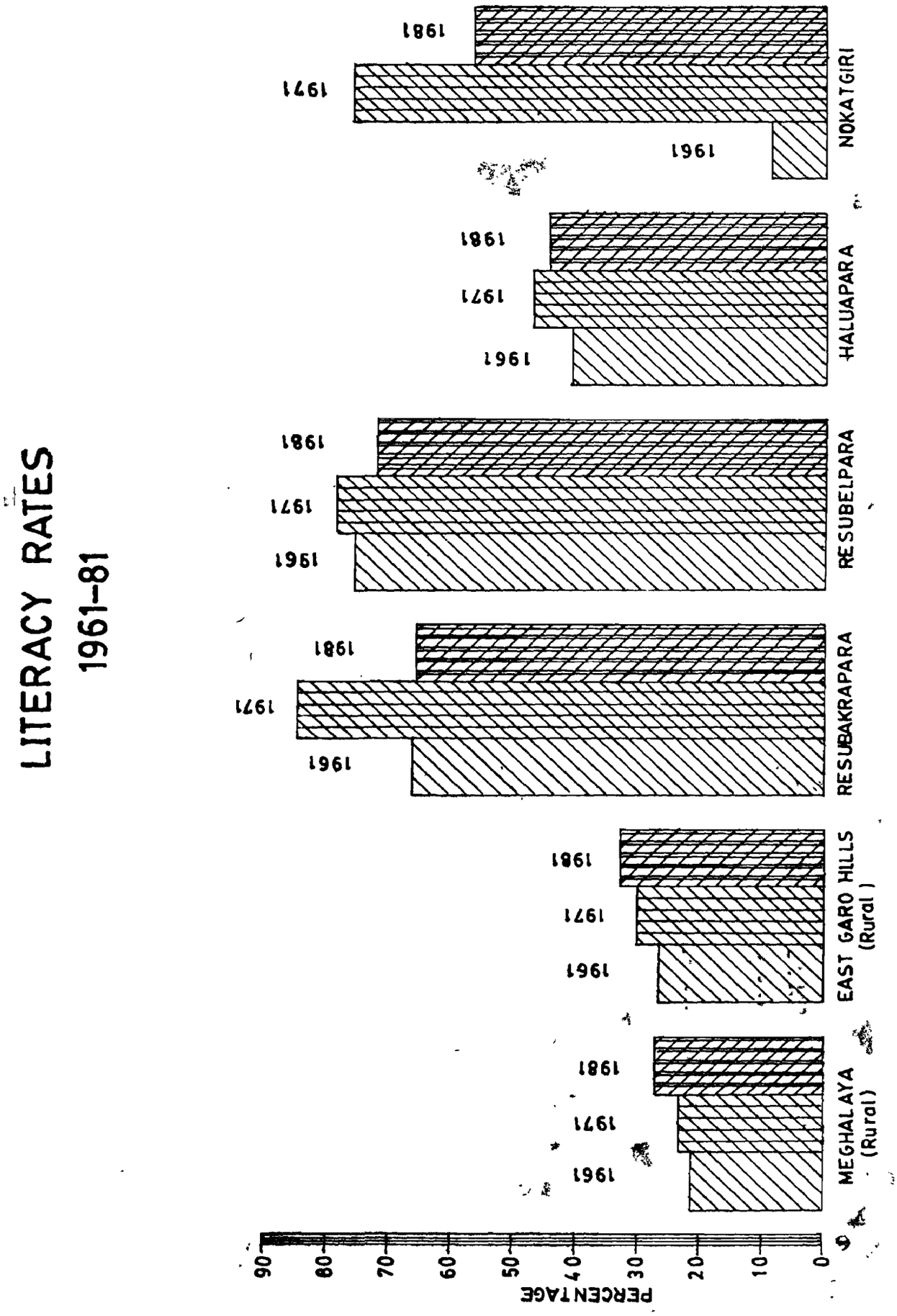
Relationship with head of household	Number of household	Close relatives staying outside (number)	Outside the village but within the same C.D. Block.	Other C.D. Block		Other District		Other State Assam
				Rural	Urban	East Khasi Hills	West Garo Hills	
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9
Son . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	500	..
Daughter . .	1	1	30	..	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	6	6	..	..	800	165	500	600
Daughter's husband	2	2	..	..	500	..	500	..
Wife's sister's husband	1	1	..	..	..	..	250	..

SEX RATIO
1981

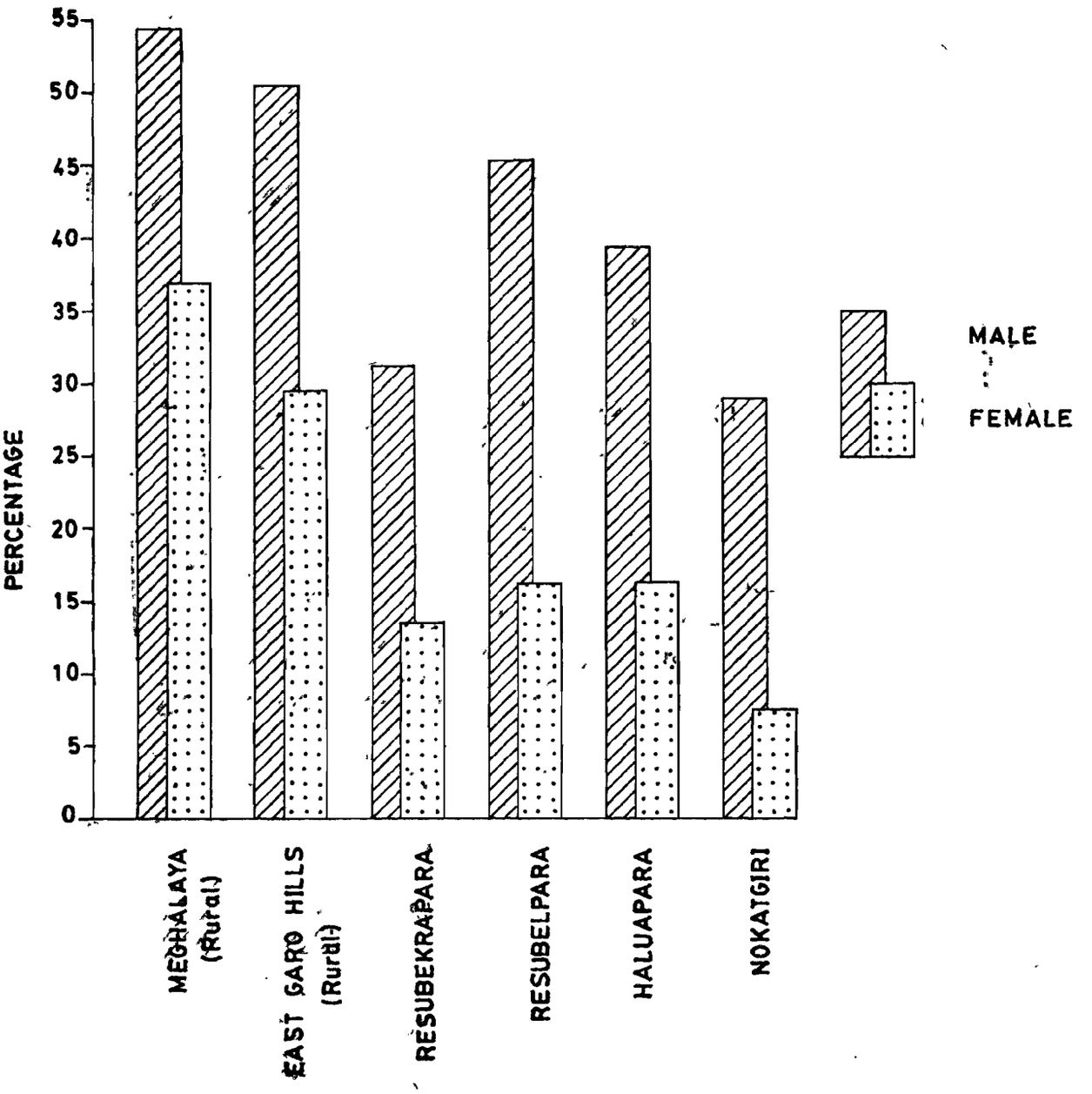


1. MEGHALAYA (Rural)
2. EAST GARO HILLS (Rural)
3. RESUBAKRAPARA
4. RESUBELPARA
5. HALUAPARA
6. NOKATGIRI

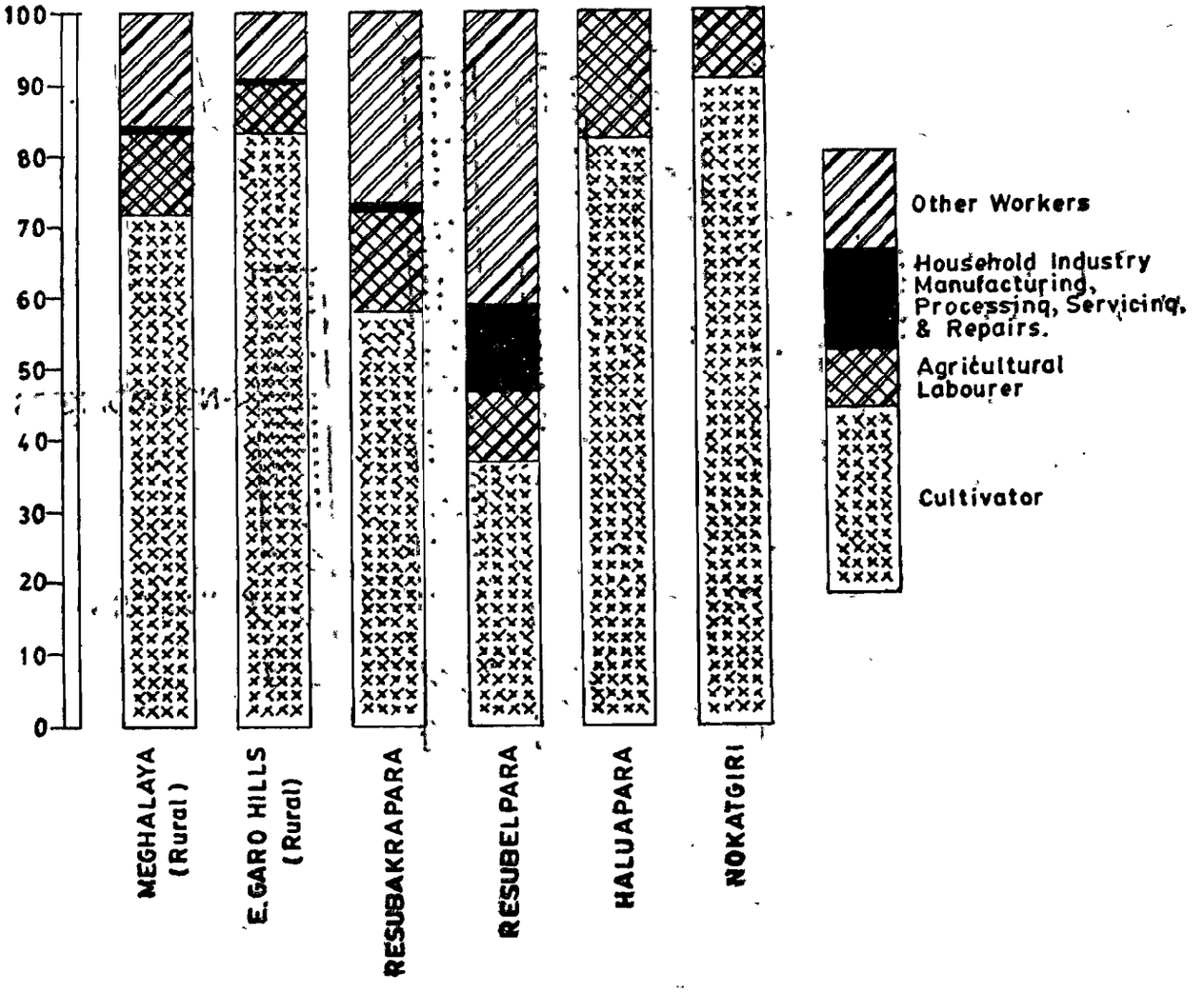

RESUBAKRAPARA
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961 — 1981
POPULATION
500
400
300
200
100
0
1961
1971
1981
CENSUS YEARS
PERSONS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90


LITERACY RATES
1961-81
NOKATGIRI
HALUAPARA
RESUBELPARA
RESUBAKRAPARA
EAST GARO HILLS (Rural)
MEGHALAYA (Rural)
1961
1971
1981
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90

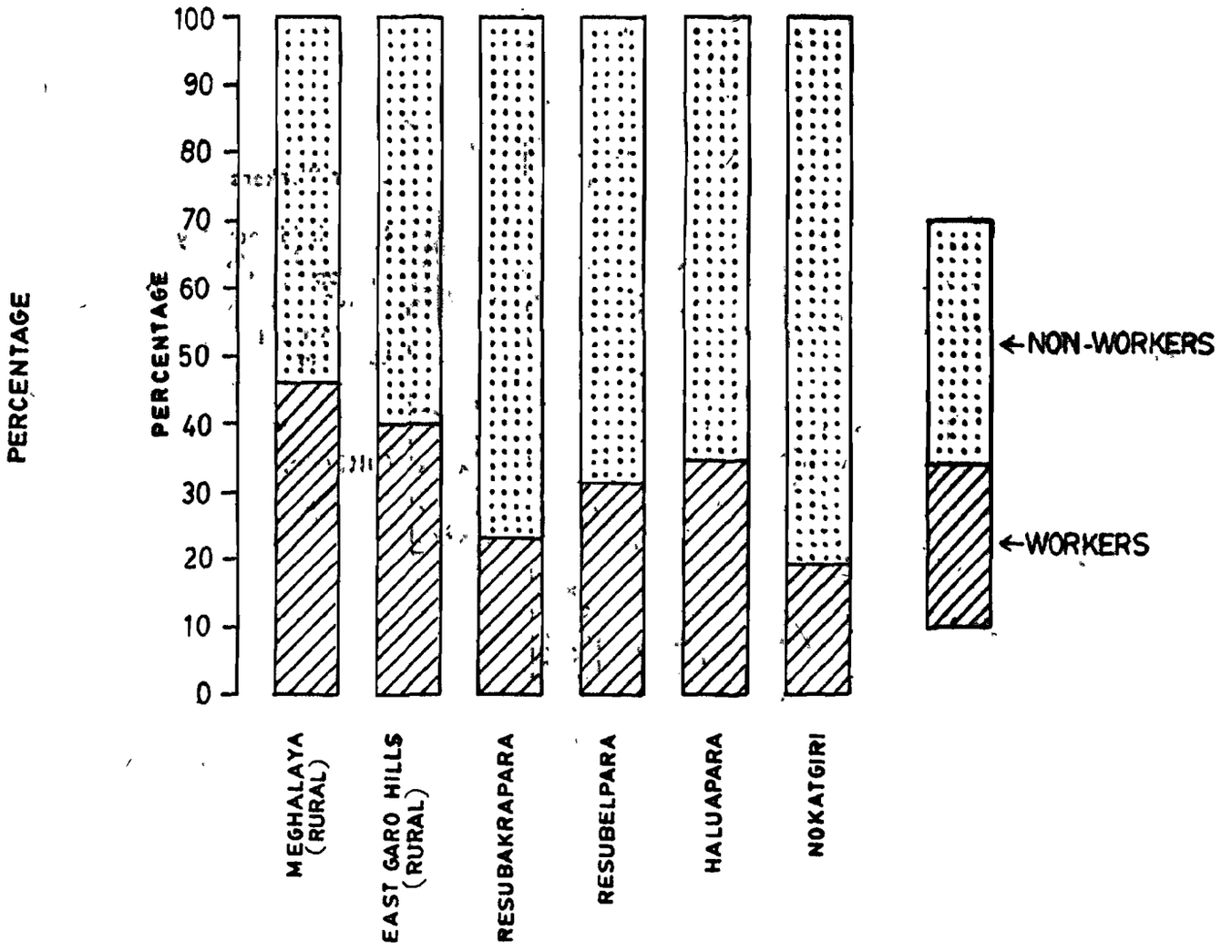
PARTICIPATION RATES OF MAIN WORKERS 1981



INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS
1981



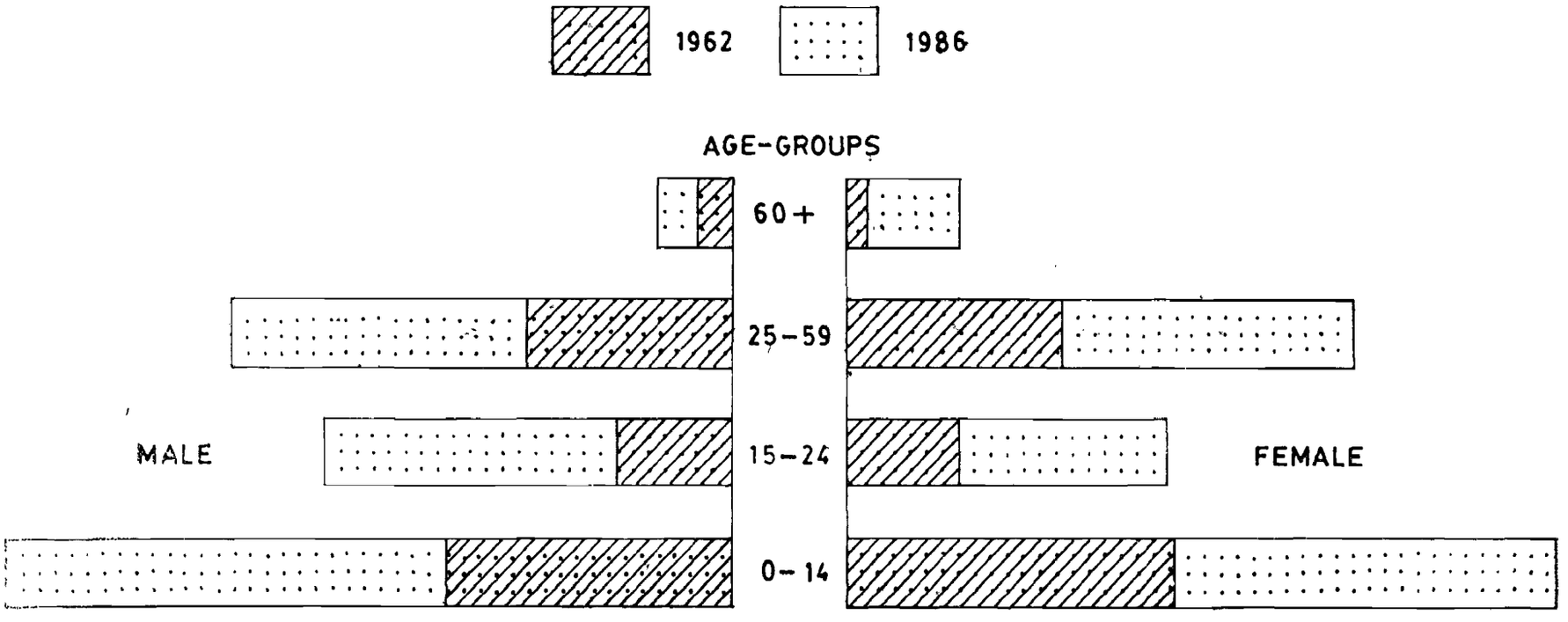
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981



