

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES—3

ASSAM

PART VI-C

VILLAGE RESTUDY OF NASATRA

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FOREWORD

The Census of India has a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic aspects. After independence the Census has increasingly turned its attention to the presentation of such data—both at macro and micro levels—as would meet the needs of planning and development. Accordingly, from 1951 onwards certain village statistics are being brought out to *inter alia* help in 'grass-root' planning and rural reconstruction by way of provision of basic amenities and infra-structure, etc.

2. As ancillary to the 1961 Census, a study of more than 500 villages was taken up. The main objective of this study, to put it in the words of Shri Asok Mitra, the Census Commissioner for 1961, was "to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change". The basis of selection of these villages was purposive to cover adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity besides representing (a) villages of medium-size with multi-ethnic population and having variegated occupations through primarily dependent on agriculture, (b) having one dominant community with one predominent occupation, like fishing, pottery, etc. and (c) primarily inhabited by a scheduled tribe. About 400 monographs based on socio-economic surveys all over the country have been published. As adjunct to the 1971 Census, at the initiative of my predecessor, Shri A. Chandrasekhar, it was decided to conduct a re-study of some of the above villages to note how fast and in what direction the winds of change were blowing. This involved not only recording change during the decade but a study of the process of change in the light of the following issues.

(i) To what extent and in what manner the village was a distinct unit during the earlier study and is still so ;

(ii) Whether the village is displaying increasing urban look, and if so, in what manner ;

(iii) What is the interplay of the various factors that have helped or impeded in full utilisation of the amenities and infra-structure available to the villages :

(iv) Whether the village life is marked by increasingly more cohesion of conflict ; and

(v) To what extent the demographic pattern of the village is related to eco-systems, comprising environment, technology, social organisation and population by different attributes.

The foci of analysis was on the social process in the village society concomitant to industrialization, urbanisation and changes in the agrarian structure. The main criteria for selection of villages for re-study in the state was (a) a village near an effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above and preferably in proximation of a city or town, (b) a village away from an effective urban centre which could, however, be near a small town at a distance of about 10 kilometers and (c) a village at a distance of at least 25 kilometers from an urban centre. The suggestion of the Planning Commission to cover a few villages in (a) a dry belt, (b) I.A.D.P. areas, (c) areas having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification, and (d) where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operation had progressed well, was also taken into consideration as far as possible.

3. I must congratulate my colleague in the Social Studies Division for organising these studies. I am grateful to Dr. S.K. Roy Burman, who was incharge of the division, for stimulating his colleague in the census office to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collection of requisite date. I am thankful to Dr. N.G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the programme. I also acknowledge the important role of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Senior Research Officer, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the census offices in the states with the able-assistance of Shri V.K. Jain.

4. The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Assam. The study was conducted by Dr. S.K. Baruah, Shri S.K. Baruah, Investigators and Shri D.S. Bordoloi, Computor, under the supervision of Shri P.C. Baruah, Investigator, Shri N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Director of Census Operations, Assam edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the census office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

New Delhi
the 17 July, 1978

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

As an ancillary to 1961 Census over 500 villages throughout the country were selected for special study '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'.

As a welcome continuation of the Census tradition 'to try to invent the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social changes' socio-economic survey of 70 villages all over the country which were earlier surveyed were proposed to be taken up for re-study as an ancillary to 1971 Census.

The following criteria were adopted in selecting the villages for re-study :

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

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

(c) One village at a distance of not less than 24 kms. from any urban centre.

Nasatra, a small-sized village situated about 3 kms. away from Barpeta town, the headquarters of the Barpeta subdivision in Kamrup district fulfills the criterion in selection for re-study as mentioned at (b) above. It is a multi-ethnic village inhabited mainly by the Namasudras belonging to Scheduled Caste who are fishermen by occupation.

The present survey of the village which was a re-study was conducted sometime in 1975 by Dr. S.K. Baruah, Investigator, Shri S.K. Baruah, Investigator and Shri D.S. Bordoloi, Computor under the guidance of Shri P.C. Baruah, Investigator. Dr. S.K. Baruah, Investigator, Shri S.K. Baruah, Investigator, Shri K.S. Dey, Computor and Shri D.S. Bordoloi, Computor took great pain in tabulation of survey data. The first draft of the report was prepared by Dr. S.K. Baruah, Investigator, Shri S.K. Baruah and Shri B.M. Talukdar, Investigators have done well in revising the draft as per suggestions and comments made by the Social Studies Division in Registrar General's office. The entire work of editing and revision of draft was done under the able stewardship of Shri N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Director.

We gratefully acknowledge the excellent services rendered by the Social Studies Division in Registrar General's office in painfully scrutinizing the report and providing us with invaluable comments and suggestions for improvement of the report. We are thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Assistant Director (Printing) in Registrar General's office for taking great pains in printing this report.

We are deeply indebted to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General for his extremely rich contribution to this project. Above all, we place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India but for whose constant inspiration, unfailing guidance and help this report would have never been published.