RESUBAKRAPARA

POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND SEX

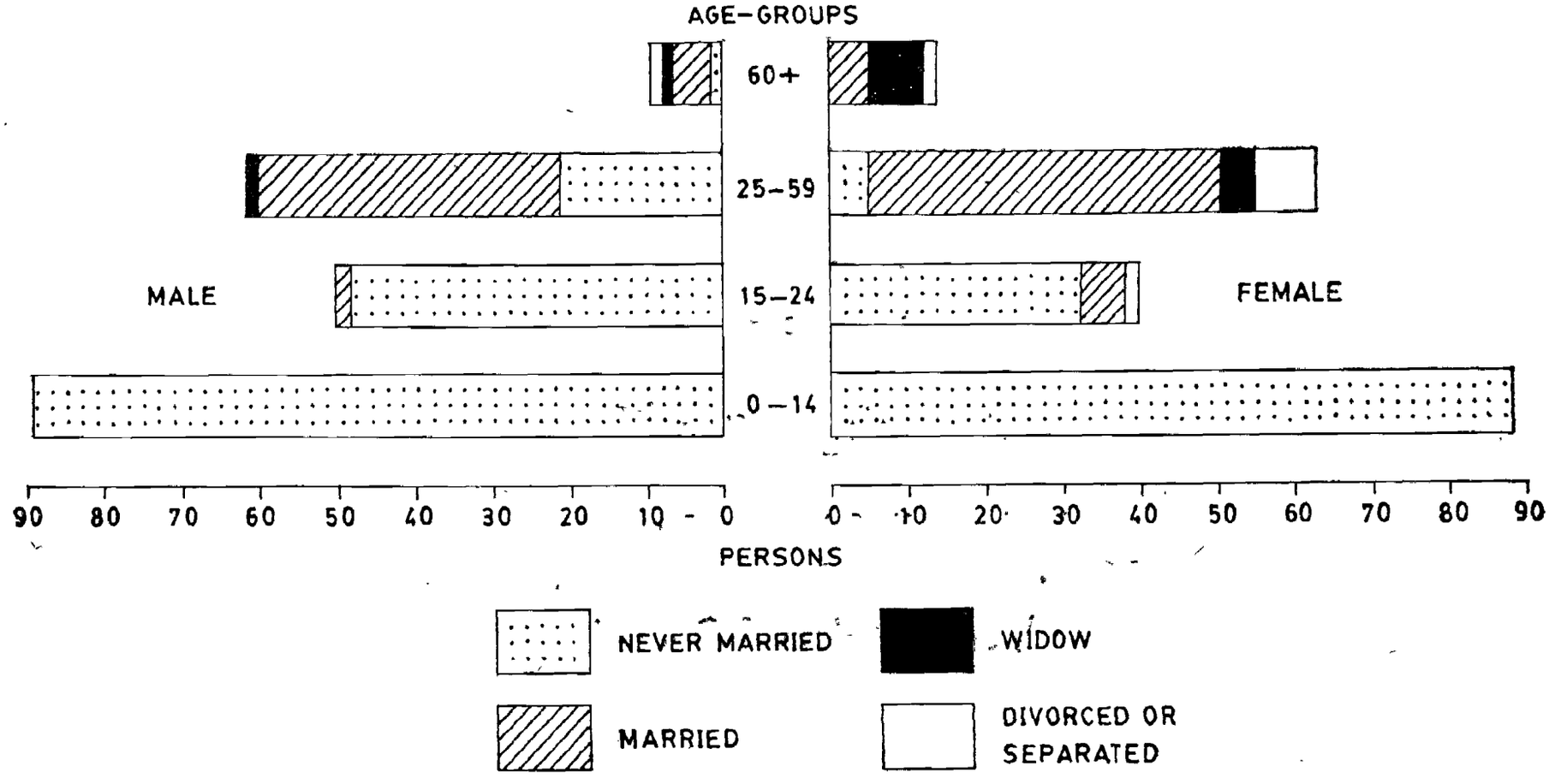
(BASED ON 1962 AND 1986 SURVEYED DATA)



RESUBAKRAPARA

POPULATION BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

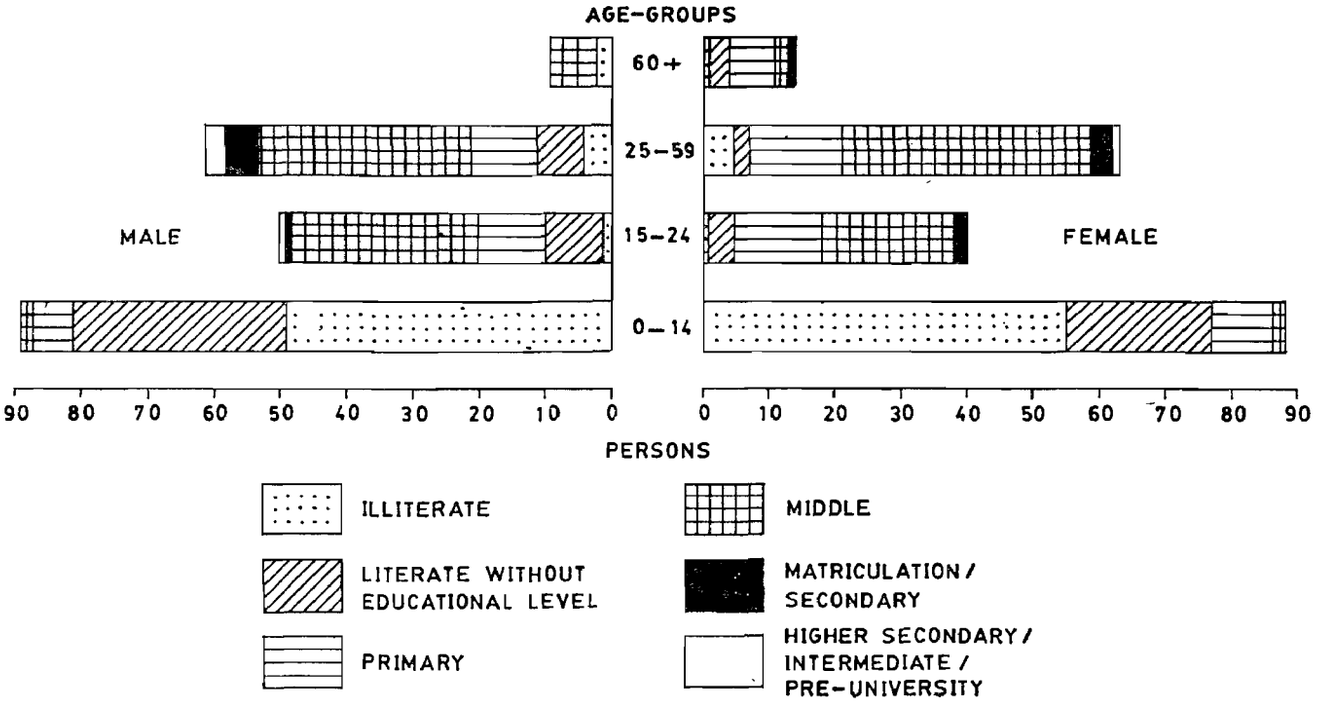
(BASED ON 1986 SURVEYED DATA)



RESUBAKRAPARA

EDUCATION BY AGE-GROUPS AND SEX

(BASED ON 1986 SURVEYED DATA)



CHAPTER III
ECONOMY

Economic Resources:

Agricultural land, minor forestry and betelnut trees in and around the village constitute the major economic resources providing livelihood to the people and cultivation, agricultural labour and other works like trade and commerce are the chief occupations.

During the last decade, *i.e.*, 1971 decade some changes in the crop-pattern took place. Orange plantation which was once the pride of the economy of the people was now abandoned due to the non-productivity of the soil which made the orange trees die of a natural disease. The people slowly switched over from orange to betelnut plantation and this transformation has enriched the economy of the people and agricultural labour has become a remunerative occupation.

Land use pattern:

The land in the village may be divided into two classes, *viz.*, the homestead and cultivable land. The former is private property consisting of compounds wherein are found the building, cattle shed and the garden of vegetables and betelnuts, etc. The latter may again be divided into two groups, *viz.*, the paddy fields or wet lands and dry cultivable lands. The latter are lands which are not under paddy cultivation and are situated on slopes of surrounding hills and are mostly put to betelnut plantations.

As the villages in the state are non-cadastral and hence non-revenue villages the information on land utilisation is not available and any information collected in this regard is based on guess work. However, the average extent of land under cultivation collected during the re-study in 1986 is presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT-3.1

Distribution of cultivable land by nature of terrain and size-group of holdings

Size-group of holdings (in hectares)	Total number of households	Land by nature of terrain covered by the size-group of holdings			
		Total	Upland	Slope	Flat
Below 0.50	6	1.60 (6)	..	1.47 (6)	0.13 (1)
0.50-0.99	12	8.04 (12)	..	3.62 (11)	4.42 (1)
1.00-1.99	12	17.08 (12)	..	8.91 (12)	8.17 (12)
2.00-2.99	8	18.16 (8)	..	8.71 (8)	9.45 (7)
3.00-3.99	3	08.05 (3)	..	4.42 (3)	5.63 (3)
4.00-4.99	3	14.34 (3)	..	8.31 (3)	6.03 (3)
5.00-7.49	1	6.03 (1)	..	4.69 (1)	1.34 (1)
7.50-9.99	..	..	..	..	.
10.00-19.99	..	..	..	..	..
10.00-29.99	..	..	..	..	..
30.00-39.99	1	30.82 (1)	..	26.88 (1)	4.82 (1)
Total	46	106.12	..	66.93	39.19

As has already been mentioned, there are two types of cultivable lands viz., dry lands which are situated on slopes of the hills and which are put to betelnut and papaya plantations and flat lands which are put to wet paddy cultivation. It is seen from the above statement that out of 58 total number of households in the village only 46 households have lands for cultivation and the remaining 12 households are either agricultural labourers or other workers. Out of the total cultivable land of 106.12 hectares, 66.93 hectares are slope lands and 39.15 hectares are flat lands. 18 households have less than 1 hectare of land both slope and flat lands, 12 households have between 1.00 to 1.99 hectares of land with a total of 17.08 hectares including 8.91 hectares of slope land and 8.17 hectares of flat land, 8 households have between 2.00

2.99 hectares, 3 households have between 3.00-3.99 hectares, another 3 households have between 4.00-4.99 hectares and 1 household has between 5.00-7.49 hectares of land. Only 1 household has between 30.00-39.99 hectares of land with a total of 30-82 hectares including 26.88 hectares of slope land and 4.82 hectares of flat land. Some households own both slope and flat lands and a few own either slope or flat land.

The wet paddy fields or flat lands converted as such are by all practical means absolutely permanent as they are covered by pattas issued by the District Council. Pattas are valid documents for the ownership of such lands. In the case of slope or dry lands, some are permanent and some are not. Those who are not permanent holders can own the land as long as they can cultivate it and they cease to own it the moment they leave the land fallow or uncultivated and the land goes back to the headman or Nokma. He in turn can allot the land to any household for cultivation. In fact, this was generally the traditional practice of the people of the area where jhumming or shifting cultivation was in vogue. Presently, with the increase of population the demand for a plot of land also increases. The jhum land on the slopes of the hill has now been reclaimed for settlement purposes. As such those who owned these lands will always keep them in use for cultivation and have also built houses there. Many of them have procured 'patta' from the District Council and in this way they have become the permanent holders of these lands. There are some forest lands under the 'Akhing' for preservation of trees for the common use of the villagers. But permission has to be sought for from the Nokma for cutting of trees for building materials or for fuel. There is no government reserved forest in the area.

Land Revenue :

Land holders who own land by pattas have to pay revenue to the District Council. Those who own wet paddy fields have to pay Rs. 11.27 per year per hectare to the District Council. Those who own horticultural land pay Rs. 13.88 per year per hectare and those who own both agricultural and horticultural land pay Rs. 18.32 per year per hectare to the District Council.

Some land owners lease the land to the tenants and the rent is paid in kind. This kind of tenancy is locally known as 'Bhagi'. Under this system the tenants will bear all expenses of cultivation like ploughing the land, seeds and fertilisers. The tenant has to pay a fixed quantity of paddy to the owner while the land revenue is paid by the owner. This type of tenancy is applicable only to wet paddy cultivation.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the main economy of the people of the village and about 72.04 per cent of the working population are engaged in agricultural sector. Paddy is the only principal kharif crop and is specially grown in wet lands irrigated by streams and rivulets. Next to paddy, betelnut is grown in large quantity on slopes of the hills. Formerly, oranges were the main cash crop and the area was famous for oranges. in the last two decades, the plantation of oranges was reduced to the minimum and was given up subsequently. It is reported that the orange trees died of a natural diseases and even new plantation did not succeed. This has affected the economy of the people. The villagers switched over to the plantation of betelnuts which is now fetching similar income as that of oranges to the villagers. Besides betelnut which is grown on hill slopes, other rabi crops which are also grown on hill slopes are papaya, ginger, bananas, chillies and maize. Betel leaf is also grown in plenty. Vegetables are grown in their home gardens.

The main tools and equipments for agricultural operations are the doa, the spade and the plough drawn by bullocks. All these are made of indigenous materials. There is no tractor in the village. Ploughing the fields is done with pair of bullocks during January-February. The sowing season begins in March-April. The seeds are sown broadcast and transplantation is done in May-June. Harvesting begins in October-November. Thrashing of paddy is done by the trampling of bullocks and husking is done by means of mortar and postel as is usual with the hill tribes. No ritual or ceremony is performed either before or after ploughing the field or harvesting the crops. There is no division of labour by sex and both men and women work together in the fields except ploughing which is a male job.

There are different varieties of paddy grown by the people of this village. They are IR-8, mota (Meongma), Pati (Meskang) and Johar (Jaha). IR-8 is a new variety introduced by the Agriculture Department in 1973. It is grown and harvested thrice a year. This variety has now become very popular among the villagers. All flat lands as shown in Statement 3.1 above are put under wet cultivation. The yield of paddy per hectare is not available and the average yield per household is 8 quintals according to the villagers. There is no marketing of paddy and it is meant only for home consumption. Most generally, the people are self sufficient in paddy. Similarly the amount of production and marketing of betelnuts, papaya, banana, etc., cannot be ascertained from the villagers. It is reported during the survey that betelnut trees are annually given lease to the 'Mahajan' (businessman) who would come and inspect the plot under betelnut cultivation and fix the amount of lease with the cultivating household. The amount of lease varies with the size of the plot and the number of betelnut trees. It usually ranges between Rs. 2,000|- and Rs. 5,000|- per year per plot.

Forestry :

The hills surrounding the village which were once covered by rich forests were destroyed by the villagers

for the purpose of 'Jhum' cultivation or the slash and burn method of cultivation. The land is put under 'jhumming' as long as it is fertile and it will be abandoned as soon as the soil is exhausted. The cultivating household has to search for new plots leaving the old one to lie fallow for a period of five years or so till the land has recovered fertility and bring the plot under jhum again. In this way, the search for new plots or shifting from one plot to another recedes far beyond the boundary limits of the village. The increase of population and the pressing demand for a plot of land, for habitation as well as for cultivation has at least put a check to the practice of jhumming. What was once a jhum land and made to lie fallow has now been reclaimed for settlement purpose and also for permanent cultivation. This has changed their economic subsistence from shifting cultivation to settled cultivation which to a great extent, makes a positive contribution in maintaining the ecological balance. Some lands have also been reclaimed by the Nokma for the preservation of trees for common use of the people.

Animal husbandry and poultry rearing :

Of the economic resources of the villagers, animal husbandry and poultry rearing are no less important. Among the domestic animals reared by the villagers, milch cattle, bullocks or buffaloes, pigs and fowls are important. The buffaloes and cattle are used for ploughing the field and for carrying harvested crops from the fields to the homestead. Milch cattle are kept for milk and also for dung. Milk is used for home consumption and also for sale within and outside the village though in a limited quantity. Pigs and fowls are reared for meat and also for sale. There is no poultry farm in the village and the villagers build small sheds within the percinct of the house for rearing poultry. When the animals suffer from illness they inform the Veterinary Department at Resubelpara and the department deputes an official for inspection and treatment. The following statement shows the number of households practising animal husbandry.

STATEMENT-3.2

Number of households rearing animal husbandry

Description of livestock and poultry and No. of households rearing				
Cattle	Pig	Poultry	Buffalo	Duck
40	39	57	2	1

Village Industries :

Among the cottage or household industries practised in the village, weaving is the most important. Weaving is traditional to the Garos and Garo cloths are noted for their durability and beauty of designs, some of which consists of the diamond type, stripes and wild flowers. The only cloth commonly woven by them are the 'aking' or 'gonna' and 'Damkanda'. The former is a piece of cloth wrapped around the shoulders and the latter is a piece of cloth wrapped around the waist. Both these cloths are worn by women. The cloths are woven for personal use and also for sale in the market though with a very little demand. Weaving is the job of a woman and she must know to weave her own cloth. Formerly, a woman who does not know the art of weaving is not fit to marry. Every household has an heir-loom and a woman sits to weave during her spare time. The weaving training centre at Resubelpara provides training to the aspirant weavers. The trainees are taught to spin and weave and the finished products of the centre are sold. The trainees after having passed the training are provided with jobs in the government organisations. During the re-study, it was found that only 3 households are found to be practising weaving in the village. Carpentry and basketry are also found to be practised in the village though on a very limited scale. Carpentry includes furniture making and repairing of houses.

The following statement shows the number of households practising household and small scale industries.

STATEMENT-3.3

Number of households practising household industries.

Type of product	Total No. of households engaged in household industry	Number manufacture
Weaving (Damkanda)	3	251
Carpentry	3	..
Basketry	1	3

Working Population :

Work participation rate of an area is an index of the economic structure and condition of the people. The following statement shows the work participation rate of Resubakrapara both during 1971 and 1981. Census and during the survey of 1962 and the present re-study of 1986.

STATEMENT-3.4

Work Participation Rate

Census year/Time of Survey	Percentage of workers to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1971	18.28	38.99	50.11
1981	22.74	31.13	13.71
1962 (1st survey)	41.72	43.59	48.88
1986 (2nd survey)	28.53	33.49	7.32

From the statement above, it will be seen that two different pictures emerge. The work participation rate increases from 1971 Census to 1981 Census. The increase in the work participation rate for females is very high. From 5.11 in 1971 Census it rises to 13.71 in 1981 Census. This may be attributed to the change in the concept of work adopted at the 1981 Census which includes the marginal workers. A totally different picture is seen during the two surveys. The work participation rate decreases considerably from the first survey of 1962 to that of 1986. The over-all work participation rate declines considerably due to a stoop fall in the work rates among females. This may be due to the inclusion of female marginal workers in the concept of work during the first survey. And again during re-study in 1986, it was found that many women are doing marginal works like weaving, poultry keeping, gardening, etc. It was also found that men and women alike are aspiring for works in the government offices and institutions and are willing to leave their hearths for such jobs. The data on industrial classification of workers according to the re-study of 1986 is shown below.