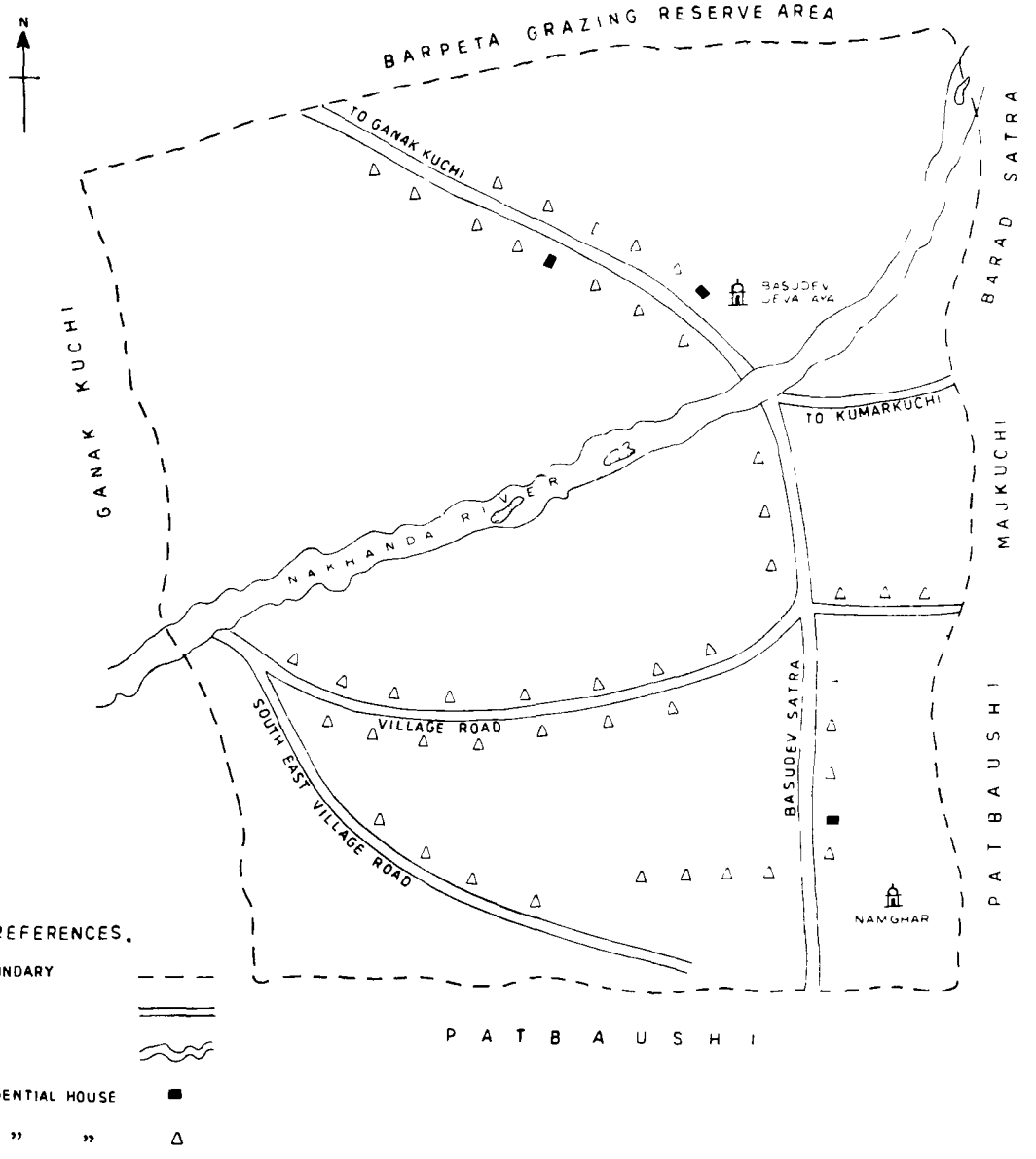
Guwahati,
May 9, 1988

J.C. BHUYAN
Deputy Director of Census Operations
Assam : Guwahati

NOTIONAL MAP OF

VILLAGE NASATRA

P S BARPETA, Dist KAMRUP



CHAPTER—I

THE VILLAGE

Introductory

Nasatra is a small Assamese village situated about 3 kms, away from Barpeta town, the headquarter of the Barpeta sub-division in the district of Kamrup. It is bounded on the East by Kumarkuchi village, on the North-West by Ganakkuchi village and on the South by Patbaushi village.

The river Nakhanda flows through the village in the East-West direction dividing the village into two distinct segments. The inhabitants of the village Nasatra belong entirely to the Assamese linguistic group. They are all Hindu and are classified into different social strata like Brahmin, Keot and Kalita. However, Namasudra is the only Scheduled Caste obtained in the village. The northern part of the village is dwelled by the Brahmins, the Kalitas and the Keots and the southern part by the Namasudras.