STATEMENT-3.5

Industrial Classification of Workers, 1986.

Cultivator		Agricultural labourer		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities		Mining and Quarrying	
I		II		III		IV	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	2	18	1	2	—	—	—

Manufacturing, Procsessing, Servicing and Repairs				Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport Storage, and Communication		Other Services.	
Household Industry		Other than HH Industry		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	23	12

Here it is seen that the majority of workers belong to category IX-Other Services with 23 males and 12 females. Next come the cultivators with 24 males and 2 females. Agricultural labourer has 18 males and 1 female, 2 males in Category III-Livestock, etc., 8 males in category VI-Construction and 3 males in trade and commerce. It thus appears that the villagers are changing their occupation from cultivation which was previously their only main occupation to other occupations like trade and commerce, other services, etc. The discontinuance of jhum cultivation coupled with the non-availability of land for such type of shifting cultivation are the main factors for this change.

Occupational mobility :

The statement 3.6 shows the occupational mobility of the households as per re-study, 1986.

STATEMENT-3

Occupational Mobility

Occupation of head of household	No. of house-holds	No. of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was						No. of cases where occupation of father's-father head of household is		No. of cases where occupation of son of head of household is				No. of cases where occupation of mother's father is		No. of cases where occupation of mother's brother is		No. of cases where occupation of daughter (if working) is	
		Same as in Col-1	Cultivator	Compounder	Political-worker	Govt. servant	Daily Labourer	Same as in Col-1	Different & is cultivator	Same as in Col-1	Manufacturing agent	Salesman	Cultivator	Labourer	Same as in Col-1	Different and is cultivator	Same as in Col-1	Different and is cultivator	Same as in Col-1	Different and is Social welfare worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Cultivator	16	13	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1
2. Maid Servant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Manufacturing Agent	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Teacher	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Medical Services	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Daily Labourer	3	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Contractor	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Service i. e. Police, Forest Guard	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Office Assistant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
10. Construction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Clerical	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Agricultural Labourer	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Transport	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Trade and Commerce	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-Worker	12	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

The above statement shows that there are 16 households whose occupation of the head of households is cultivation. In these households, 13 cases are found where the occupation of the father of the head of household is the same as that of the head of household, 1 case where the occupation of the father is different from that of the head of the household and is a political worker and another case where the occupation of the father is daily labourer. There are 2 cases where the occupation of the father's father of the head of household is the same as that of the head of the household. There is one case where the occupation of the son of the head of household is different from that of the head of household and is a salesman. Again, there are 2 cases where occupation of mother's father of the head of household is the same as that of the head and another three cases where the occupation of mother's brother is the same as that of the head of the household. One case is found where the daughter engages herself in social work.

In 3 households where the occupation of the head of household is teaching, 1 case is found where the father of the head of household follows the same occupation as that of the head and 2 cases whose occupations are different from that of the head and are cultivators.

In 8 households where the occupation of the head of household is daily labourer, 5 cases are found where the occupation of the father of the head is cultivator, 1 compounder in a hospital and 1 Government servant.

It is seen that most members of the households do not follow the same occupation as that of the head of the household. The diversified economic activities of the households show a positive outlook of the people to improve their economy. During the re-study a query was made to elicit information as to the attitude of the head of the households towards their children to adopt different occupations. Many of the parents have no objections to their sons and daughters for adopting different occupations provided the occupation offers them better income and prospects. Many of them prefer white-cellar jobs in government offices and institutions. In short, the villagers have developed a progressive outlook and want to see their children in a comfortable way of life.

The following statement shows the distribution of households classified by number of members and by main occupational diversity.

STATEMENT 3.7

Households classified by number of members and by main occupational diversity

Description of occupational diversity	Number of households	Number of workers
Husband-Sale Worker Wife-Cultivator	1	2
Husband-Cultivator Wife-Clerical	1	2
Father-Cultivator Son-Shop Assistant	1	2
Father-Transport Equipment Operator. Sons (1) Cultivator (2) Construction Worker	1	3

The above statement shows that in a household where the husband is a sales-worker, the wife is a cultivator and where the husband is a cultivator the wife is a clerk. Again in a household where the father is a cultivator, the son is a shop assistant and where the father is a transport equipment operator his sons are cultivator and construction worker respectively.

Non-working population :

The non-working population of the village according to survey date of 1986 accounts for 79.47 per cent of the total population. Only 28.53 per cent of the population are working. The proportions of different categories of non-workers to total non-workers is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 3.8

Category of non-workers and their percentages

Category of non-workers	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total non-workers.
Full time student	102	81	183	55.62
Household duty	—	72	72	21.89
Dependents	8	5	13	3.95
Infants	27	31	58	17.63
Disabled	1	..	1	0.30
Retired	1	1	2	0.61
Total	139	190	329	100.00

It may be seen that full-time students account for the highest percentage of 55.62 per cent of the total non-workers. Those engaged in household duties which are all females account for 21.89 per cent. The dependents and infants have 21.59 per cent while the disabled and the retired persons are below 1 per cent each.

Taking the age-groups we may distribute the non-workers as follows :

STATEMENT 3.9

Non-workers by age-group and percentage

Age-group	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total
0-14	88	88	176	53.50
15-24	40	39	79	24.01
25-49	9	42	51	15.50
50+	2	21	23	6.99
Total	139	190	329	100.00

53.50 per cent of the non-workers are in the dependent age-group of 0-14 years. The young boys and girls in this age-group cannot contribute any economic activity and those above 6 years of age are reading in schools. Age-group 15-24 is also a school going age and as much as 24.01% belongs to this age-group though some of them may be doing some economic activity. 25-49 is a working age-group and the non-workers constitute 15-50 per cent of which the majority of them are females engaged in household duties and are thus categorised as non-workers. Age-group 50 and above constitutes 6.99% of the total non-workers and most of them are old enough to do any work.

Working population by educational level :

The following statement shows the educational level of workers as per re-study date, 1986.

STATEMENT 3.10

Workers by educational level

Educational level	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
All level	70	15	85	100.88
Illiterate	6	1	7	8.24
Literate without educational level	10	3	13	15.29
Primary	13	6	19	22.35
Middle	35	3	38	44.71
Matrieulation/Secondary	4	1	5	5.00
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Preuniversity	2	1	3	3.53

From the above statement, it is seen that 8.24 per cent of the workers are illiterate and 15.29 per cent literate without educational level. Those who have passed primary standard constitute 22.35 per cent and those with middle standard constitute 44.71 per cent which is the highest proportion. 5.88 per cent constitute those who have passed matriculation or secondary and those who have passed higher secondary or Pre-University constitute 3.53 per cent.

Employment status :

The following statement shows the employment status of workers engaged in occupations on the basis of the re-study.

STATEMENT 3.11

Employment status of Workers

Employment status	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total
Cultivator	26	24	2	30.59
Agricultural labourer	11	10	1	12.94
Employer	—	—	..	..
Employee	26	19	7	30.59
Single worker	22	17	5	25.88
Family worker	..	..	..	..
Total	85	70	15	100.00

From the above statement, it is seen that there are no employer and family worker in the village. Cultivator may include also family worker in which husband and wife and other members of the household work together in the field especially during the sowing and harvesting of crops. Cultivators or self employed employees contribute 38.59 per cent of the total workers in the village. Employees other than those in cultivation form 30.59 per cent which is just equal to that of cultivator. Employees include those working in government offices and institutions outside the village. Agricultural labourers constitute 12.94 per cent of the workers and single workers 25.88 per cent. Single workers are those working in carpentry, business, contract works etc.

Employment status by place of work :

The following statement shows the employment status of workers and place of work.

STATEMENT 3.12

Employment status and place of work

Employment status	Place of work and distance (in Km)							
	Less than 1Km	1-2 Kms	3-5 Kms	6-10 Kms	11-15 Kms	16-25 Kms	Unspecified	Total per cent
1. Cultivator	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
2. Agricultural labourer	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
3. Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Employee	8	6	1	6	..	1	4	26
5. Single worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	22
6. Family worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	46	6	1	6	..	1	25	85

The place of work for the cultivators and agricultural labourers is within the village boundaries. Among the employees, out of 26 of them, 8 work within the village, 6 between 1 and 2 Kms., 1 between 3-5 Kms., 6 between 6-18 Kms., 1 between 16-25 Kms., and 4 unspecified, that is, those who are having no proper place of work like contractors, daily labourers etc. Among the single workers, only one of them is working within the village while 21 are having no proper place of work.

Mode of transport :

The following statement shows the mode of transport and time taken to reach the place of work.

STATEMENT 3.13

Mode of Transport and time taken to reach the place of work

Mode of Transport	Time taken to reach		
	Less than 30 mins.	31 mins to 1 hour	1 hour or more
On foot	48	3	1
Bicycle	3	1	1
Bus	2	—	—
Scooter	1	—	—
Unspecified	13	—	12

It is seen from the above statement that as many as 52 workers go to the place of work by walking, 48 of them take less than 30 minutes, 3 within 1 hour and 1 more than 1½ hours to reach the place of work. There are 26 cultivators and 11 agricultural labourers who work within the village. There are 5 workers who go to their place of work by bicycle. 3 of them take less than 30 minutes, 1 within 1 hour and 1 more than 1½ hours to reach the place of work. One worker goes by scooter and takes less than 30 minutes to reach the place of work. There are 25 workers who cannot specify the mode of transport.

The following statement shows the number of households possessing transport.

STATEMENT 3.14

Number of Households possessing transport

Means of transport possessed by the household	Number of household possessing vehicles through		
	Purchase	Loan from Bank	Total
1. Buffalo	1	—	1
2. Bullock cart	1	—	1
3. Car	—	1	1
4. Scooter/Motor cycle	3	—	3
5. Bycicle	19	1	20
6. Pulling cart	2	—	2

It is seen from the above statement that the means of transport possessed by the households are mostly through purchase by the concerned households except one household who purchases a car through loan from the bank.

Employment seekers and educational level :

There are 5 persons who are seeking employment during the re-study and have registered their names with the Employment Exchange at Resubelpara. Two

male persons in the age-group 15-24 have passed the middle standard, one female in the age-group 25-34 and one male in the age-group 35 and above have passed the matriculation and one male at the age-group 25-34 has passed the Pre-University in Arts. Of these five persons, three are workers and two are non-workers. Of the 3 employment seekers who had previous employment, 1 male is seeking employment in consonance with the present employment and 2 males are seeking job which are not in consonance with the present ones. Of the two non-workers, one male who has passed Pre-University in Arts and who was previously working as store-keeper in Public Health Engineering Department resigned for pursuing higher studies and at the same time is seeking better employment. One female who has passed matriculation, is seeking job for the first time.

Non-enrolment in schools :

Out of 58 households, according to the re-study of 1986, 45 households representing 77.59 per cent have children of school going age, *i.e.* in the age-group 5-14. Out of these, 1 household which is having only one male child and another with only one female child of school going age have failed to send their children to school. The reason for not sending the female child to school is due to ill-health and that for male child is not known.

Income and expenditure :

During the re-study of the village the villagers are food, clothing, education, medicine, other households their income and expenditure. So far only 20 households have volunteered to disclose their family budget but even then their answers are not satisfactory. However, the following statement shows the distribution of the households by income groups and occupations.

STATEMENT 3.15

Distribution of households by income groups and occupation

Income group	Total No. of households	No. of households with occupation				
		Cultivation	Live stock	Profession Services	Transport	Unspecified
5000-9999	5	2	—	3	—	—

Income-group	Total No. of households	No. of households with occupation					
		Cultivation	Live-stock	Profession Service	Transport	Rent	Unspecified
5000-9999	5	2	—	3	—	—	—
10000-19999 . . .	12	4	—	6	—	—	2
20000-29999 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30000-39999 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40000-50000 . . .	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
1 lakh and above . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

A large number of households derive their income from agriculture and other professions or service. 2 households in the income group of 40,000-50,000 derive their income from agriculture and contract works respectively. Another 1 household of the income group of 1 lakh and above derives income from contract work. Contract works here means contractors under P.W.D.

The same number of households did not give a satisfactory answer as regards their expenditure on food, clothing, education, medicine, other households expenditure etc. As such the annual expenditure could not be determined.

Employment Depth :

The strength of the labour force available in a household and the extent of their deployment in any economic activity reflects the economic condition of the household. The following statement shows the distribution of households by employment depth.

STATEMENT 3.16

Distribution of households classified by employment depth (*i.e.* No. of workers in the household)

Number of workers in households	Number of households by size and number of adults having No. of workers noted in col.					
	All households	Size of households (Adults)				
		1-3	4-6	7-10	11 & above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NIL	7(15	—	4(8)	3(7)	—	One minor worker
1	28(99)	3(7)	16(53)	7(24)	2(15)	in the age group
2	16(76)	—	5(15)	8(41)	3(20)	0.14 has been
3	4(26)	—	—	2(11)	2(15)	included
4	2(14)	—	—	1(6)	1(8)	
5	1(7)	—	—	1(7)	—	
Total	58(237)	3(7)	25(76)	22(96)	8(58)	

(Figures within the bracket indicate the total No. of adults.)

It is seen from the above statement that 7 households do not have any economic activity. They are dependent households and the head of each of those households are working in different establishments outside the village. The extent of employment in different households is, however, quite diversified. On the one hand, there are 16 households having 53 adult members, but only 1 person is economically active, in each household. On the other hand, in a household having 7 adult members, as many as 5 are economically active. The above statement thus shows that considerably large number of adult numbers, both males and females are economically active in one way or another to substantiate their livelihood.

Indebtedness :

Out of the total 58 households in the village 18 of them are found to be in debt. The total amount of debt of these 18 households is Rs. 72,888. The largest amount of debt is incurred for productive expenses. Only one household is indebted for unproductive purpose. The following statement shows the number of households in debt by income group and purpose of debt incurred.

STATEMENT 3.17

Number of households in debt by income group and purpose

No. of households in debt in the income group (in Rs.)				No. of hauseholds in debt for							
Upto 1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001 and above	Purchase of cattle	Cultivation of ginger	Purchase of vehicle	Weaving	Business	Purchase of bicycle	Fair Price shop	Housing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1

Different households have different purposes of incurring debt. Some have incurred debt for the purchase of cattle, cultivation of ginger, business, weaving and others for purchase of vehicle, bicycle, repairing the house, etc. 9 households have obtained loan from the State Bank of India and one household from the Cooperative Apex Bank both located at Resubelpara, 7 households have mortgaged their land as security for loan and others on hypothecated basis to the State Bank. The rate of interest for the loan varies from 5 per cent to 15 per cent. The villagers face no problem in obtaining loan from the banks. There are some money lenders in the village who give loan to the villagers in time of need but the villagers are reluctant to disclose the true situation.

The following statement shows the outstanding loan paid back by the indebted households.

STATEMENT 3.18

Outstanding loan paid pack by the indebted household

Period in which loan is repaid	Households who are							
	In debt (in money value)				Loan paid back (in money value)			
					201-580		581 & above	
	upto 100	101-200	201-500	501 & above	Wholly	Partially	Wholly	Partially
Within 6 months . .	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
6 months—1 year . .	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2
1-2 years	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
2-5 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 years above . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above statement shows that out of 18 indebted households, 1 household has repaid the loan in full in 6 months time and another only partially. 3 have repaid wholly between 6 months and 1 year and the remaining 5 households have partially paid the loan during different periods of time. This shows that the villagers have the capacity to repay the loan thus indicating their sound economic position.

There is no Co-operative Society in the village and the one that exists in Resubelpara has ceased to exist a few years back. Seeds, chemical fertilizers etc., are distributed to the villagers at subsidised rates by the Community Development Block at Resubelpara whereas financial help is given by the State Bank and Co-operative Apex Bank at Resubelpara

CHAPTER IV
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

House Type :

In the village, the houses are constructed without plan or layout. Basic amenity like lavatory is absent in the village, instead a pit latrine is a common feature in each house. A nullah or drain is constructed by the household which terminates at the homestead garden. Bathroom is inside the house adjoining the kitchen. Generally a house is to have a separate bed room, a separate drawing room and a separate kitchen with enough space for washing utensils and also for taking bath. Though the houses are of improved type, there has, however not been any noticeable change in the style of the construction of houses during the last two decades except one concrete house which has been constructed recently and another which is under construction at the time of re-study. The following statement shows the materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling used for the construction of houses.

STATEMENT 4.1

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor wall, roof and a ceiling

No. of houses where predominant materials of													
Floor				Wall			Roof			Ceiling			
Mud	Bamboo	Wood	Cement	Bamboo	Cement	Mud	Thatch	C.I. sheet	Bamboo	Wood	Bamboo	Asbestos	Nil (Thatch)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35	11	8	4	37	9	12	49	8	1	3	6	1	48

It will be seen from the above statement that most of the houses have thatch roof though in some cases C.I. Sheets are used for the roof of the house. This shows that the roofs of some houses have been replaced by C.I. Sheets. The walls of the houses are mostly of bamboo plastered with mud and lime. In some cases cement is used for the walls of the houses. The floor of the house is most generally of mud though wooden and bamboo floor are also there. There are also some houses which have cement floor. Most of the houses do not have separate ceiling. In fact, houses which have thatch roof do not have ceiling and the ceiling of such houses is also that of thatch. Each house has enough open space for cattle or poultry shed and also for a pit latrine. Out of 58 households found during the re-study, 56 have separate houses with compounds and 2 without compound. Betelnut trees are planted around the house and under the shade of these trees flowers of various kind are grown. The compound is kept neat and clean. The following statement shows the number of households classified by numbers of members and number of rooms.

STATEMENT 4.2

Households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied

Number of rooms	No. of Households	No. of Members	
		Males	Females
1	—	—	—
2	6	15	14
3	7	21	24
4	13	45	45
5	32	128	122
Total	58	209	205

There is no one-room house in the village and each house has a minimum of two rooms. There are 6 houses which has a minimum of two rooms and 32 houses with more than five rooms. The average size of the house is 4.83 persons per room of two room houses and 7.81 persons per room of 5 room houses. This shows that a small family needs a minimum number of rooms, and a big family needs more room.

Dress and Ornaments :

The villagers dress according to their taste and fashion. They have abandoned the old style of dress and are now using mill-made clothes. Males put on shirt and pant and while working a piece of cloth known as 'gande' is tied around the waist and an under-shirt or ganjee is used. Dhoti and pyjama are also used by males. Young boys put on half-pant and shirt. The women wear a handloom cloth called 'dakmanda' tied around the waist and over the shoulders to the waist a sari or chadar is worn. Young girls put on blouse and skirt or frock. A woman while at work puts on a blouse and a dakmanda. Both men and women put on slippers or sandal shoes. On festive occasion and on Sundays, they wear better type of clothes. Wollen sweater is used by both men and women during the winter. Old people cover themselves with a sheet of warm cloth known as "Eria" during cold season. The following statement shows the male and female dress classified by number of households.