It is to be noted here that curiously enough the inhabitants of Nasatra belonging to the Scheduled Caste preferred themselves to be known as Namasudra in the present survey as against their declaration of belonging to Kaibartta during the earlier survey. Though no plausible explanation can be offerred for this, a probe into the matter revealed that the respondents regard Namasudra to be in a comparatively higher stratum of the society and hence this preference to be known as Namasudra. However, we must hasten to add here that traditionally both Kaibarttas and Namasudras denote fishermen only and thus in a way resemble each other.

Nasatra has an undulating surface land. The soil is alluvial. There are some waterlogged areas in and around the village.

Location of the village

Nasatra lies approximately between 26.18 North latitude and 90.2 East longitude. The nerve centre of this village for administration, trade and commerce, transport and communication, Industry and education is Barpeta town. All modern amenities such as educational institutions, religious institutions, telegraph office, hospital, public library, cinema halls, markets etc. are available at Barpeta town. In fact Barpeta town caters to the essential needs of the villages of this region including Nasatra.

Occurrence of flood and its effect

After the great earthquake of 1897 the Chaulkhowa river had changed its course and with the new course, this river began to flow through this village. This new course is since known as 'Nakhanda' which means "newly dug course". Almost every year the flood is said to be a recurring phenomenon in this village and side by side with the flood, erosion occurs in the southern Bank of Nasatra, causing distress, damage and miseries to the socio economic life and property of the villagers. Since they are habituated with the recurrance of flood, they manage somehow to stand before such natural calamities. Though it is an evil to agriculturists but as they are mostly fishermen, the flood provides ample of fish to them and appears to be a blessing in disguise for their livelihood. They catch fishes by their various tools and sell them in nearby market. Moreover the river brings silt which improve cultivable land so the other community people who are mostly cultivators cultivate the cultivable lands for winter crops. The crops which they gather from their fields is sufficient for hand to mouth through out the year. So the people of Nasatra have learnt to live with the river Nakhanda which flows as a blessing for many and as a curse for many other of them.

Climate

The climate of this area is more or less temperate and it does not differ materially from

that of other parts of western Assam. It is characterised by a highly humid atmosphere and abundant rains during summer. The temperature rises sharply around April and is at the maximum during July and August. The South-West monsoon sets in about the beginning of June and is over by October. Rainfall is incessant during May to August. The temperature begins to fall in October and as a result the nights become very comfortable and cool. But the winter does not set in till the middle of November. The average annual rainfall of this area is approximately 250 cm. and the temperature varies from 11.6° to 32.2° centigrade.

Cropping region

The rice is the major crop of the village Nasatra which is cultivated almost in all parts of the village. Some more important crops cultivated in the village are Mustard, Pulses, Jute and Potato. These are more or less cultivated in all regions of the village.

Flora and Fauna

Nasatra and its surrounding area are not rich in flora and fauna. Groves and shrubs especially of cane and Tara found here and there. Among the trees Banyan, Madar,Mango, Jack fruit, Bamboo are mainly seen. Animals of the feline family are not found here. Jackels, Squirrels, Mongooses, field Rats are commonly seen in and around the village. In the vicinity of the village there are some 'Beels' and swamps which attract hunters for small games like wild ducks and birds. Snakes make their appearance only in summer.

Reason for selecting the village during the 1961 and 1971

As an ancillary to the 1961 Census, the village Nasatra was selected for socio-economic survey as it is predominantly inhabited by the Namasudras, a scheduled caste community of Assam who are principally fishermen by occupation.

While selecting villages for restudy as an ancillary to 1971 Census the following factors were taken into consideration.

(a) One village should be near an effective urban centre with a population of 50,000 and above (proximity to industrial town or cities preferred). (b) One village should be away from an effective urban centre which may, however, be near a small town (within a distance of 5 to 10 kms.). (c) One village at a distance of not less than 25 kms. from any urban centre of any size.

Besides, the following suggestions of the planning commission were kept in view—"It would be useful, if in each state three or four villages were selected in such a way that (i) it was in a dry area (ii) it was in IADP area (Intensive Agricultural Development Programme) (iii) it had very little irrigation facilities and rural electrification (iv) the facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operations had progressed well."