STATEMENT 4.3

Male and female dress classified by number of households

Number of household where adult male normally use			Number of household where minor male normally use		Number of household where adult female normally use			Number of households where minor female normally use	
Pant	Shirt	Gamcha (gangee)	Pant	Shirt	Dakmanda	Blouse	Chadar	Frock	Skirt
56	56	2	56	56	58	57	55	55	3

Hair Style :

The hair style of women is simple. A woman leaves her hair to grow only to be tied in a knot at the back of the head. At work either in the paddy fields or at home, she ties a piece of cloth on the head for protection against the sun as well as for preventing the hair from falling. In most cases, the women dress their own hair but the assistance of another lady of the household, especially the mother is occasionally taken for finishing the dressing of the hair. The hair is combed and parted in the middle and the locks made of it are combed straight with little curling or plaiting. This is then tied in a knot at the back and sometimes especially among the young ones, the locks of hair drawn from the middle are just plaited and allowed to fall down the shoulders. Hair pins and pegs of various kinds are used to deck the hair. Hair dressing among the menfolk is very simple. The hair is cut short, siled and combed straight with or without curling with a parting in most cases on the left side of the head. A looking glass or mirror is possessed by all the households and carried even by individuals especially women, whenever it is handy to do so. Plastic and home-made combs are in use.

Ornaments are used according to their liking and taste. Ornaments of precious stones and necklaces of heads are worn by women but not the old type 'Sisa' and 'rinbeks' which are worn by the Garos in the interior parts of the district. They wear bangles of brass or solver. Rings of gold are also used by both men and women.

Food and Drink :

(i) Food

The Garos are in general non-vegetarian. Rice is their staple food. They also take yams, beans, millets and maize. Along with rice, meat, vegetables, dal and chillies are taken. Mustard oil, ghee and spices are used in good quantity by them in cooking. The flesh of domestic animals such as pigs, cows, fowl, oxen and goats are taken. The flesh of wild animals such as deer, bison, porcupine, rabit, etc., are also taken. Fishes of all kinds found in the nearby streams and rivers constitute another variety of their food items. "Nakham" or dry fish is the most favourite food of the Garos. Meal is usually taken three times a day. One is in the morning before going to the field, another wrapped in a leaf

during the day time in the field and the last one at night before retiring to bed.

(ii) Drink.

Tea is very much liked by them and they use to take 2 to 3 times a day. A fermented rice liquor called 'chu' was once their favourite drink and was extensively used by them. At present, no one in the village is a regular addict to 'chu' or rice beer. Tea is now substituted and is taken habitually by everybody in the village. Guests or outsiders are entertained with tea. Betelnut is also taken habitually with leaf and lime. Smoking is a habit among the males and they are found to smoke their self-made tobacco. They are also fond of smoking bidis and cigarettes.

Household Goods :

The villagers are very progressive and advanced in social life. Their standard of living, education and economic condition invariably influence the necessity for owning and using improved utensils and furniture. A household has to have at least a bed-stead or cot to sleep in and chairs and tables. Some affluent households possess almirahs and dressing tables. The furniture that adorns the drawing room consists of tables, chairs, benches and stools. In most houses a flowerpot decorated with flowers stands on the table with an ash-tray. Doors and windows are curtained. The following statement shows the possession of furniture in the households.

STATEMENT 4.4

Existence of furniture classified by number of households

Number of households having						
Almirah	Dressing table	Chair	Table	Stool	Cot	Bench
30	2	47	46	12	52	33

In keeping with the change of time, their cooking utensils consist of aluminium, enamel, steel and porcelain. Some households are using earthen pots for storing water, rice and other grains. The following statement shows the materials of which utensils are made.

STATEMENT 4.5

Materials of which utensils are made classified by number of households

Number of households where cooking utensils are made of	Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of			
Aluminium	Aluminium	Steel	Porcelain	Enamel
58	4	9	11	58

Most people especially among the adults are each having a wrist watch. At home some have table or wall clocks also. There are 28 households which are having sewing machine. A good number of households have radio sets or transistors. 2 households possess T.V. sets and 8 households possess tape-recorders. There is one household which owns a car, 3 have scooters or motor cycle and 33 households have bicycle. All this shows that their economic condition is quite sound. The following statement shows the possession of luxury and costly goods by number of households.

STATEMENT 4.6

Possession of luxury and costly goods by number of households

Number of households possessing										
Wrist watch	Bicycle	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio or transistor radio	Sewing machine	T.V.	Camera	Scooter or motor cycle	Car	Tape Recorder
37	33	7	4	32	28	2	5	3	1	8

Light and Fuels :

Though the village is electrified the number of households having light connections is 12 only. The rest of the households are still using hurricane lanterns for lighting. Firewood is the main fuel for cooking purposes. In some households kerosene stove are used for cooking purposes. Firewood for fuel is getting free from the village forests. Now-a-days selling of firewood is not uncommon in the village. The following statement shows the use of light and fuel by the households.

STATEMENT 4.7

Use of light and fuel classified by number of households

Number of households using		
Firewood	Kerosene lamp	Electricity
58	46	12

Type of households :

There are different types of families found in the households during the re-study. The type of family found are nuclear, supplemented nuclear, sub-nuclear, supplemented sub-nuclear, lineal and others which are not specified. A nuclear family is one which has a couple with or without unmarried children, a supplement nuclear family is a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children ; a sub-nuclear family is a fragment of a former nuclear family, typical examples are the widow with unmarried children or the widower with unmarried children, or siblings whether unmarried or widowed, separated or divorced living together ; a supplemented sub-nuclear family consists of a group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus other unmarried divorced or widowed relative who is not a member of the nuclear family, for example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law ; a lineal family is a collateral joint family, three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally, typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples. The following statement shows the type of families in the village.

STATEMENT 4.8

Distribution of Household by types

Type of Households	Number of households
1. Nuclear	18
2. Supplemented Nuclear	14
3. Sub-nuclear	16
4. Supplemented sub-nuclear	3
5. Lineal	2
6. Unspecified	13

A large number of households have sub-nuclear families and there are 16 such households. There are 14 households having supplemented nuclear, 16 nuclear families, 3 supplemented sub-nuclear and 2 lineal families. During the 1961 survey it was recorded that out of 30 households in the village, 28 households were of simple type, that is, a family consisting of husband, wife and their unmarried children and 1 household was a joint family, that is, it consisted of a family having married children and married brothers. The old tradition of having a simple family or a nuclear family is still being followed in most cases as found during the re-study in 1986. The reason for the fragmentation of nuclear family or the change in the type of family is not known.

Life cycle :

Birth : The people of Resubakrapara are Christians and they believe that God blesses the union of man and woman with offsprings. The husband and other members of the family take care of the woman during her pregnancy and pre-natal stage. During pregnancy the woman is not allowed to do heavy works and she is made to lie down in bed before the delivery. She is given whatever best food available and there is no food restriction whatsoever. There is no hard and fast rule as to the period of confinement of the mother during pre-natal and post-natal stage. The presence of a hospital at Resubelpara a distance of only 1 Km., from the village is a blessing to the villagers. The delivery of a child is generally done in the hospital. However in some cases, a child is born under the care of a village dhai or mid-wife. The new born child is well taken care of and the mother always keeps it by her side and feed it with her own breast milk. Where the mother's milk is insufficient, the child is fed with cow's milk or with baby food available in the market. After the child reaches the age of 6 months or so it is fed with soft rice which is properly boiled or masticated rice. Still birth and infant death are considered abnormal circumstances arising from accident, ill-health or inexplicable situations. Abortion is a sin and is looked down upon the one who commits it.

Baptism :

The child is given a name by its parents and there is no hard and fast rules as to the naming of the child. Baptism is done when the child comes of age but not below 12 years of age. For this purpose, the Church's priest alongwith the child's parents, relatives and friends would gather in a nearby stream, immerse the child in the water uttering his name and invokes God's blessings on the child. A small feast is held for the ceremony in which few friends and relatives are invited.

Age at marriage :

The following statement shows the age at marriage as per the re-study data, 1986.

STATEMENT 4.9

Age at marriage

Age at marriage	Male	Female
0-12	—	—
13-15	—	7
16-18	1	21
19-21	11	29
22-24	8	18
25-29	17	13
30-34	11	—
35 & above	2	—

Child marriage is not the practice in Garo Society. It will be seen from the above statement that girls usually marry earlier than males. The marriageable age of girls start from the age of 15 and reaches the maximum at the age of 19-21. No girls are found to have married at the age of 30 and above. On the other hand, males marry late in life, that is, most generally when they have reached the age of 25 years and above. The age of marriage is laid down in the Indian Christian Marriage Act as adopted by the District Council, Garo Hills, (Christian Marriage) Act, 1954 for the minimum age, but in practice marriage in the case of females sometimes takes place much before that.

Marriage :

Marriage among the Garos is monogamous and there is no such thing as polygamy and polyandry. Love marriage prevails among the Christians. According to custom a man must marry outside his own sept or motherhood. As the Garos belong to a matriarchal society, the children invariably belong to the mother's sept. It is a custom among them that the young man must marry his own maternal uncle's daughter and if he is 'Nokrom' (heir) having married a 'Nokna' (heiress) he will inherit the house and property of his maternal uncle. Marrying one's own sister's daughter is a social sin in the Garo matriarchal system. This is known as 'madong' which is equivalent to that of the Khasis 'adong' meaning prohibition or taboo. A widower is allowed to marry one's wife's younger sister.

Marriage ceremony is generally the same which is observed by the Christians in the North Eastern Region. The marriage is performed in the church by the pastor in the presence of relatives and friends of both parties. The pastor unites the couple with a vow to live and to care for each other till death departs them and declares them husband and wife 'from now and forever'. At his juncture the groom and the bride exchange the wedding rings and put on each others finger as a taken of love. A marriage certificate is signed by the pastor and the couple and the best man and best woman also sign as witnesses. A marriage certificate is signed in three copies of which one copy is given to the couple, one is sent to the District Magistrate and one is kept by the pastor himself. A gift in cash of Rs. 18|- or more is generally given by the bride's father to the pastor for his service at the wedding. On this occasion, a feast is held in the bride's house in which relatives and friends are invited. The number of invitees to the feast and the expenditure on marriage depend upon the social and economic status of the household. The number of invitees varies from 200 to 500. There is no distinction between the rich and the poor as regards sitting arrangement and invitees are warmly received by the relatives and made to sit in the seats already arranged for refreshment. It may be mentioned here that there is no bride price or payment for the marriage by either party.

It may also be noted that the church can only make the marriage contract but cannot undo it by way of divorce. If the parties seek for divorce, they have to take recourse to the provisions of Indian Christian Divorce Act. As per the re-study, 1986, it was found that 2 males who have been divorced or separated have remarried and in the case of those who have become widow or widower, there is 1 male or widower who has remarried and 4 females or widows have re-married.

Death :

The Christians bury their dead. Whenever a death occurs in the village, the church bell tolls so that all villagers may come to know that some one is dead. Relatives and friends from far and near are intimated of the sad news who come and console the bereaved family. A voluntary contribution in cash or kind is made by the villagers and by the near and dear ones to help the bereaved family in disposing of the dead body. The body lies in state for one or two days according to the wish of the relatives. The mourning generally continues for three days and during this period the deceased's family suspend their daily routine in life. The coffin is made of wood and covered with cloths. The body is washed with warm water and clothed with the best clothes before it is laid in the coffin. The burial ceremony is always held in the afternoon. Here again the church bell rings to announce the time for burial. The pastor or in his absence the church older conducts the burial ceremony according to Christian rites. The coffin is taken to the burial place where it is laid down in the graves dug for that purpose. Above the grave a wooden cross is placed bearing the name of the deceased, the date of birth and date of death with the inscription "Rest in Peace" (RIP). Flowers and garlands are also placed on the grave by friends and relatives. In some cases, a memorial stone is raised on the grave.

Religion :

The villagers are all Christians. Animism, atheism or whatever might have been the term of their past religion was a thing of the past and has no place in them now. They now belong to that type of Christian denomination which is known as Baptists. The Baptist Church in the village was established as far back as 1872 by the American Missionaries. The church comprises, besides the members, the church elders and a pastor, there are 9 church elders and are chosen from amongst the members of the Church. Their term of office is for 2 years only and they may be re-elected. They are not paid employees and their activities are voluntary without any remuneration. The pastor is the paid employee of the church and services like baptism and holy communion are conducted by him. The services in the church are conducted in their own language mostly by the elders and only occassionally does the pastor come and join them in fellowship. The pastor has his residence at Resubelpara and has to look after other Churches as well within his jurisdiction. The local church is under the control of the parent church at Tura and all big meetings and functions are held there or in any place selected by it where the members of all the churches participate.

Sunday is a church-going day and services are held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. In the evening services are held at 7 p.m. Bible teaching and discourses are conducted from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. both for the young and the old. Sermons are held as 2 p.m. and also at 7 p.m. The main festivals observed by the Christians in general viz., Christmas, Good Friday Easter and New Year are also observed by them.

Liesure and Recreation :

Listening to radio news and song programmes at home is a pastime for both the young and the old. Football is a favourite sport amongst the young people. There are two football grounds in the village and matches are often held which are enjoyed by both young and old. The favourite game amongst the girls is basket ball. Playing carrom is a favourite indoor games. The village youth club provides indoor games, some library books and newspapers and it is a place where mostly the literates go for relaxation and recreation. Plays and dramas are sometimes arranged by the club and talented young boys and girls are invited from the nearby villages to participate. Entrance fee varying from Rs. 2|- to Rs. 5|- is collected from the audience to meet the expenses in organising such programmes and the profit goes to the club. Such programme is an entertainment to the villagers who attend in large numbers. There is no cinema house in or near the village. The only cinema hall is at Mendipathar about 5 Kilometres from the village. It is visited occassionally by the villagers.

Hunting and fishing may be considered as being more recreational than occupational activities because not a single person in the village depends on any of these for his livelihood. The numerous streams in the surrounding areas are best suited for fishing. Both men and women would in their spare time, take their nets and baskets and go fishing in a stream. The surrounding jungles in the area also provide numerous small games. Hunting with a gun is popular but that with a dao or spear is also practised. In hunting, women are excluded. But they, however, can well handle the job when it comes to trapping birds or other small animals either in the fields or in the surrounding jungles.

Village Panchayats and other organs of social control and management :—

Village Durbar :

The administration of the village is carried out by that is known as village Durbar with its headmon known as Laskar. The Laskar is appointed by the villagers themselves from amongst the village olders. He must be a man of good character, intelligent and able to do justice. He helds office for a term of one year or more as long as he can command trust and confidence from the people. The members of the Durbar are restricted to males only who have attained the age of 25 years above. The Secretary, the President, the Treasurer and other five members who form the Executive Committee are elected from amongst the members and their services terminate only after one year although they may be re-selected.

Village Council :

Under the Garo Hills District (Constitution of Village Councils) Act, 1958, which provides for the constitution and development of local self government in rural areas of the Garo Hills Autonomous District, "there shall be constituted a village Council for each village or group of villages". Under this provision, the village falls within the jurisdiction of the village council set up at Resubelpara. The Council generally meets four times a year except in case of emergency when it may meet at any time. Matters like cleaning the village paths or repairing or constructing new ones, seeing that the water pipe lines and supply of drinking water are in good condition, raising of fund for the Council by voluntary contribution from the villagers, receiving and entertaining any V.I.P. or prominent persons visiting the village etc., all come within the purview of the council. Under the provision of the Act there are 31 items in the list of duties and functions of the village council and those above are only a mere mention. Theft, robbery, crime and other offences are tried by the village court, constituted under the Garo Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules 1953. Its power is, however limited only to Garo Scheduled Tribes and forward cases that it cannot handle to the Subordinate Court at Tura to which appeals from it also lie. Cases relating to a tribal and a non-tribal are tried by Courts of the District Magistrate exercising powers confetred under provisions of Act XIV of 1874 for the Administration of Justice in the Garo Hills District. The Garo Hills District Council has shorn off quite a number of the powers previously enjoyed by the Laskars or Nokmas without however, rooting them out.

Cultural club :

Another important institution in the village is the Resubakrapara Cultural Club. It was first established in 1960. The office bearers of the club including the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer are elected by the members of the club. Their tenure of office is five years after which period new office bearers are elected or the old ones re-elected. The club is specially meant for the young people and all young men and women are members of the club. The membership fee is Re. 1|- monthly. The money thus collected is utilised for the purchase of sports materials, both indoor and outdoor, books and magazines, and repairing the club house. The decisions of the village Durbar such as cleaning the village paths, water taps, etc. are brought to the notice of the club for doing and acting accordingly.

Influential and prestigious persons :

The Laskar and Nokma are no doubt the most influential and prestigious persons in the village and their influence remains as long as they hold the post. The members of the village council also have great influence and power in the meetings and deliberations for the welfare and development of the village. Besides these, other persons on account of their social status, economic position and education also enjoy a respectful place among the villagers.

Inter-village relationship :

The relationship between this village and other neighbouring villages is harmonious. There are no inter-village factions or funds. People of this village have good contact with neighbouring villages like Resubelpara, Mendipathar, Haluapara and Nokatgiri. The offices of the Community Development Block, the Subdivisional Offices both Civil and P.W.D., the Weaving training centre, the hospital, middle and high schools, post office etc., are located at Resubelpara. The students and those who work in these offices go to Resubelpara everyday, a distance of only 1 Km., from the village. Mendipathar has the main market centre and serves the need of the neighbouring villages. Here a weekly market is held on Saturday but grocery shops and other permanent ones are opened daily. The villagers have good contact with each other in this market place not only for disposing of their products and purchase their necessities but also meeting each other and discuss matters of mutual interest. Tea stall is the best place for meeting friends and here the villagers would sit and discuss things with each other. The agricultural labourers of this village would also go to other villages for work. Inter-marriage with the people of other villages is also common. In short, the social-economic relations of the people of this village with these in the neighbouring villages are inter-dependent.

The villagers are reasonably conscious of politics but most of them have no affiliation to any political party. Some of the political parties have their units or local offices in Resubelpara. At the time of election they will vote for the party they choose and they are not guided by caste or community feelings. There is of course, a hot publicity and canvassing for candidates from different parties but all this heat generally subsides after the election is over and people resumes their normal works in peace and harmony. The people have full faith in the policies and programmes of the Government.

Knowledge of Indian Social Legislations

Out of 58 households in the village, only 2 households are aware of the Indian Social Legislations. These legislations include Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Untouchability Offences Act, Special Marriage Act, Abolition of child labour Act, Abolition of Bonded labour, etc. As the villagers are all Christians, most of them are quite aware of the Indian Christian Marriage Act as adopted by the District Council, Garo Hills (Christian Marriage) Act, 1954 which prescribes the minimum age of marriage of not below 18 years. They are also aware of the Indian Christian Divorce Act.

Range of contact with the outside world :

(i) Travel Index of the population :

The minimum distances from the village ever travelled by the residents of the households aged 5 years and above were ascertained during the re-study. The travel index has been determined by adding up maximum distances travelled by all persons (Males and females) aged 5 years and above and divided by the number of persons aged 5 years and above. The following statement shows the travel index of the people in the village by religions and community.

STATEMENT 4.18

Travel index of persons, males and females

Religion Community	Travel index (in Kms.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
Christian (Garo)	221	262	179
Christian (Rabha)	565	565	—
Christian (Nepali)	3798	3798	—

From the above statement it is seen that the highest travel index is performed by a Christian Nepali followed by a Christian Rabha. The travel index among the Christian Garos shows that the males have travelled a distance of 262 Kms., and the females have travelled 179 Kms.

(ii) Number of Households whose close relations are staying outside :

There are 18 households whose close family members are staying outside the village for one reason or the other. Of these 18 households whose close relations are staying outside only 8 of them are being visited frequently by their relations and friends. The following statement shows the frequency of being visited by friends and relatives of head of households.

STATEMENT 4.11

Households which were visited by relatives and friends

Total No. of House-holds having close rela-tives outside the house-hold	Total No. of house-holds being visited by relatives and friends	Households which were visited by									
		Father	Mother	Brother	Son	Daughter	Wife's brother	Daughter's husband's father	Wife's brother	Daughter's husband's brother	Others who are not personal friends or relatives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18	8	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2

(iii) Visit to urban area :

The following statement shows the visit to urban area by any member of the household and maximum distance of the place visited.

STATEMENT 4.12

Number of households classified by occupation of the head of household by which any member has visited the urban area by distance

Occupation of head of household	Distance of place visited (in km.)	Number of household by which any member has visited the most distant place for the purpose of									
		Social visit	Medical treat-ment	Family visit	Educa-tion	Sport	Business	Perso-nal visit	Official	N.C.C. training	total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Teacher	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	101+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Working Proprietor, Directors & Managers, Mining construction, Manufacturing and related concerns.	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	101+	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
3. Clerical and other supervisions	51-100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Clerical and related workers	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5. Maids and other Housekeeping service workers.	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6. Protective service workers	51-100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cultivators	51-100	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
	101+	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	2
8. Agricultural labourers	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Transport equipment operators	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Labourers	51-100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
11. Non-workers	51-100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	101+	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2

The above statement shows that the minimum distance of the urban area ever visited by any member of the household is between 51-100 Kms. There are 15 households whose members have visited the urban areas between 51-100 Kms., and 11 households having their members who have travelled to the urban areas of more than 101 Kms. 6 households whose members have visited the urban for social visit, 3 households for medical treatment, 4 households for family visit, 1 each for education, sport and business, 7 for personal purpose, 2 for official and 1 for N.C.C. training.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The fact that a re-study of the village was made was to find out how much the village had changed during the last two and a half decades. The re-study was made "where personal observation could be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where." The first survey was made in December 1962 and the re-study in January-February 1986.

The village is one of the most progressive ones in the area. One could hardly notice any static features or anything stationary in the social, economic and cultural traits of village life. The changes on the socio-economic field which was observed during the first survey became more evident during the re-study.

The population of the village which recorded a low growth rate of 19.23 per cent during the decade 1961-71 registered an increase of 46.59 per cent during 1971-81 which is higher than that of the district with 28.75 per cent during the decade 1971-81. *In-migration is one of the factors which contributed* to this high growth rate. With the abandoning of 'jhumming' and the reclamation of cultivable land many cultivating households who were in search for fresh plot of land for jhumming came back to the old plots which have been left fallow and reclaimed for settled cultivation and for that matter for permanent settlement. The surrounding hill slopes which were once put to 'jhumming' are now put to betelnut cultivation and new houses have come up alongside. The plantation of oranges which was once the pride of the village has now been replaced by betelnut plantation. During the last decade the orange trees died of a natural disease, hence the replacement or switch over to betelnut plantation. As a result, the economy of the villagers suffered a set-back for a little while but it slowly recovers and improves and today it is as good as that derived from the oranges. Thus the change in ecological setting and economic activities have made their lives more stable and secured.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of this village. About 58.86 per cent of the workers in the village are cultivators. There are two types of cultivable land in the village, *viz.*, wet land where paddy is grown and dry land on the slopes of hills where betelnut, bananas, papaya etc., are grown. The wet paddy lands in the valleys are irrigated by means of streams or divulets. The Agriculture Department at Resubelpara has helped the cultivators to improve their cultivation by supplying them good seed and fertilisers. The reclamation of waste or fallow lands have helped them to convert a barren land into fertile one. Financial assistance in terms of loan to the villagers is met by the State Bank of India and the Cooperative Apex Bank both of which are situated at Resubelpara, with a nominal rate of interest. Borrowing and indebtedness are mostly for productive purposes.

Their social life is very much advanced and progressive. Their standard of living, education and economic condition invariably influence the necessity for owning and using improved utensils and furniture. A good number of households have radio sets and transistors and some affluent households have possessed T.V. sets and one household even owns a car. Their frequent contacts with people outside their village have produced their own effects. New ways of life has crept into the village making the villagers to absorb that which is good and ignore that which they do not like. On the politics-social fronts, there is nothing to be seen or heard which involved agrarian movement, religious reform movement or upsurges of caste or tribe in the area. The socio-economic developments and other legislations adopted by the Government for the uplift of the common man are well aware of and appreciated by the people.

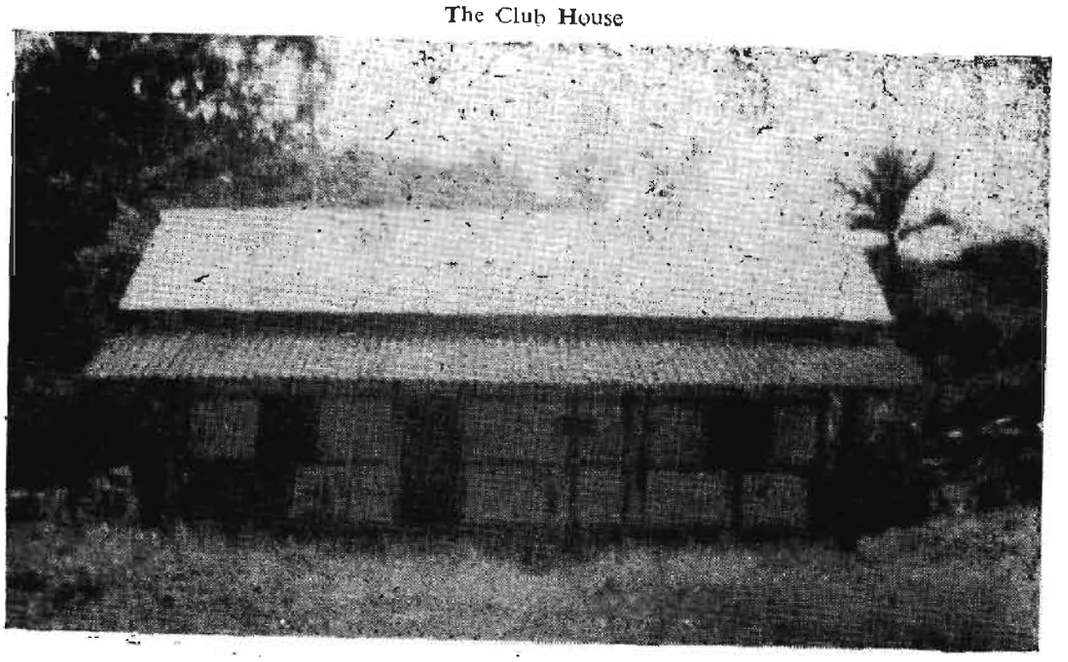
The Village Road



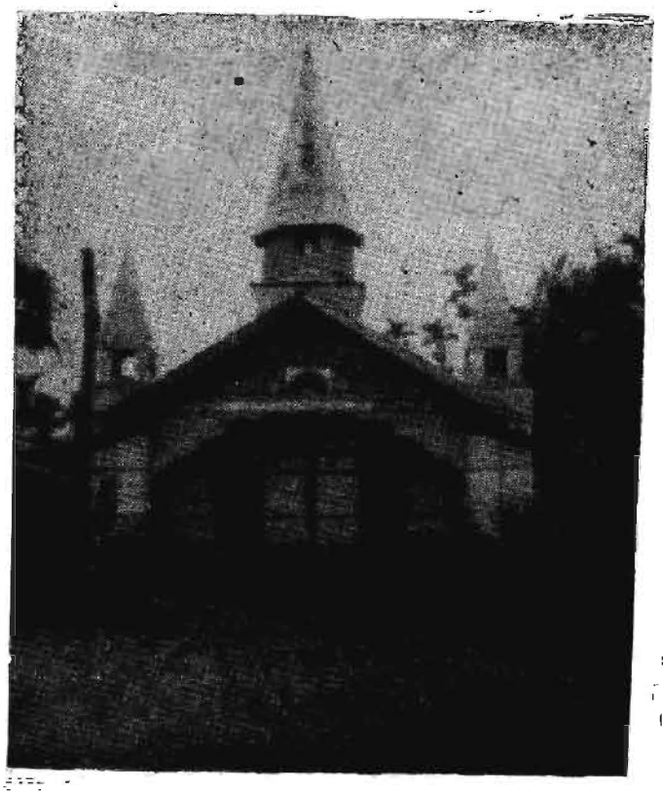
The Road to the Village



The Club House



The Baptist Church



The Lower Primary School



A Cultivator with a Plough



Betelnut Plantation



A Woman in the Paddy Field



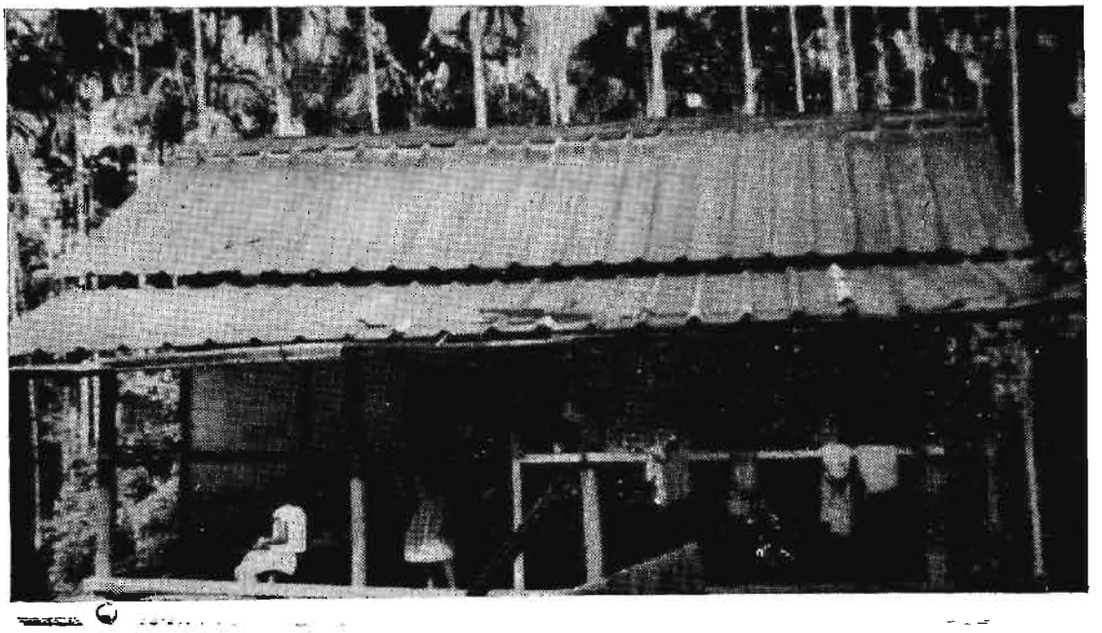
A Man at work in the Paddy Field



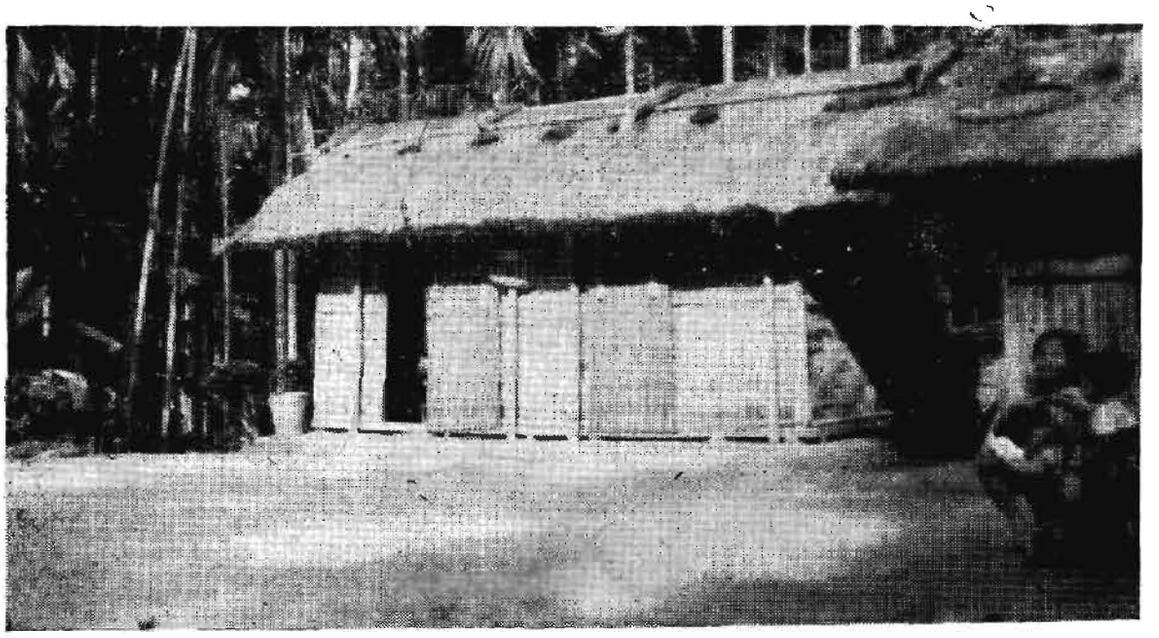
A pair of Bullocks with a Plough



The Improved Type of House



A Thatch House



The Modern Type of House



The Woman wearing her 'Dak manda'



The Villager in His Modern Dress



TABLE—1

Distribution of Members classified by Age, Sex and relationship to Head of Household where the Head is Male

Number of Persons who are related to Head of Household

Age Group	Head of the House-hold	Wife	Son	Brother	Daughter	Daughter's Husband	Daughter's Son	Daughter's Daughter	Wife's Sister's Son	Sister's Duaghter	Wife's Mother's Brother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—9 . .	..	..	34	1	38	..	8	3	1	..	..
10—14 . .	..	..	16	..	16	..	3	..	1	..	..
15—24 . .	..	1	13	..	20	..	1	2	..	1	..
25—44 . .	18	25	6	1	8	4	..	..	1	..	..
45—59 . .	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+ . .	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	38	37	69	2	82	4	12	5	3	1	2

TABLE—1—*contd.*

Wife's Father	Un-related (Male)	Un-related (Female)	Wife's Sister	Wife's Brother	Wife's Mother	Wife's Sister's Daughter	Wife's Brother's Wife	Wife's Brother's Daughter	Sister's Son	Wife's Son's Son	Total	Remarks
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	90	
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	
..	8	1	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	55	
..	3	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	73	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	12	4	4	9	5	3	1	1	1	1	298	

TABLE—2

Distribution of Members classified by Age, Sex and relationship to Head of Household where the Head is Female

Number of Persons who are related to Household

Age Group	Head of the Household	Husband	Son	Brother	Son's Wife	Daughter	Sister's Son	Daughter's Husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—9	..	..	8	1	..	14	1	..
10—14	..	..	5	2	..	5	1	..
15—24	1	..	17	2	1	8	..	2
25—44	8	..	5	1	..	1	..	1
45—59	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	..	35	7	1	28	2	3

TABLE—2—*contd.*

Mother	Husband's Sister	Daughter's Daughter	Daughter's Son	Son's Son	Son's Daughter	Sister	Unrelated Male	Unrelated Female	Daughter's Husband's Brother	Total	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	32	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	16	
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	35	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	1	5	1	2	..	3	3	1	1	116	

TABLE—3

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age Group	Never Married			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	58	27	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	64	30	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	55	32	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	43	23	20	2	..	2	..	..	..
20—24	37	25	12	6	2	4	..	..	..
25—29	19	16	3	18	6	12	..	..	..
30—34	3	2	1	15	6	9	..	..	..
35—44	2	2	..	29	13	16	1	..	1
45—54	1	..	1	19	10	9	4	1	3
55—69	1	1	..	14	9	5	4	1	3
70+	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	284	159	125	103	46	57	13	2	11

TABLE—3—*contd.*

Divorced or Separated			Unspecified			Total			Remarks		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	27	31			
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	30	34			
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	32	23			
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	23	22			
2	..	2	..	..	..	45	27	18			
1	..	1	..	..	..	38	22	16			
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	10			
3	..	3	..	..	..	35	15	20			
1	..	1	..	..	..	26	11	15			
6	1	5	..	..	..	24	12	12			
1	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14	2	12	..	..	..	414	209	205			

TABLE—4

8

Distribution of House holds classified by distance of place of Birth of Head of Household

	Other Village/Urban area in the same C.D. Block within distance of			Same District but other C.D. Block within distance of		Other District of the State						
						West Garo Hills		E. Khasi Hills		Assam		Remarks
Same Village	Within less than 5 Kms	5—9 Kms	10+Kms	Within 10 Kms	10+Kms	Within distance of 20 Kms	20+Km	Within distance of 20 Kms	20+ Km	Within distance of 50 Kms	50Kms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	6	5	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	7	1	

TABLE—5

Distribution of Households classified by number of Members and Age of Head of Household

Age of Head of Household	Number of Household having members										Remarks
	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	12
Below—20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
20—29	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	5	
30—39	..	..	..	3	..	5	5	..	..	13	
40—49	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	7	1	16	
50—59	..	..	1	2	1	4	4	2	..	14	
60+	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	9	
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	2	1	7	8	17	12	10	1	58	

TABLE—6

Distribution of Households classified by number of Members and Migration Status and Place of birth of Head of Household

Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household		No. of Households having Members					
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 above	Total	Remakrs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrants Born in the Village . . .		..	10	17	1	28	
B. Migrants I. Born outside the Village in the same C.D. Block.	R	..	6	9	2	17	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
II. Born within same District in Rangjeng C.D. Block.	R	..	..	2	1	3	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
III. Born in other District of the State.		..	1	..	..	1	
(*a*) West Garo Hills . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U						
(*b*) East Khasi Hills . .	R	..	1	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
IV. Born in other State Assam .		..	..	4	4	8	
Total		..	18	32	8	58	

TABLE—7

Distribution of Households classified by number of Members and by Migration Status and Last Residence of Head of Household

Migration Status and Last Residence of Head of Household		No. of Household having Members					
		Single.	2—5	6—10	11 above	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrant Non-migrant (Born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence).		..	8	16	1	25	
B. Migrant I. Last residence outside the village but in the same C.D. Block.	R	..	10	10	2	22	
	U	..	..	..	..		
II. Other C.D. Block of the District	R	..	..	1	1	2	
	U	..	..	1	..	1	
IV. Other State, Assam. . .		..	..	4	4	8	
Total . .		..	18	32	8	58	