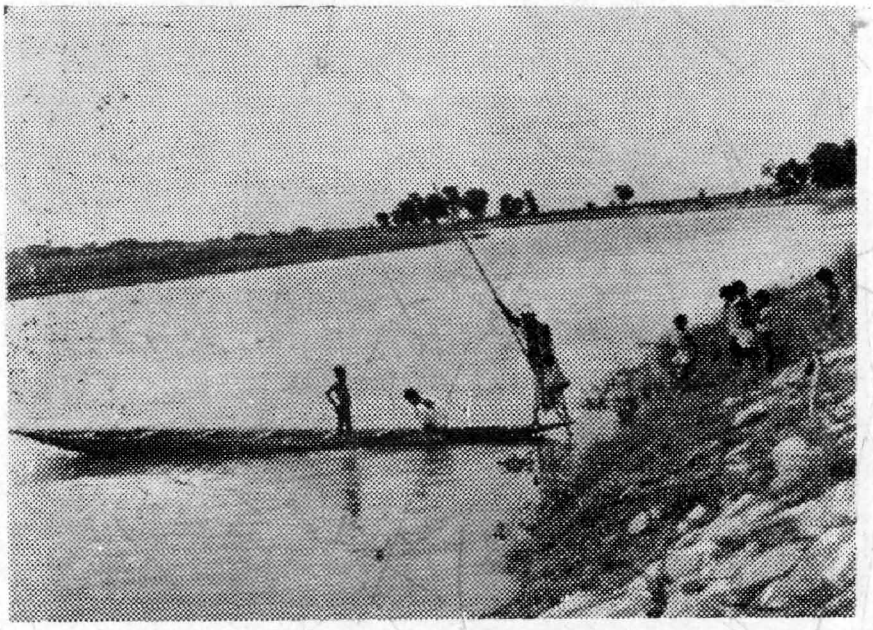
The village Nasatra fulfills the criterion of selection mentioned at (b) above as it is situated at a distance of 130 kms. from Gauhati, an effective urban centre and at a distance of 3 kms. from Barpeta a small town.

Aims and objects

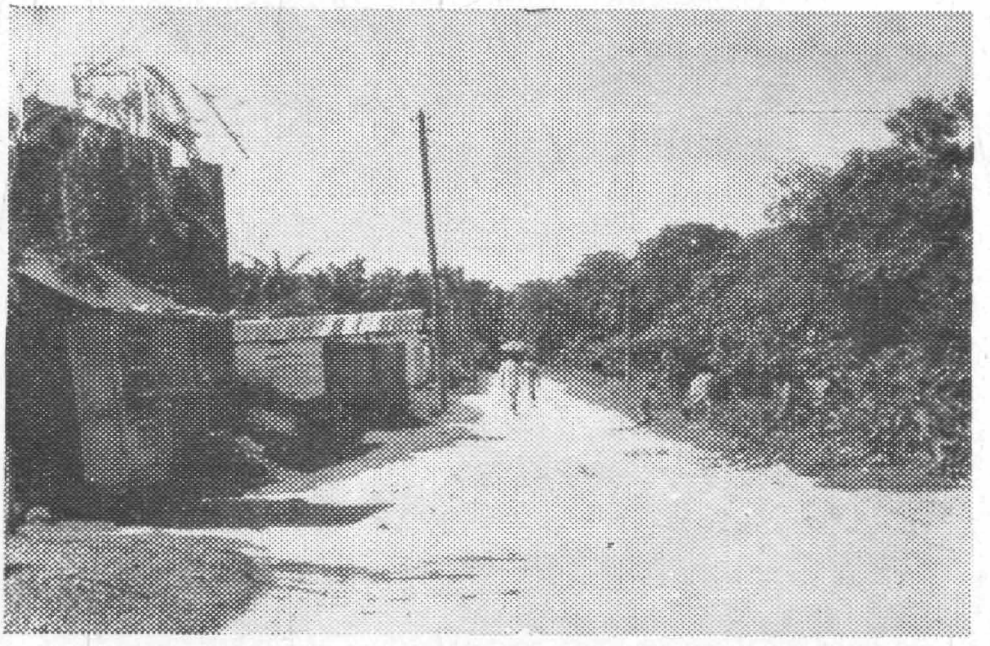
The object of taking up village re-studies is to bring out any socio-economic changes that took place during the period between 1961 and 1971 Census. The main object of village re-studies is to throw light on rural-urban differences, employment, unemployment, under-employment dimension of migration, changing pattern of societies, improvement of industries, agricultural and socio-political aspects of rural population.

Transport and Communication

Nasatra being situated at the proximity of urban area, enjoys basic facility regarding communication. Inside the village, all the hamlets are well connected by small Katcha roads. In addition to these, there are innumerable narrow paths popularly known as "Garubat". These paths serve as a means of easy and quick contact with the people of other clusters. A Katcha narrow road connects the village with a metalled road that passes near it. The



River Na-Khanda



The approach road to the village

bank of the river are connected by a regular Marboat service. Rickshaws are also available for the public at the riverghat situated on the southern part of the village.

The nearest Railway station Barpeta Road is about 22 kms. from Nasatra. The nearest State and public bus station is located at Barpeta town about 3 kms. away from the village. Nasatra is being served by a Branch post office located at Ganak Kuchi which is just at the outskirt of the village. Savings Bank facilities are also available in the village.

Language

The language spoken by the people of Nasatra is Assamese. It may however be mentioned here that some syntactical derives of the local people render the dialect of the area somewhat different from the standard Assamese. It is also observed that the mode of speaking by the Namasudras is different from that of the other community of that locality. This difference is well marked as that of Barpeta town.

Residential pattern

The village covers an area of 175 acres as per 1971 Census as against 178.9 acres in 1961 Census. The remaining 3.9 acres have been eroded by the river Nakhanda.

The homestead lands of this village lie on either bank of the river Nakhanda. The river Nakhanda has been playing an important role in the residential pattern in the village. Though the village is divided into two distinct clusters, neither of the clusters bear an individual name of its own. However, as the southern part of the village is inhabited by the Namasudras that part is known as Namasudrapara. The northern part is inhabited by the other castes, the Brahmins, the Kalitas, the Keots etc.

Due to continuous erosion of the southern bank of Nasatra the area has gradually become very thickly populated. The significant characteristics in the residential pattern of this part of the village is that the houses are constructed around a common courtyard. A common inlet is used by all the families residing in that section. The residential pattern in this part of the village is unplanned and irregular. The majority of the houses are with thatched roof and mud walls. It is observed that most of the houses and other structures are constructed in a haphazard manner which leads to congestion of houses in a particular area. One Namghar located a little away from the residential area is found in this part of the village. The residential pattern in the north bank is better than that in the southern bank. The Brahmin, the Kalitas and the Keots who live in this part of the village prefer to have their own residential cluster. Houses are constructed in a linear pattern on both sides of the Katcha road, with sufficient marginal compound between the two neighbour-houses. 'Assam Type' houses are mostly constructed in Assam with the materials C.I. sheet, wood, brick, cement, bamboo and mud and thatch. The pillars and walls materials vary from family to family. In case of the rich family pillars and walls are made up of brick and cement but the poor family uses wood as the pillar and bamboo or reed and mud in the wall C.I. sheets are mostly used in the roofs. Now-a-days such type of houses are found particularly in Assam, so it is termed as 'Assam Type' (A.T.) house. In Nasatra some A.T. houses have been constructed during the last decade. One R.C.C. building has been recently constructed by a wealthy Kalita family. Most of the houses have well demarcated compound. An old and famous 'Basudeva' temple is situated in this village.

Source of water

The river Nakhanda is the main source of water in the village. The water from the river is used for all purposes. Some of the households have, however, katcha wells of their own, but water of these wells is polluted. One or two pucca wells are also found in the village.

Demographic Trend

According to 1961 Census, Nasatra had a total population of 552 out of which 284 were males and 268 females. According to 1971 Census, the village has a total population of 661

persons of whom 364 are males and 297 females. During the last decade the population of the village has increased by 109 persons. The decennial growth rate of population thus stands at 19.75 per cent. It is interesting to note that the rate of growth of males is more than double that of the females.

The table I-1 gives a comparative picture of the population as recorded in three censuses and 1975 survey of the village.

From the statement I-1 it is seen that the village has registered a comparatively low growth rate of population during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. This may be due to out migration, flood and soil erosion caused annually by the river Nakhanda.

Out-migration is a regular aspect of this village. Due to erosion many households in recent past have shifted permanently to some other nearby villages. As compared to the growth rate of Assam in rural area the increase in this village should have been more. No in-migration has been observed in the village. As the percentage variation in Nasatra is only 19.75, it is clear that out-migration is a regular feature of Nasatra.

TABLE I.1

Population as per three censuses and 1975 survey

Year	No. of household	Persons	Males	Females	Absolute variation	Percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951	90	494	260	234	—	—
1961	79	552	284	268	58	11.65
1971	110	661	364	297	109	19.75
1975 (survey)	87	709	368	321	48	7.26

The above state ment also depicts decrease in the number of households but a marginal increase in population during past 1951 and 1961 censuses. The same trend has also been observed between the period of 1971 Census and 1975 survey.

Ethnic composition in the village

Nasatra is a multi ethnic village. Caste plays a vital role in the social and economic life of the people. The village is inhabited by the Namasudras, the Kalitas, the Keots and the Brahmins. There are two distinct hamlets in the village. The Namasudras a Scheduled Caste community live in a compact ard isolated hamlet. Their social relation with the other castes is limited.

Table below shows the ethnic composition in the village.