TABLE—8

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	No. 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																
	Non-Migrant	Migrant															
		Last residence in rural area and duration of stay (year) inpresent residence						Last residence in Urban area and duration of stay (year) in present residence						Other Unspecified	Total	Remarks
		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	17
Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2—5	8	..	3	1	2	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
6—10	16	..	..	3	4	8	15	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	32	
11+ above	1	1	..	..	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Total	25	1	3	4	8	16	32	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	58	

TABLE—9

Distribution of Households classified by Migration States and Place of Birth of Head of House hold and Composition by Sex and Age Status of members (Minor upto Age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration States and place of Birth of Head of Household		Number of Households where composition by sex and age of members						Total	Remarks
		Adult Male and Female/ and Minor/ Female	Adult Male and Female	Adult Male/ Males only	Adult Female/ Females only	Addult Male and Minor Male and/ or Female	Adult Female and Minor Male and/ or Female		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Non-Migrant		19	3	..	2	..	4	28	
B. Migrant Migrant I. Born outside	R	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	
the Village in C.D. Block.	U		..	..	..	..	..		
Born within District in 1.	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Rongjeng C.D. Block.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Born in other District	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
East Khasi Hills.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..		
West Garo Hills . .	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Born in other State, Assam		8	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Total . .		48	4	..	2	..	4	58	

TABLE—10

Distribution of Households Classified by nature of Relation of members to Head of Household and Migration status of Head of Household

Serial No.	Nature of Relation of Members to head of Household	Member of Household where migration status of Head of Household is			Remarks
		Non-Migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Self	—	—	—	
2	Self, spouse	—	—	—	
3	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	2	8	10	
4	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters.	—	—	—	
5	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried son's and daughters.	—	—	—	
6	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried son's and/or daughters.	—	—	—	
7	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	—	—	—	
8	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	7	—	7	
9	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	—	—	—	
10	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	—	—	—	
11	Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	—	—	—	
12	Self, unmarried sons, daughters, brother and sister	2	—	2	
13	Self, unmarried brothers and sisters	1	—	1	
14	Self, unmarried son and daughters, widowed mother and unmarried brother and sister's son.	1	—	1	
15	Self, spouse, unmarried daughters, widowed wife's mother and unmarried wife's sister, married wife's brother and wife's brother's wife and wife's brother's daughter.	1	—	1	
16	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, unrelated	2	2	4	
17	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter and unmarried brother	1	—	1	
18	Self, unmarried sons and daughter, married daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's daughter and unrelated.	1	1	2	
19	Self, unmarried son and daughter, married daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's daughter and daughter's husband's brother.	1	—	1	
20	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter, unmarried wife's sister's daughter	1	1	2	
21	Self, unmarried son and daughter, seperated mother, unmarried brother	1	—	1	
22	Self, unmarried son and daughters, unrelated	1	—	1	
23	Self, married daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's son and daughter's daughter's daughters, unrelated.	1	—	1	
24	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter, wife's sister, wife's brother	1	..	1	
25	Self, unmarried son and daughters, widowed mother, husband's sister and unrelated.	1	..	1	

TABLE—10—*contd.*

Serial No.	Nature of relation of Members to Head of Household	Member of Household where migration status of Head of Household is			Remarks
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Self, unmarried son, married daughter and daughter's daughter	1	..	1	
27	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter and wife's brother	1	1	2	
28	Self, unmarried sons, married son, son's wife and son's son	1	..	1	
29	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widowed wife's mother, unmarried wife's brother, unrelated.	..	1	1	
30	Self, spouse, married daughter, daughter's son and daughter's daughter . .	..	1	1	
31	Self, spouse, unmarried daughters, widowed wife's mother, married wife's sister, unmarried wife's brother.	..	1	1	
32	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter, daughter's husband	..	1	1	
33	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, seperated wife's mother's brother .	..	1	1	
34	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter, unmarried wife's mother's brother, unmarried wife's sister, unmarried wife's brother and wife's sister's son.	..	1	1	
35	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widowed wife's father, unrelated	..	1	1	
36	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, seperated wife's mother . . .	..	1	1	
37	Self, spouse, widowed wife's mother	..	1	1	
38	Self, spouse, married daughter, daughter's son, unmarried sister's son . .	..	1	1	
39	Self, spouse, unmarried daughters, married daughter, daughter's husband daughter's son, daughter's daughter, un-married sister's daughter, unmarried wife's sister's son.	..	1	1	
40	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter, unmarried sister's son	..	1	1	
41	Self, spouse, unmarried sons, unmarried daughter, seperated wife's father, unmarried wife's brother.	..	1	1	
42	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter married daughter, daughter'shusband, daughter's sons, daughter's daughters, unrelated.	..	1	1	
43	Self, spouse, unmarried daughter, separated daughter and daughter's son .	..	1	1	
44	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, seperated daughter, daughter's son, unrelated.	..	1	1	
45	Self, spouse, unmarried son, married daughter, daughter's son, daughter's daughter	..	1	1	
	Total	28	30	58	

TABLE—11

Distribution of Households classified by Caste/Tribe Community of Head of Households and Type of Households

Serial No.	Type of Household	Number of Household where head of Household belongs to			Remarks
		Garo	Rabha	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Nuclear	9	1	10	
2	Supplemented Nuclear	14	..	14	
3	Sub Nuclear	16	..	16	
4	Single Person	..	..	..	
5	Supplemented Sub Nuclear	3	..	3	
6	Collateral Joint	..	..	..	
7	Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	
8	Lineal	2	..	2	
9	Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	..	..	
10	Lineal-Collateral Joint	..	..	..	
11	Supplemented Lineal-Collateral	..	..	..	
12	Head married Female with unmarried son and daughters, widow mother, Husband's sister and unrelated.	1	..	1	
13	Head seperated female with married daughter, unmarried sons and daughters, Daughter's husband, Daughter's daughter and unrelated.	1	..	1	
14	Head, spouse with unmarried sons and daughter's, seperated daughter, daughter's son and unrelated.	1	..	1	
15	Head, spouse, unmarried son and daughters, unmarried brother and unrelated.	1	..	1	
16	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated	3	..	1	
17	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widow wife's father and unrelated.	1	..	1	
18	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widow wife's mother, unmarried wife's brother and unrelated.	1	..	1	
19	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's sons and daughters and unrelated.	1	..	1	
20	Head (widow male), unmarried sons and daughters, married daughters, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's sons and unrelated.	1	..	1	
21	Head (widow female), unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated	1	..	1	
22	Head (widow female), married daughter, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's sons and daughters and unrelated.	1	..	1	
	Total	57	1	58	

TABLE –12

Distribution of Households classified by type and Educational level of Head of Household

Serial No.	Type of Household	Number of Households where Educational level of Households is										Remarks
		Illiterate	Literate without Education 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	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nuclear	..	2	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	10	
2	Suplemented Nuclear	1	..	..	3	9	1	..	..	..	14	
3	Sub-Nuclear	1	1	..	5	8	1	..	..	..	16	
4	Single Person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Supplemented Sub Nuclear	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	
6	Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Lineal	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
9	Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	
11	Supplemented Lineal Collateral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Head married Female with unmarried sons and daughters, widow mother, Husband's sister and unrelated.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
13	Head seperated female with married daughter, unmarried sons and daughters, daughters husband, daughter's daughter and unrelated.	..	..	..	..			..	..			
14	Head, spouse with unmarried sons and daughters, seperated daughter, daughters sons and unrelated.	..	..	..	..		..			..		
15	Head, spouse, unmarried son's and daughters, unmarried brother and unrelated.	..	..	..	..			..		..		
16	Head, spouse, unmarried son's and daughter's and unrelated.	..	..	..	..		..					

TABLE—12 *Contd.*

Serial No.	Type of Household	Number of Households where Educational level of Households is										Remarks
		Illiterate	Literate without Education 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	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter's, widow wife's father and unrelated.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
18	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter's, widow wife's mother, unrelated wife's brother and unrelated.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
19	Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter's, married daughter, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's sons and daughter and unrelated.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
20	Head widow male, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's son and unrelated.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
21	Head widow female, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
22	Head widow female, married daughter, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's son and daughters and unrelated.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Total	2	5	..	11	36	4	..	..	..	58	

TABLE—13

Distribution of Households classified by Type and Occupation of the Head of the Household

Occupation of Head of Household	Number of Households where type of Household is Nuclear to others										
	1. Nuclear	2. Supplemented nuclear	3. Sub Nuclear	4. Supplemented Sub Nuclear	5. Supplemented Sub Nuclear	6. Collateral Joint	7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	8. Lineal	9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	10. Lineal Collateral Joint	11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nursing and other Medical and and Health Technicians—08.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers—15	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working proprietors, Directors and managers mining construction, manufacturing and related concerns. —24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clerical and other Supervisors—30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical and Related Workers—35 .	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturers, Agents—41 . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sales, Workers, n.e.c.— 49 . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maids and other House Keeping service workers, n.e..c— 53.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protective Service Workers— 57 .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators—61	3	7	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers—63 . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers and other constructions workers—95.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport Equipment Operators—98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers—99	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Worker	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE—13—*contd*

12. Head married female, unmarried sons and daughters, widow mother, Husband's sister and unrelated.	13. Head seperated female with married daughter unmarried sons and daughter's Daughters husband, daughters daughter and unrelated	14. Head, spouse with unmarried sons and daughter's, seperated daughter, daughter's son and unrelated.	15. Head spouse, unmarried son's and daughters, unmarried brother and unrelated.	16. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated.	17. Head spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widow wife's father and unrelated.	18. Head, spouse, unmarried son's and daughter's, widow wife's mother unmarried wife's brother and unrelated.	19. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter's, married daughter, daughter's husbands, unmarried daughter's sons's and daughter and unrelated.	20. Head, widow male, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's son and unrelated	21. Head widow female unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated.	22. Head widow female, married daughter, daughters husband unmarried daughter's sons and daughters and unrelated.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

TABLE—14

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration States as determined by Place of Birth

Migration States and Place of Birth	R/U	Age Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying		Remarks
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Non-Migrant		5—9	28	34	27	33	1	1	
		10—14	31	23	31	23	..	..	
		15—19	21	21	18	17	3	4	
		20—24	22	15	18	4	4	11	
		25 +	32	72	1	3	31	69	
		Total	134	165	95	80	39	85	
B. Migrant		5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
(i) Born outside the village in the same C.D. Block.		10—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	
		15—19	2	..	2	..	..	..	
		20—24	5	2	1	..	4	2	
		25 +	22	3	..	..	22	3	
		Total	31	5	4	..	27	5	
(ii) Born within the same District in C.D. Block Rongijeng C.D. Block.		5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		25 +	3	1	..	..	3	1	
		Total	3	1	..	..	3	1	
(iii) Born in other District of the State District.	R	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*a*) East Khasi Hills District.	R	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	R	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	K	25 +	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	R	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	U	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	25 +	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	U	Total	1	..	..	..	7	..	

TABLE—14—*contd.*

Migration States and Place of Birth	R/U Age-Group	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying		Remarks
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) West Garo Hills . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	3	1	1	..	2	1	
	Total	3	1	1	..	2	1	
(iv) Born in other State . .	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Assam	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	25 +	8	..	1	..	7	..	
	Total	9	2	2	1	7	1	

TABLE—15

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Occupation of Head of Household

Age Group	Studying/Not studying	08. Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians		15. Teachers		24. Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers mining, construction manufacturing and related Concerns		30. Clerical and other Supervisors.		35. Clerical and Related Works.		41. Manufacturers, Agents	
		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
5—9	S	..	1	1	3	4	2	..	2	3	2	..	..
	N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
10—14	S	3	2	3	2	8	..	..	3	2	4	..	..
	N.S.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	S	..	2	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
	N.S.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	S	1	..	2	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
	N.S.		1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25+	S	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	N.S.	2	2	4	3	8	5	1	3	5	6	1	1
Total	S	4	5	9	7	18	8	3	5	5	9	1	..
	N.S.	2	3	5	4	10	7	1	3	5	7	2	1

TABLE—15—*contd.*

49. Sales Workers, n.e.c.		53. Maids and other House-keeping Service Workers, n.e.c.		57. Protective Service Workers		61. Cultivators		63. Agricultural Labourers		95. Bricklayers and other Construction Workers		98. Transport Equipment Operators.		99. Labourers n.e.c.		Non-workers.		Remarks
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Age group 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	..	..	1	1	1	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	5	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	1	..	1	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	2	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	
..	..	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	4	2	24	26	..	1	2	1	4	..	5	7	6	15	
1	1	3	1	4	1	21	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	14	6	18	19	
1	1	2	2	5	2	24	29	1	2	2	1	5	2	6	10	9	19	

TABLE—16

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex and Educational level

(Item—3)

Educational level	Age and Sex															Remarks
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—43		50 and above			
	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	
Illeterate	19	24	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	2	3		
Literate without Educational level (Formal).	11	9	21	13	7	1	2	3	4	..	2	1	1	4		
Primary	..	1	6	8	7	10	3	3	7	6	1	7	5	9		
Middle	..	..	2	2	8	10	20	10	15	17	12	13	9	9		
Matriculation/Secondary .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	2		
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..		
Total . .	30	34	32	23	23	22	27	18	30	26	22	24	18	27		

TABLE—17

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-groups, Sex, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Broad Age-group		Educational Level							Remarks
			Illiterate	Literate without Educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation Secondary	Higher Secondary Pre-University	Total	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Garo Christian	5—14	Male	22	32	6	2	..	..	62	
		Female	24	22	9	2	..		57	
	15—59	Male	5	16	21	58	6	4	110	
		Female	6	6	28	57	5	1	103	
	60 and above	Male	2	..	2	5	..	..	9	
		Female	1	3	7	2	1	..	14	
Christian/ Christian	5—14	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60 and above	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rabha	5—14	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Male	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60 and above	Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—18

Distribution of Households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of House hold	Population			Average Educational Score						Remarks
					Per-Head			Per Household			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garo	57	353	182	171	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.2	4.7	4.5	
Rabha	1	4	1	3	1.5	2	1.3	6	2	4	

TABLE—19

Distribution of Households by Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occuptation of Head of Household	No. of House-holds	Population			Average Educational Score						Remarks
					Per Head			Per Household			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	2	14	6	8	1.9	2.0	1.9	13.5	6	7.5	
Teachers—15 . . .	3	25	14	11	1.7	1.5	1.6	14.3	8.3	6.0	
Working Proprietors, Directors and managers mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	42	28	14	1.6	1.4	1.9	16.5	10.0	6.5	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30.	1	12	4	8	1.8	2.3	1.5	21.0	9.0	12.0	
Clerical and Related workers —35.	4	26	10	16	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.8	3.8	6.0	
Manufacturers, Agents—41 .	1	4	3	1	1.5	1.3	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	
Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49 .	1	4	2	2	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	
Maids and other House keeping Service, workers, n.e.c.—53.	1	8	5	3	1.6	1.8	1.3	13.0	9.0	4.0	
Protective Service workers—57.	2	14	9	5	1.4	1.6	1.2	10.0	7.0	3.0	
Cultivators—61 . . .	16	93	46	47	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.8	4.1	4.7	
Agricultural Labourers—63 .	1	4	2	2	1.5	1.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	
Bricklayers and other Constructions Workers.—95.	1	3	2	1	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	
Transport Equipment Operators—98.	1	8	5	3	1.8	1.8	1.7	14.0	9.0	5.0	
Labourers, n.e.c—99 . .	8	36	20	16	1.2	1.4	1.3	5.4	2.9	2.5	
Non-Worker . . .	12	63	26	37	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.7	2.8	3.9	

TABLE - 20

Distribution of Households classified by type and Average Educational Score

Type of Household	Average Educational Score						Remarks
	Per Head			Per Household			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Nuclear	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.6	3.0	4.6	
2. Supplemented Nuclear	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.7	4.9	3.8	
3. Sub. Nuclear	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.9	3.3	3.6	
4. Single Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Supplemented Sub. Nuclear	1.3	1.4	1.3	9.7	5.0	4.7	
6. Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Lineal	1.8	1.6	2.0	20.0	9.0	11.0	
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Head married female with unmarried sons and daughters, widow mother, Husband's sister and unrelated.	1.1	1.0	1.2	9.0	2.0	7.0	
13. Head separated female with married daughter unmarried sons and daughters, Daughter's husband, Daughter's daughter and unrelated.	1.6	1.8	1.3	13.0	9.0	4.0	
14. Head, spouse with unmarried sons and daughter, separated daughter, daughter's son and unrelated.	1.5	1.8	1.4	17.0	7.0	10.0	
15. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, unmarried brother and unrelated.	1.3	1.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	
16. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated.	1.4	1.3	1.5	9.7	5.7	4.0	
17. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widow wife's father and unrelated.	1.3	1.4	1.0	13.0	10.0	3.0	
18. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, widow wife's mother, wife's unmarried brother and unrelated.	1.3	1.3	1.3	13.0	9.0	4.0	
19. Head, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter, daughters husband, unmarried daughter's sons and daughter and unrelated.	1.8	1.8	1.7	21.0	11.0	10.0	
20. Head, widow male, unmarried sons and daughters, married daughter, daughter's husband, daughter's unmarried son and unrelated.	1.8	1.8	1.7	14.0	9.0	5.0	
21. Head widow female, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated.	1.4	1.5	1.3	7.0	3.0	4.0	
22. Head widow female, married daughter, daughter's husband, unmarried daughter's sons and daughters and unrelated.	1.3	1.0	1.5	8.0	2.0	6.0	

TABLE - 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	Average Educational Score						Remarks
	Per Head			Per Household			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Village) . . .	1.5	1.6	1.5	8.2	3.9	4.3	
B. Migrant							
I. Last Residence outside the Village but in the same C.D. Block	1.4	1.4	1.5	8.2	4.5	3.8	
II. Other C.D. Block of the same District .	1.7	1.8	1.5	14.3	6.7	7.7	
III. In other State—							
Assam	1.5	1.4	1.5	12.5	6.4	6.1	

TABLE - 22

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers classified by Sex/Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-Groups

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
Garo . . .	83	68	15	329	139	190	1	1	..	176	88	88
Christian (Nepali) .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabha . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	85	70	15	329	139	190	1	1	..	176	88	88

TABLE - 22—*contd.*

15—59						60+						Remarks
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
72	59	13	140	50	90	10	8	2	13	1	12	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
74	61	13	140	50	90	10	8	2	13	1	12	

TABLE - 23

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Migration Status with reference to Last Residence, Broad Age-Groups and Sex

Migration Status with reference to Last Residence	Rural/ Urban	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	14
A. Non-Migrant		40	29	11	292	123	169	..	..	..	166	83	83
B. Migrant													
(i) Last residence outside the village but in the same C.D. Block	R	30	29	1	19	7	12	1	1	..	5	2	3
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other C.D. Block of the District	R	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
(iii) Other District of the State—													
1. East Khasi Hills	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1
2. West Khasi Hills	R	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other State— Assam		9	8	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
(v) Other Country		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		85	70	15	329	139	190	1	1	..	176	88	88

TABLE - 23—*contd.*

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Migration Status with reference to Last Residence, Broad Age-Groups and Sex

Migration Status with reference to Last Residence		15—59						60+						Remarks
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
A. Non-Migrant . . .		36	27	9	113	39	74	4	2	2	13	1	12	
B. Migrant														
(i) Last residence outside the village but in the same C.D. Block	R	24	23	1	14	5	9	5	5	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Other C.D. Block of the District	R	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Other District of the State—														
1. East Khsai Hills	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. West Khasi Hills	R	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iv) Other State— Assam		8	7	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
(v) Other Country . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(vi) Unspecified . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		74	61	13	140	50	90	10	8	2	13	1	12	

TABLE - 24

Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age and Type of Activity

Age-Group	Total Non-workers			Full-time Student			Household Duty			Dependent			Infant		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—14	176	88	88	116	60	56	..	..	..	2	1	1	58	27	31
15—19	41	20	21	37	20	17	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	38	20	18	24	19	5	13	..	13	1	1	..	..	..	..
25—29	22	8	14	6	3	3	11	..	11	5	5	..	..	..	..
30—39	19	1	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	10	1	9	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	13	1	12	..	..	..	7	..	7	5	1	4	..	..	..
TOTAL	329	139	190	183	102	81	72	..	72	13	8	5	58	27	31

TABLE - 24—*contd.*

	Disabled			Retired			Retired having independent means			Begger			Vagrant			Inmate of Institution			Other (Specify)			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30—39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50—59	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60+	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE-25

Employment Status of Workers and Place of Work

Place of Work	Distance of Place of Work		Employment Status								
			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Employer		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Inside the Village	Less than 1 Km	R	26	24	2	11	10	1	..	..	..
B. Outside the Village	Less than 1 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Outside the Village (R) . . .	1—2 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3—5 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6—10 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11—15 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16—25 Km	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26 +	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Unspecified		R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE-25—*contd.*

Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	4	..	21	16	5	..	..	..	

Note.—Unspecified for those having no proper place of work.
(*e.g.*—Daily labourer, Contractor etc.).

TABLE—26

Occupation and Distance from Place of Work

Occupation (NCO-2 digit)	Number of Workers whose place of work (Kms)								Remarks
	Less than 1	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16—25	26+	Unspecified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Social Scientists and Related Workers—13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers—15			1	..	..	..	..	..	
Working proprietors, Directors and Managers mining, construction, manufacturing and related Worker—24.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and Related Workers—35	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Salesman, Shop Assistants and Related Workers—43.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maids and other Housekeeping Service Workers, n.e.c.—53.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Protective Service Workers—57	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Cultivators—61	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural labourers—63	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Forestry Workers—66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Bricklayers and other connstuctions workers—95	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Transport Equipment operators—98	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Labourer—99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	

TABLE—
Leisure time activity of Workers Classified

Religion	Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age					
			14 below			15—19		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	Religious Work	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Teachers—15	Religious Work	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Social Scientists and Related Workers—13 .	Playing Basket Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Working proprietors, Directors and Managers mining, construction, manufacturing and related Concerns—24.	Playing Foot Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Religious Work	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clerical and other supervisors—30 . . .	Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clerical and related Workers—35 . . .	Playing Foot Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures, Agents—41	No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salesman, Shop Assistants and related Workers—43.	Playing Foot Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sales workers, n.e.c.—49	Religious Work	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maids and other Housekeeping Service Workers, n.e.c.—53.	Playing Basket Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Religious Work	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Protective Service Workers—57 . . .	Playing Foot Ball	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivators—61	Religious Worker	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Playing Foot Ball	..	..	..	1	1	..
		Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agricultural labourers—63	Playing Carrom	1	1	..	..	..	..
		No leisure time activity	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Forestry Workers—66	No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bricklayers and other constructions Workers—95	Reading	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Transport Equipment operators—98 . . .	No leisure time activity	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Labourers, n.e.c.—99	No leisure time activity	..	..	..	1	1	..

27

by Religion, Occupation, Age and Sex

and Sex

20—24			25—34			35—44			45—49			50+			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	4	1	
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	
4	4	..	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	4	2	2	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	

TABLE—28

Age at Marriage and time of Marriage

Duration of Marriage	Average age at marriage		Number of Males and Below—10		10—12		13—15	
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Within 15 years	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	1
15—29	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	4
30+	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE—28—*contd.*

Females married at the age												
16—18		19—21		22—24		25—28		30—34		35+		Remarks
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	22
1	9	3	13	4	8	11	5	4	..	1	..	
..	8	5	11	1	..	3	5	4	..	1	..	
..	4	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	

TABLE—29

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			Remarks
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate . . .	2	5	25	..	26	18	20	21	
Literate without educational Level—									
Non-formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Formal	3	5	21	25	25	20	18	..	
Primary.	8	24	23	..	23	21	20	18	
Middle	31	42	29	26	25	21	19	21	
Matriculation/Secondary .	4	3	..	28	29	..	25	24	
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University.	2	1	..	..	32	..	19	..	

TABLE—30

Age at Marriage as Related to Distance of Place of Birth from the Village

Distance of Place of Birth (in Km.)	Average age at marriage		Number of males Married at the age						
	Male	Female	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PL	25	20	..	..	..	1	1	2	8
Less than 5	26	20	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
5—10	26	20	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
11—20	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
21—50	26	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
51+	25	19	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Total			..	..	..	1	11	8	17

TABLE—30—*Contd.*

Number of males Married at the age		Number of Females married at the age									Remarks
30—34	35+	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30—34	35+	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	..	..	..	7	21	22	10	13	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
11	2	..	..	7	21	29	10	13	..	..	

TABLE— 31

Age at first Marriage as Related to Present Age

Present age of Married person	Average age at marriage		Number of Males Married at the age of						
	Male	Female	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	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	19	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
25—29	23	20	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
30—34	25	21	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
35—44	26	20	..	..	..	5	4	4	..
45—59	27	21	..	..	1	5	4	4	2
60—64	26	22	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
65+	31	19	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Total			..	1	1	18	17	11	2

TABLE—31—*Contd.*

Number of Females married at the age of							
Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	3	2	..	..	..	
..	2	4	7	..	..	..	
..	2	2	2	3	..	..	
1	3	6	8	2	..	..	
..	1	5	6	4	..	..	
..	2	1	2	3	..	..	
1	..	4	..	1	..	..	
3	12	25	27	13	..	..	

TABLE—32

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			Remarks
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 Years	15 –29 Years	Within 15 Years	Earlier than 30 Years	15 –29 Years	Within 15 Years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Garo	48	80	26	26	26	20	20	21	
Rabha	1	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	
Christian. . . .	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	

TABLE—33

Age at first Marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of Marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever Married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married Males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married Females who married			Remarks
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 Years	15—29 Years	Within 15 Years	Earlier than 30 Years	15—29 Years	Within 15 Years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 10. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10—14	..	3	..	..	..	14	14	14	
15—19	2	37	..	19	17	18	17	18	
20—24	18	27	22	21	22	21	20	22	
25—29	17	13	27	26	26	28	26	27	
30—34	11	..	33	32	33	..	..	..	
35+.	2	..	..	35	39	..	..	..	
Age not Stated . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total . . .	50	80	82	133	137	81	77	81	

TABLE—34

Particulars of close Relations Staying outside the household classified by Occupation of Head of household and Nature of Relation with Head of Household

Occupation of head of household (Described as per NCO-2 digit)	Total Number of House-holds	Number of Households whose close relations staying outside are related to head of household as										Remarks
		Father	Mother	Son	Daugh-ter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin: Hus-band	Other Kin: Daugh-ter's Hus-band	Other Kin: Wife's Brother	Other Kin: Wife's Sister's Hus-band	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Teacher—15 . .	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Clerical and related Workers—35.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Maids and other House Keeping service Workers, n.e.c.—53.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Cultivators—61 .	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	
Agricultural labourers—63.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourers, n.e.c.—99	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-Worker . .	6	1	..	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—35

Particulars of close Relations staying outside the household

Age-group	Total Number of close relations staying outside	Number staying outside who are related to head of																			
		Father whose marital Status is					Mother whose marital status is					Son whose marital status is					Daughter whose marital status is				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—9 . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—24 . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
25—34 . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
35—59 . .	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
60+ . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..

TABLE—35—*contd.*

Classified by age, Marital status and Relation to Head of Household

household as—

Husband whose marlita status is					Daughter's Husband Whose marital status is					Wife's Sister's Husband whose marital status is					Brother whose marital status is					Sister whose marital status is					Wife's Brother whose marital status is					Remarks
Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Unspecified	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—36

Particulars of close Relations staying out side 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										Remarks
							Other Kin				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Husband	Daughter's Husband	Wife's Brother	Wife's Sister's Husband	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	
Literate (without Educational Level)—											
Non-formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Formal	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Middle	1	1	4	..		1	3	1	..	1	
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Graduate other than technical degree.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	

TABLE—37

Particulars of Non-worker close Relations who are staying outside the household classified by nature of activity and Relationship to Head of Household

Nature of activity of non-worker close relations staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as									Remarks
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Full time Student	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	
Household duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dependents and Infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Retd. rentiers and Persons of independent means.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Beggars, Vagrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inmates of Penal, mental and charitable institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—38

Particulars of close Relations staying outside the Household classified by occupation and relationship with Head of Household

Occupation (Described as per NCO 2 digit)	Number of close relations staying outside who are related to head of Household as											
									Other Kin			
	Father	Mother	Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Daughter's Husband	Wife's Brother	Wife's Sister's Husband	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Life Scientists—05 . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Administrative and Executive Officials—Government and Local Bodies—21.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, wholesale and retail trade—22.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Book Keepers, Cashiers and related workers—33.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers—35.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport and Communication Supervisors—36.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Maids and other House keeping service workers, n.e.c.—53.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
Protective service workers—57 .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Forestry workers—66 . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers—75.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operators 98.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-worker	1	..	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	1	6	..	8	4	2	2	2	1	1	

TABLE—39

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	No. of close relations	Number of Close relations staying outside for								Remarks
		Less than 1 year	1—4 Years				5—9 Years	10—19 Years	20+ Years	
		Reason—1	Reason—1	Reason—2	Reason—3	Reason—4	Reason—1	Reason—1	Reason—1	
		Education	Education and employment	Employment	Family move on account of wife's transfer	Education	Employment	Employment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Father . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Mother . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Son . . .	8	1	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	
Daughter . . .	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	
Husband . . .	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	
Brother . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Sister . . .	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Daughter's Husband .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife's Brother . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife's Sister's Husband	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL . .	28	1	1	10	5	6	2	3	..	

TABLE—40

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		Remarks
		Separate Houses with Compounds	Separate Houses without Compound	
1	2	3	4	5
Christian Garo	57	55	2	
Christian Rabha	1	1	..	

TABLE—41

Households classified by Duration of Stay of Head of Household in Present Residence and per capita Floor Space

Duration of Stay	Total		Per capital Floor Space											
	No. of House-holds	No. of Mem-bers	1 or less than One Sq. mtr.		2-3 Sq. mtr.		4-5 Sq. mtr.		6-9 Sq.mtr.		10-15 Sq.mtr.		16+ Sq. mtr.	
			Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers	Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers	Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers	Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers	Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers	Number of House-holds	Number of Mem-bers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 1 year.	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
1– 4 years .	3	12	2	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5– 9 years .	4	28	1	8	2	15	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
10– 19 years	9	70	..	..	1	9	2	18	5	40	1	3	..	..
20+ years .	41	289	4	29	12	91	7	55	13	89	4	21	1	4
TOTAL .	58	414	7	45	16	119	10	78	19	144	5	24	1	4

TABLE—42

Household classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Per capita Floor Space

(Occupation of Head of Household described as per NCO-2 digit)	Total		1 or less than 1 Sq. mtr.		2—3 Sq. mtr.		4—5 Sq. mtr.		6—9 Sq. mtr.		10—15 mtr.		16+ Sq. mtr.		Remarks
	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	
Teachers—15 . . .	3	29	..	..	1	9	1	12	..	..	1	8	..	..	
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers—Mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	46	..	..	2	22	1	24	..	12	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30.	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers—35	4	31	..	..	1	9	2	15	1	7	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41 .	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales Workers—49 . . .	1	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maids and other Housekeeping service Workers—53.	1	9	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Protective service workers—57	2	18	1	6	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cultivators—61 . . .	16	104	..	..	3	22	1	7	8	59	4	16	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers—63 .	1	5	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bricklayers and other construction . rkers—95.	1	6	..	..	1	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operator—98.	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	
Labourers—99 . . .	8	49	4	28	2	11	1	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	
Non-worker	12	68	2	11	2	10	3	21	4	22	..	..	1	4	
TOTAL	58	414	7	45	16	119	10	78	19	144	5	24	1	4	

TABLE—43

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 Household	Occupation of Head of the Household (Described as per N.C.O.-2 digits code)	No. of Households as in Col. 1 and 2 whose nature of right over House is		Households as in Col. 1 and 2 whose Houses were constructed at							
				0—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 + Years	
		Own	Alloted	No.	Average Cost Rs.	No.	Average Cost Rs.	No.	Average Cost Rs.	No.	Average Cost Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	2	..	1	6,000.00	1	3,000.00		..	..	..
	Teachers—15	3	..	1	1,600.00	..	..	1	2,000.00	1	300.00
	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	..	..	..	2	27,000.00	2	30,000.00	..	..
	Clerical and other Supervisors—30 . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	50,000.00	..	..
	Clerical and related Workers—35 . .	4	..	..	..	4	9,000.00	..	..	..	..
	Manufacturers, Agents—41 . . .	1	..	..	..	1	5,000.00	..	..	..	..
	Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49 . . .	1	..	1	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maids and other house keeping service Workers, n.e.c.—53.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500.00
	Protective service Workers—57 . .	2	..	..	..	2	2,535.00	..	..	..	..
	Cultivators—61	15	..	5	3,250.00	8	15,000.00	1	250.00	1	300.00
	Agricultural Labourers—63 . . .	1	..	1	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bricklayers and other constructions—95	1	..	..	..	1	500.00	..	..	..	..
	Transport Equipment Operators—98 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300.00
	Labourers, n.e.c.—99	7	1	3	840.00	2	200.00	..	..	3	300.00
	Non-worker	12	..	8	2,300.0	..	..	..	..	4	1,750.00
	Agricultural Labourers—61 . . .	1	..	..	..	1	1,000.00	..	..	..	..

TABLE—43—*contd.*

No. of Households in Col. 1 and 2 whose houses currently valued																							
Valuation																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. 100.00	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 800.00	Rs. 1,000.00	Rs. 1,500.00	Rs. 2,000.00	Rs. 3,000.00	Rs. 4,000.00	Rs. 5,000.00	Rs. 6,000.00	Rs. 7,000.00	Rs. 8,000.00	Rs. 9,000.00	Rs. 10,000.00.	Rs. 15,000.00.	Rs. 25,000.00	Rs. 30,000.00	Rs. 40,000.00	Rs. 50,000.00	Rs. 60,000.00	Rs. 70,000.00	Rs. 90,000.00
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE—44

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 houses (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Christian Garo	4 years and less	25	2,030	4,620	
	5—9 years	11	6,027	11,745	
	10—19 years	6	22,450	44,833	
	20 — 39 years	14	667	22,500	
	40 + years	1	100	10,000	
Christian Rabha	5—9 years	1	1,000	2,000	

TABLE—45

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 number of Households studied	Total Number of Members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with one Room			Households with 2 Rooms		
		M	F		No. of Households	Numbers of Members		No. of H.H.	No. of Members	
						M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Christian Garo . .	57	207	202	241	..	..	..	6	15	14
Christian Rabha .	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE—45—*Contd.*

Households with 3 Rooms			Households with 4 Rooms			Households with 5 Rooms and above			Households with unspecified Rooms			Households with detail unspecified
No. of H.H.	No. of Members		No. of H.H.	No. of Members		No. of H.H.	No. of Members		No. of H.H.	No. of Members		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7	21	24	12	43	42	32	128	122	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE—46

Availability of amenities classified by occupation of head of Household

Occupation of head of Household (Described as per N.C.O.—2 digit)	Availability	Amenities						Remarks
		Kitchen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	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	9
Nurses and other Medical and Health Technicians—08	Not Having	..	2	..	..	..	2	
	Having Separately	2	..	2	1	1	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Teachers—15	Not Having	..	2	..	..	2	1	
	Having Separately	3	1	3	2	2	1	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Mining construction, manufacturing and related Concerns—24	Not Having	..	2	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	4	2	4	4	4	3	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30 . .	Not Having	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Having Separately	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related Workers, n.e.c.—35	Not Having	..	4	..	..	..	4	
	Having Separately	4	..	4	1	1	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41 . . .	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49 . . .	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Maids and related House keeping service Workers, n.e.c.—53	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	..	1	..	

TABLE—46—*contd.*

Occupation of Head of Household (Described as per N.C.O.—2 digit)	Availability	Amenities						Remarks
		Kitchen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	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	9
Protective service Workers—57 . .	Not Having	..	2	..	..	..	2	
	Having Separately	2	..	2	..	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Cultivators—61	Not Having	..	12	..	..	..	12	
	Having Separately	16	4	16	11	9	4	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	5	7	..	
Agricultural Labourers—63 . . .	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Bricklayers and other construction Workers —95	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Transport Equipment Operators—98 .	Not Having	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Having Separately	1	..	1	1	1	1	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourers n.e.c.—99	Not Having	..	8	..	..	..	8	
	Having Separately	8	..	6	3	2	..	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	2	5	6	..	
Non-worker	Not Having	..	11	..	..	..	9	
	Having Separately	12	1	12	8	4	3	
	Spares with other Households	..	..	..	4	8	..	

TABLE—47

Availability of amenities classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household.

(Items—3 & 7.1)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of the Household	Amenities and Availability											
	Kitchen		Bathroom		Lavatory		Source of Drinking Water		Water for Washing		Electric Current	
	Availability	No. of House-holds	Availa-bility	No. of House-holds	Avail-ability	No. of House-holds	Avail-ability	No. of House-holds	Avail-ability	No. of House-holds	Avail-ability	No. of House holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Christian Garo	(a) Not Having	..	(a)	48	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	44
	(b) Having	57	(b)	9	(b)	55	(b)	34	(b)	25	(b)	13
	(c) Sharing	..	(c)	..	(c)	2	(c)	23	(c)	32	(c)	..
Christian Rabha	(a) Not Having	..	(a)	1	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	1
	(b) Having	1	(b)	..	(b)	1	(b)	..	(b)	..	(b)	..
	(c) Sharing	..	(c)	..	(c)	..	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	..

TABLE—48

Existence of Furniture classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and duration of present Residence of Head of Household.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of the Household	Duration of present Residence	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds having no Furniture	No. of Households Having							Remarks
				Almirah	Dressing Table	Chair	Table	Stool	Cot	Bench	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Christian Garo	Less than 1 year	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	
	1–4 years	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	
	5+ years	53	6	30	2	44	44	12	48	31	
	Total	57	7	30	2	46	46	12	51	32	
Christian Rabha	5+ years	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
Grand Total		58	7	30	2	47	46	12	52	33	

TABLE—49

Materials of which utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Status (Migrant or Non-Migrant with reference to place of Last Residence of Head of Household).