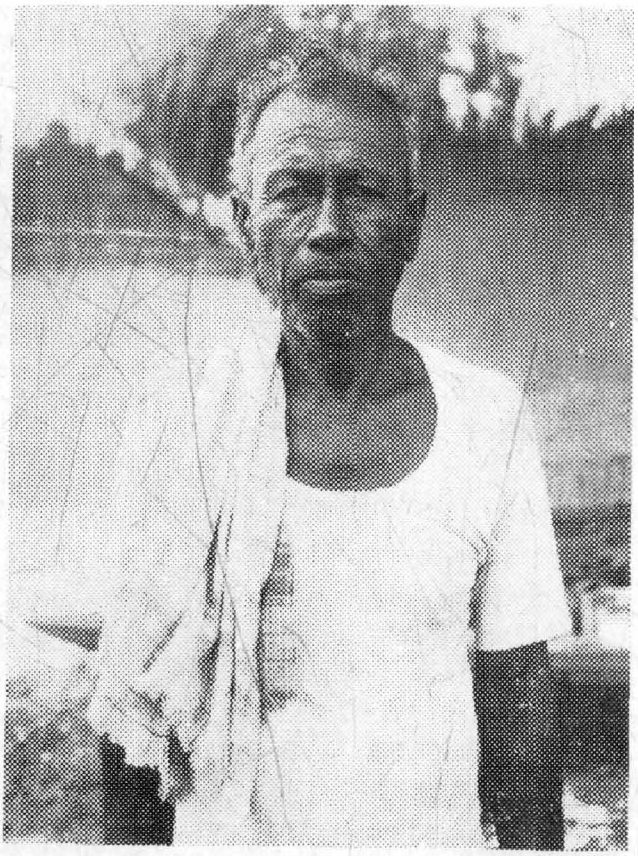
TABLE I.2

Ethnic composition in the village. (1971 Census)

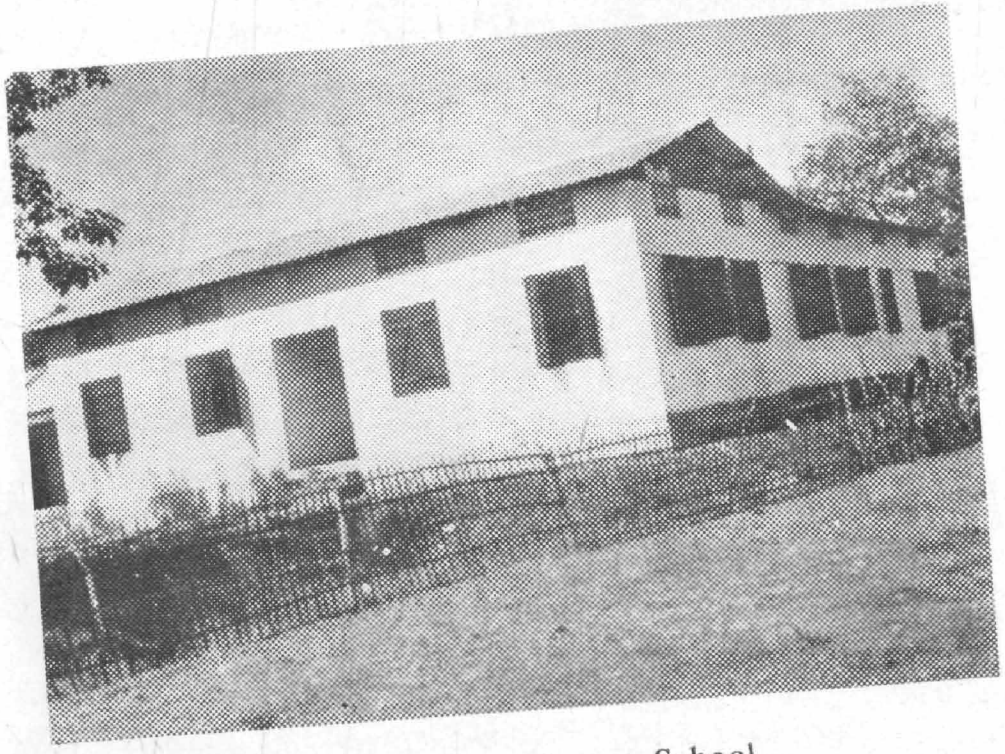
Caste/ Community	Religion	Number of households	Population		
			Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudra	Hindu	63	355	201	154
Kalita	,,	20	228	120	108
Keot	,,	6	69	36	33
Brahmin	,,	1	9	7	2
Total		110	661	364	297



A group of villagers



A Namasudra male—a close up view



The Lower Primary School

The table I.2 shows that the Namasudras are the largest community in the village followed by the Kalitas, the Keots and the Brahmins. Their respective percentage are 75.45, 18.18, 5.46 and 0.91. As stated earlier, the entire population of the village are Hindus by religion.

The Namasudras

The Namasudras or "Charal" are the predominant community of the village. Fishermen by profession, they are 355 in number distributed among 83 households. They are recognised as Scheduled Caste. As they live in a cluster of their own on the southern bank of the river Nakhanda their social communication with other castes is very limited.

The Kalitas

By population the Kalita ranks second in the village. Their number in 197*i* stands at 228 living in 20 households. They are the dominating caste of the Brahmaputra valley and occupies the highest status in the "Sudra" caste. Cultivation is their major occupation. In Nasatra, the majority of them are engaged in cultivation while only a few are seen to conduct petty business.

The Keots

The Keot is another respectable "Sudra" caste living in the village. Cultivators by profession, their population is 69 distributed among 6 households only.

The Brahmins

The Brahmins are the highest and the most respectable caste in Assam. There is one such household in Nasatra with 9 members only. The head of the household is the "Satra Adhikari" of the temple Basudevalaya. This family is known to be the oldest family in the village. All the members of this family are educated.