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of House hold	Migration Status	Total Number of Households	No. of Households where cooking utensils are made of Aluminium	Number of Households where utensils for serving food are made of				Remarks
				Aluminium	Steel	Porcelain	Enamel	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian Garo . .	Migrant	32	32	3	4	5	32	
	Non-Migrant	25	25	1	5	6	25	
Christian Rabha .	Migrant	1	1	..	..	..	1	

TABLE—50

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

(Items 3 and 7.4)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Head of Household	Total Number of Households	Migrant Household			Non-Migrant Household			Remarks
		Number Using Fire Wood	Number Using		Number Using Fire Wood	Number Using		
			Kerosin Lamp	Electric		Kerosin Lamp	Electric	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian Garo . .	57	32	23	9	25	22	3	
Christian Rabha .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—51

Male Dress by Occupation and Marital status of Head of Household

Items—3 & 7.5

Occupation of head of household (NCO—2 digit)	Marital Status	Number of Households where Adult male normally use			Number of Households where minor male normally use		Remarks
		Pant	Shirt	Gamcha	Pant	Shirt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08	Married	1	1	..	1	1	
	D/Separated	1	1	..	1	1	
Teachers—15	Married	3	3	..	3	3	
Working proprietors, Directors and Managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24	Married	4	4	..	4	4	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30 . . .	Married	1	1	..	1	1	
Clerical and related workers—35 . . .	Married	4	4	..	4	4	
Manufacturers, Agents—41	Married	1	1	..	1	1	
Sales Workers, n.e.c.—49	Married	1	1	1	1	1	
Maids and other housekeeping service workers—53.	D/Separated	1	1	..	1	1	
Protective Service Workers—57 . . .	Married	2	2	..	2	2	
Cultivator—61	Married	15	15	..	15	15	
Agricultural Labourers—63	D/Separated	1	1	..	1	1	
Bricklayers and other Constructions workers—95	Married	1	1	..	1	1	
Transport Equipment Operators—98 . .	Widowed	1	1	..	1	1	
	Married	5	5	1	5	5	
	Widowed	1	1	..	1	1	
Labourers, n.e.c.—99	D/Seperated	1	1	..	1	1	
	Never Married	1	1	..	1	1	
	Married	5	5	..	5	5	
	Widowed	4	4	..	4	4	
Non-worker	D/Separated	2	2	..	2	2	

TABLE—52

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			Numbers of Household where Minor Female normally use		Remarks
		Dakmanda	Blouse	Chadar	Frock	Skirt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Christian Garo	Meghalaya	50	49	47	47	3	
	Assam	7	7	7	7	..	
Christian Rabha	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	..	

TABLE—53

Female Dress by Occupation and Marital status of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household (N.C.O.—2 digits)	Marital Status	Number of Households where Adult Female normally use			Number of Households where Minor Female normally use			Remarks
		Dak-manda	Blouse	Chadar	Frock	Shirt	Dress-3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Working proprietors, Directors and Managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	Married	4	4	4	4	1	..	
Teachers—15	Married	3	2	2	3	..	..	
	Married	15	15	15	13	2	..	
Cultivators—61 . . .	D/Separated	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	Separated	1	1	..	1	..	..	
	Married	5	5	4	5	..	..	
	Unmarried	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	D/Separated	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Labourers—99 . . .	Widowed	2	2	2	1	..	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30	Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Clerical and related Workers—35	Married	4	4	4	4	..	..	
Sales Workers—49 . . .	Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	Never Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	Married	5	5	5	5	..	..	
Non-workers	Widowed	4	4	4	4	..	..	
	D/Separated	2	2	2	2	..	..	
Transport Equipment Operators—98.	Widowed	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers—63 . .	D/Separated	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Bricklayers and other Constructions Workers—95.	Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Protective Service Workers—57 .	Married	2	2	2	2	..	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41 .	Married	1	1	1	1	..	..	
Maids and other Housekeeping Service Workers, n.e.c.—53.	D/Separated	1	1	1	1	..	..	

TABLE—54

Presence of Luxury and Costly goods classified by Educational level of Head of Household

Educational level of Head of Household	Total No. of Households	No. of Households having no luxury and costly goods	Number of Households possesing													Remarks
			Wrist watch	Cycle	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio Transistor	Scwing Machine	Gramophone	T.V.	Camera	Scooter/ Motor Cycle	Car	Tape Recorder	Patromax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate . . .	2	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Illiterate without Educational level.	5	3	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary . . .	11	6	4	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Middle . . .	36	6	27	23	4	2	22	15	..	1	4	3	1	6	3	
Matric/Secondary .	3	..	3	3	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
P/U	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	
Non-Tech. not Equal to Degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tech.—Equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate & above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—55

Presence of Luxury and costly goods classified by occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household(N.C.O.—2 digit)	Total No. of House holds	No. of house-holds having no luxury and costly goods	Number of Households possessing													Remarks
			Wrist Watch	Cycle	Table Clock	Wall Clock	Radio Transistor	Sewing Machine	Gramophone	T. V.	Camera	Scooter/ Motor Cycle	Car	Tape Recorder	Petromax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nursing and other Medical and health Technicians—08.	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers—15 . . .	3	..	3	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working proprietors, Directors, and Managers mining, construction manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	..	4	4	1	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30.	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Clerical and related Workers—35.	4	..	4	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sales Workers—49 . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maids and other Housekeeping service workers —53.	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Protective Service Workers —57.	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cultivators—61 . .	16	5	10	10	3	..	9	7	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	
Agricultural Labourer—63	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bricklayers and other Constructions Workers —95.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Transport Equipment Operators—98.	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourers—99 . .	8	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers . . .	12	1	7	7	2	..	9	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	

TABLE-56

Important Tools and Equipment of Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Educational level of Head of Households

Educational level of Head of Household	Total No. of Households	Number of households owning land	Number of households using					Remarks
			Dao	Spade	Axe	Plough	Hoes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	
2. Literate upto Primary	16	11	16	10	2	7	5	
3. Middle . . .	36	29	36	26	6	25	6	
4. Matric or Secondary	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	
5. Pre-University/Intermediate.	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	

TABLE-57

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of Head of Household (N.C.O.—2 Digits)	Total No. of Households	No. of Household Housing land	No. of Households using					Remarks
			Dao	Spade	Axe	Plough	Hoes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians—08.	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Teacher—15	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	
Working proprietors, Directors and Managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	4	4	4	1	4	..	
Clerical and other Supervisors—30 . .	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	
Clerical and related Workers—35 . .	4	3	4	2	2	..	2	
Manufacturers, Agents—41 . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sales Workers—49	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	
Maids and other HouseKeeping service workers—53.	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	
Protective service workers—57 . . .	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	
Cultivators—61	16	16	16	15	3	15	1	
Agricultural labourers—63	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Bricklayers and other constructions workers —95.	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Transport Equipment Operators—98 . .	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	
Labourers—99.	8	3	8	6	..	4	5	
Non-Worker	12	9	12	6	..	5	..	

TABLE-58

Manner of Disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of death of the deceased (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

For Male

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the Household	Number where deceased was aged								
	Below 3 years and died of		3—14		15-59				
	Still birth	Not-known	Malaria	Polio	Elephentisa/ deceased	Stomach trouble	Heart-attack	Cancer	Illness
	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by
	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Christian Garo . . .	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Christian Rabha . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE-58—*contd.*

Number where deceased was aged

60+							
Gastric	Epidemic	Jondis Furinal of Mrianis	Paralysis	Stomack trouble	Old age	not known	Remarks
Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	Body was disposed by	
Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	Burial	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1	1	1	1	4	1	There is no hard and fast-rule as to the mourning period, generally the mourning period lasts for 3 days.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE-59

Manner of Disposal of dead body and period of Mourning as related to age, cause of death of the deceased (Female) classified by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household

For Female

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the Household	Number where deceased was aged										Remarks
	Below 3 years and died of				3—14		15—59			60+	
	Malaria		Pneu-monia		Gastric trouble		Cancer	Paralysis	Old age		
	Body was disposed by Burial	Not known Body was disposed by Burial	Body was disposed by Burial	Not known Body was disposed By Burial	Body was disposed by Burial	Stomack Body was disposed by Burial	Not known Body was disposed by Burial	Body was disposed by Burial	Body was disposed by Burial	Body was disposed by Burial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Christian Garo . .	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	There is no hard and fast rule as to the mourning period generally the mourning period lasts for 3 days.

TABLE-60

Desirable number of sons and daughters as reported by married persons by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational Status	Total Number	Number reporting desirable number to be		
			Nil	Son-1 D-3	One Daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6
Christian/Garo	Illiterate.	2	..	..	..
	Literate upto matric.	51	..	1	..
	Matric and above.	3	..	..	..
Christian/Christian . . .	Matric and above.	1	..	..	..
Christian/Rabha	Literate upto matric.	1	..	..	..

TABLE-60—*contd.*

Number reporting desirable number to be								Remarks
Son-1 + Dau-1	Son-1 + Dau-2	Any Number	Son-2 + Dau-3	Son-3 + Dau-3	Son-4 + Dau-4	Son-1 + Dau-3	Son-3 + Dau-2	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	One household without married person.
1	32	5	4	3	2	1	1	
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE-61

Reason for Considering a number of children as desirable as reported by Persons classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational Level	Total Number	Number reporting as desirable				
			Children numbering for S-1 & D-3	Children numbering for S-1 & D-1	Children numbering for S-2 & D-2	Children numbering for Any Number	
			Economic Reason	Economic Reason	Economic condition	No Plan	God's Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Christian (Garo)	Illiterate	2	..	..	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	51	1	1	32	2	
	Matric and above	3	..	..	2	..	..
Christian (Christian)	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..
Christian (Rabha)	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE-61—*contd.*

Number reporting as desirable							
Children Numbering for S-3 & D-3		Children Numbering for S-4 & D-4		Children Numbering for S-1 & D-2	Children Numbering for S-3 & D-2	Children Numbering for S-2 & D-3	Remarks
Economic Reason	No Reason	No Reason	To Spent the Family	Economic Reason	No Specific Reason	No Specific Reason	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2	1	1	1	1	4	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE-62

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of Informant	Total Number of Informant	Number of illiterates having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Number of literates upto matric Standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Number of educated above, matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Remarks
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian Garo . .	56	..	2	1	53	..	..	
Christian (Christian)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Christian (Rabha) .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	

TABLE-63

Distribution of Households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community, Possession and Size Group of Cultivation Holdings and Number of Plots.

Relig[illegible] Group of Holdings in hectares)	Total number of households	Total land possessed by the households	Number of Households belonging to								Remarks
			Garo				Rabha				
			Christian and having Plots				Christian and having Plots				
			1	2–5	6–10	11+	1	2–5	6–10	11+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 0.50	6	1.60	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0.50—0.99	12	8.04	3	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1.00—1.99	12	17.08	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.00—2.99	8	18.16	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	
3.00—3.99	3	10.05	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
4.00—4.99	3	14.34	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
5.00—7.49	1	6.03	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
7.50—9.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.00—19.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.00—29.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30.00—39.99	1	30.82	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
40.00—49.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	46	106.12	8	29	6	2	..	1	..	..	

TABLE-64

Distribution of Households by Nature of hight Over Land Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Households having land		Land Owned		Land based in		Otherwise occupied (Specify)		Remarks
	Numbers	Hectare of land	No. 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	10
Christian (Rabha) .	1	0.80	1	0.13	1	0.67	..	..	
Christian (Garo) . .	45	105.32	45	99.96	11	5.36	..	..	

TABLE-65

Ownership of Agriculturalor Horticultural and 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					Remarks
			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	9
Christian (Rabha) .	1	1	..	..	..	1	0.67	
Christian (Garo) .	57	45	10	18	17	30	1.86	

TABLE-66

Crop Production, Consumption and Marketing classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total Number of Households	Number of Households having Agricultural or Horticultural Land	Crops Cultivated	Number of Households Cultivating	Yield per Cultivating Household	Consumption per Cultivating Household	Marketing per Cultivating Household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Christian (Rabha) . .	1	1	Paddy	1	8 Quintal	8 Quintal	..	
Christian (Garo) .	57	45	Paddy	32	17.54 Quintal	17.54 Quintal	..	

TABLE-67

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations classified by Religion and 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 or by			Remarks
			Family Worker alone	Family Worker and hired Worker	Hired Worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Christian (Rabha) . . .	Below 0.50	..	..	..	..	
	0.50—0.99	1	1	..	..	
Christian (Garo) . . .	Below 0.50	7	1	..	..	
	0.50—0.99	10	6	..	1	
	1.00—1.99	16	6	5	2	
	2.00—2.99	5	3	2	..	
	3.00—3.99	2	1	1	..	
	4.00—4.99	3	..	2	..	
	5.00—7.49	1	..	1	..	
	7.50—9.99	..	..	..	..	
	10.00—19.99	..	..	..	..	
	20.00—29.99	..	..	..	..	
	30.00—39.99	1	..	..	1	
	40.00—49.99	..	..	..	..	
	50.00 & above	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		46	18	11	4	

TABLE-68

Animal Husbandry classified by Purpose, Method of feeding, Problems and Prospects

Discription of Live Stock and Poultry	Number of Households rearing	Purpose	Number of Households rearing and following in respects of feeding	Number of Households rearing and reporting Problems		Number of Households rearing and reporting Prospects	Remarks
			Traditional	Epidemic	Not Stated	Not Stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cattle	40	Domestic use	40	..	40	40	
Pig	39	Sale locally and out side.	39	..	39	39	
Poultry	57	Domestic use and sale	57	21	36	57	
Baffallo	2	(*a*) Domestic use	1	..	1	1	
		(*b*) Use as a daught power.	1	..	1	1	
Duck	1	Domestic use	1	..	1	1	

TABLE-69

Means of Transport classified by Cost and Period of Powerment

Means of transport possessed by household	Number of households possessing means of transport	Number of households in possession of means of transport as noted in col. 1 since							
		less than 5 years at the cost of				5—9 years at the cost of			
		upto 100	101—201	201—500	500 and above	upto 100	101—201	201—500	500 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Animal (Buffalo)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullock Cart	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Car	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scooter/Motor Cycle	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bicycle	20	..	..	2	6	1	..	1	..

TABLE-69—*contd.*

Number of households in possession of means of transport as noted in Col. 1 since												
10—14 years at the cost of				15—19 years at the cost of				20+ years at the cost of				Remarks
upto 100	101—200	201—500	501 and above	upto 100	101—200	201—500	501 and above	upto 100	101—200	201—500	501 and above	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	

TABLE—70

Number of Households in Debt classified by Occupation of Head of Household, Purpose and Income Group

Occupation of Head of Households as per NCO-2 digit	Total number of Households by occupation of head of household	No. of households in debt in the income group (in Rs.)				No. of households in debt for								Remarks
		Upto—1000	1001—2000	2001—5000	5001 and above	Purchase of cattle	Cultivation of ginger	Purchase of vehicle	Weaving	Business	Purchase of bicycle	Fairprice Shop	Housing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Teachers—15 .	3	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturers, Agents—41.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Cultivators—61 .	16	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Non-workers . .	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	

TABLE-71

Households indebtednees classified by Source, Terms and Condition

Source	Number of Households taken Loan (in Rs.)				No. of Households who have taken Loan at the interest of							No. of Households who have taken Loan on terms and conditions		No. of Households who have taken Loan on Land Security	Remarks
	upto 100	101—200	201—500	501 and above	5%	6%	10%	11.5%	12%	12.5%	15%	H.P. to S.B.I.	Re-payment with interest in instalment basis		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
S.B.I. . .	..	..	1	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	6	
Co.-opt. Apex Bank.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	

TABLE-72

Households Reporting problems in obtaining Loan by Source

Occupation of head of the Households as per N.C.O.-2 digit	Total number of households in Debt.	Source of obtaining loan	Number of Households reporting problem in obtaining loan	Remarks
			Not-stated	
1	2	3	4	5
Teachers—15	1	Co-opt. Apex Bank	1	
Teachers—15	1	State Bank of India	1	
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers—mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24.	2	State Bank of India.	2	
Manufacturers, Agents—41	1	State Bank of India.	1	
Cultivators—61	3	State Bank of India.	3	
Non-worker	2	State Bank of India.	2	

TABLE-73

Indebtedness for Productive and Unproductive Expenses

Occupation of Head of Households.	Total Number of Households.	No. of Households in debt.	Total No. of Indebtedners (in Rs.)	Productive							
				Purchase of Cattle		Agricultural Productions		Purchase of Vehicle		Weaving	
				No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Teacher . . .	3	2	5,500	1	2,500	1	3,000	..	..	..	..
Contractor . .	4	2	53,000	..	..	..	..	1	50,000	1	3,000
Cultivator . .	16	3	6,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000
Businessman . .	1	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Worker . .	12	2	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,000

TABLE-73—*contd.*

Productive								Unproductive				Remarks
Finance of F.P. Shop		Business		Construction of House		Total		Purchase of a Bicycle		Total		
No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	No. of Households	in Rs.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5,500	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53,000	..	..	..	..	
1	5,000	..	..	..	..	2	6,000	1	880	1	880	
..	..	1	5,000	..	..	1	5,000	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	500	2	2,500	..	..	..	..	

TABLE-74

Distribution of Households with reference to Income Group and Average Income from each Source in each Income Group

Income Group	Number of Households	Cultivation		Live stock and Product	
		No. of House-holds receiving income from the Source	Average income per households of the H/H deriving means from the Source	No. of House-holds receiving income from the Source	Average income per H/H of the H/H deriving means from the Source
1	2	3	4	5	6
5,000—9,999	5	3	2,520	1	500
10,000—19,999	12	11	4,417	7	682
20,000—29,999	..	..	..	..	..
30,000—39,999	..	..	..	..	..
40,000—50,000	2	1	6,000	1	700
1 lakh and above	1	1	10,500	1	3,000

TABLE-74—*contd.*

Profession/Service		Transport		Unspecified		Average for all Households in the income group	Remarks
No. of H/H receiving income from the Source	Average income per H/H of the H/H deriv-ing means from the Source	No. of H/H receiving income from the Source	Average income per H/H of the H/H deriv-ing means from the Source	No. of H/H receiving income from the Source	Average income per H/H of the H/H deriv-ing means from the Source		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	6,045	..	..	1	5,000	7,448	
11	11,362	..	..	..	..	14,863	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	36,000	..	..	1	40,000	41,350	
1	84,000	1	48,000	1	3,600	1,49,100	

TABLE—75

Distribution of Households with reference to Income Group, Occupation and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Households

Income Group	Number of Households	Households belonging to: Garo having: Nursing and other Medical and health Technicians—08	Teachers—15	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers-mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns—24	Clerical and other Supervisors—35	Clerical and related Workers—53	Protective Service Workers—57	Cultivators—61	Rabha having: Cultivators—61	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5,000—9,999 . . .	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	
10,000—19,999 . . .	12	2	2	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	
20,000—29,999 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30,000—39,999 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40,000—50,000 . . .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1 Lakh and above . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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