Developmental efforts

To speak the truth no such developmental efforts have so far been made in this village. only a katcha road from the village meets at a P.W.D. road at Ganak-Kuchi gaon. The ferry service in Medinighat which is in existence going to be connected by a long semi R.C.C. bridge which is under construction and within a couple of years it will be completed. After completion of the bridge at Medinighat the people of surrounding areas will have a direct link with Barpeta town. It will fulfil the longfelt desire of the people. The transportation will be more easier and ultimately result in saving both time and money of the people of surrounding areas.

The people of Nasatra generally take water from river. The Govt. provides one R.C.C. well which helps them to get pure water and prevents the spread of the diseases. An L.P. school and a Library are constructed within Nasatra by the people with their own efforts. However the Govt. is giving monetary grant time to time. The co-operative society also provides loans to agriculturists, weavers and fishermen.

General feel of the village

Nasatra is an old and decaying village. In spite of its proximity to Barpeta town, the entire village, with the exception of a few households, presents a book of backwardness with typical rural characteristics and environment. Despite their contact with the socially advanced castes of the neighbouring areas, the Namasudras have not undergone much transformation so far as their traditional customs, habits and outlooks are concerned. This is primarily due to the fact that education has made very little impact on this village in general and the Namasudra community in particular.

The scope of economic development of the village is limited. The regular soil erosion caused by the river Nakhanda has posed a serious problem for the village threatening its very existence in future. It is reported that some original settlers of the village have left the village for good. Cottage industry is practically nil. Shattered financial condition seems to prevent people from finding new avenues for economic uplift. Absolute ignorance among the people about

collective and co-operative enterprises stands as a stumbling block in bringing about any development.

In general, the sanitary condition of the village is poor with slightly improved condition in the Northern bank. There is no drainage system in the village and the Southern bank is the worst sufferer.

It is also observed that traditional social customs represented by caste organisation is prevalent in the village. The presence of caste structure in the village is clearly observed, though inter-caste tensions is found to be negligible. It is seen that caste always plays a basic and crucial role in determining the various social relations in the village.

CHAPTER—II

THE PEOPLE

Social, Demographic and Vital Statistics

Village Nasatra covers an area of 0.71 sq km. The density of population according to 1971 Census is 931 persons per square kilometre. The total population of the village according to 1971 Census is 661 out of which 364 are males and 297 females. The sex ratio of the village is 816 females per 1,000 males. The literacy rate of the village is 34.95 per cent and percentage of working population is 23 60 according to 1971 Census.

For the purpose of a comparative demographic study with its neighbouring rural areas, a study of some villages around Barpeta town is essential. For this purpose twelve villages of different size classes situated around Barpeta town and located at varying distances were taken into consideration in the present survey. Of these twelve villages Bamun Baradi, Ganak Kuchi, Metua Kuchi are situated at a distance of 0—3 Kms., Dangar Kuchi, Keot Kuchi, Charagpara at a distance of 6—9 kms., Putular Tari, Salekura, Mohammadpur, Nowgong, Khablar Bhitha and Dakreswar at a distance of 9—12 kms. from the Barpeta town.

The statement II.1 shows some of the primary demographic characteristics of these 12 selected villages.

Density of population

The table II.1 shows that all the twelve villages under our study registered higher density of population than that of Kamrup district as a whole. The Barpeta (rural) police station also shows lower density than that of all the villages except the village Dakreswar. The village Nasatra registered third place in respect of population density among all the 12 (twelve) villages. The highest density of 1050 persons per sq. km. is recorded by the village Ganak Kuchi and the lowest of 273 persons per sq. km. by Dakreswar village. It is observed that villages situated at the outskirt of the Barpeta town registered much higher density than that of those villages situated away from the Barpeta town. It may be owing to the fact that the villages situated just at the outskirt of Barpeta town obviously having some facilities of urban centre have attracted more persons than the villages situated away from the town.

Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the proportion of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio of the selected villages ranges from 805 to 943. Only one village viz. Nowgong situated within the distance of 9—12 kms. from Barpeta town has low sex ratio. The village Ganak Kuchi can better be called an extended area of Barpeta town which has all the urban characteristics and can be regarded as an agro-industrial centre of the Barpeta police station. Many Rice Mills and other agro based industries attract male population to this area. There is every possibility in near future of its being, declared as an urban area. Sex ratio of the village Nasatra is 816 females per 1000 males which is found to be lower than most of the neighbouring villages except Nowgong. No direct explanation can be offered for such low sex ratio.

Number of houses

It is observed from the table that each of these villages irrespective of its locational distance from Barpeta town has equal number of residential houses and households except the village Mahammadpur which is situated at a distance of 11 kms. from Barpeta. In this particular village number of households is more than the number of residential houses.

TABLE

Demographic characteristics of twelve selected villages around Barpeta Town

Name of the village and distance in Km. from Barpeta Town	Area in Sq. Km.	Occupied residential		Population		
		Houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Bamun Baradi 3 Kms.	2.01	116	116	810	438	372
2 Ganak Kuchi 3 Kms.	2.55	383	383	2,678	1,401	1,277
3 Metua Kuchi 3 Kms.	2.32	236	236	1,646	854	792
4 Dangar Kuchi 6—9 Kms.	2.63	203	203	1,236	636	600
5 Keot Kuchi 6—9 Kms.	2.19	273	273	1,886	974	912
6 Charagpara 6—9 Kms.	0.94	135	135	943	497	446
7 Putulartari 9—12 Kms.	2.85	211	211	1,474	762	712
8 Salekura 9—12 Kms.	3.99	230	230	1,580	860	720
9 Mahammadpur 9—12 Kms.	2.77	177	183	1,193	623	570
10 Khablar Bhitha 9—12 Kms.	2.81	216	216	1,511	788	723
11 Nowgong 9—12 Kms.	2.43	245	245	1,708	946	762
12 Dakreswar 9—12 Kms.	1.45	57	57	396	208	188
13 Nasatra 3 Kms.	0.71	110	110	661	364	297
14 Barpeta Police Station (Rural)	759.10	45,561	45,705	299,307	157,257	142,050
15 Kamrup District (Rural)	9,766.20	396,998	397,784	2,519,028	1,315,628	1,203,400

N.B. : Absolute figures are shown in bracket in columns 10 to 14.

II.1

alongwith Barpeta P.S. (Rural) and Kamrup District (Rural)

Density per Sq. Km.	Sex ratio	Literacy ratio	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage distribution of workers in		
				Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
403	849	(316)	(189)	(127)	(11)	(51)
		39.01	23.53	67.20	5.82	26.98
1,050	911	(225)	(545)	(91)	(51)	(403)
		45.74	20.35	16.70	9.36	73.94
709	927	(825)	(369)	(28)	(58)	(283)
		50.12	22.42	7.59	15.71	76.70
470	943	(484)	(278)	(133)	(67)	(78)
		39.15	22.49	47.85	24.10	28.05
861	936	(410)	(483)	(235)	(22)	(226)
		21.73	25.60	48.65	4.55	46.80
1,003	897	(69)	(262)	(261)	—	(1)
		7.32	27.78	99.62	—	0.38
517	934	(166)	(409)	(405)	—	(4)
		11.26	27.74	99.03	—	0.97
396	837	(368)	(430)	(372)	(4)	(54)
		23.29	27.21	86.50	1.00	12.50
431	914	(155)	(357)	(324)	(5)	(28)
		12.99	29.92	90.75	1.40	7.85
538	917	(160)	(350)	(338)	—	(12)
		10.58	23.16	96.57	—	3.43
703	805	(509)	(374)	(271)	(13)	(90)
		29.80	21.89	72.45	3.47	24.08
273	904	(156)	(86)	(81)	—	(5)
		39.39	21.72	94.19	—	5.81
931	816	(231)	(156)	(35)	(3)	(118)
		34.95	23.60	22.44	1.92	75.64
394	903	(70764)	(75054)	(65603)	(2131)	(7320)
		23.64	25.07	87.41	2.84	9.75
258	890	(624917)	(640962)	(524274)	(30096)	(86592)
		24.81	25.44	81.79	4.70	13.51

Literacy

According to 1971 Census, the literacy rate of rural and urban areas of Barpeta police station is 23.64 per cent and 56.95 per cent respectively. The village Nasatra registers a literacy rate of 34.95 per cent which is higher than that of the rural areas of the Barpeta police station as a whole. It is also noticed that all the villages situated within a radius of 4 kms. from Barpeta town registered higher literacy rates. The proximity of Barpeta town with readily available educational and communication facilities has significantly contributed to the high literacy rates in these villages. Villages situated at a distance of 9—12 kms. from Barpeta town recorded lower literacy rates except the villages Nowgong and Dakreswar which show higher literacy rates than the whole of rural areas of this police station. Nowgong, though situated for away from an urban centre, is endowed with educational facilities. It is an advanced village inhabited by enlightened persons who have reasonable aptitude for education and culture. Among those villages situated at 6 to 9 kms. away from Barpeta, village Charagpara registers the lowest literacy rate of 7.32 per cent. In this village 99.62 per cent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities and have no knowledge of present economic development achieved by people in other places.

Workers

The percentage of workers to the total population in most of the selected villages is more or less equal varying between 20 to 30 per cent. The participation rate in economic activities by the female population is extremely low which is only 1.35 per cent. The employment opportunities in general are very limited in these villages. There is no industrial potentialities of any sort to boost up general economic condition of the people. Cultivation and retail trade in fish or agricultural commodities are the main source of livelihood of these people.

The distribution of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors is not identical in respect of all the selected villages. It is also seen that most of the villages situated nearer to Barpeta town absorb lesser percentage of workers in primary sector when compared to the proportion of workers in this sector in these villages situated far away from the town.

In Nasatra the percentage distribution of total workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector are 22.44%, 1.92% and 75.64% respectively.

Village Nasatra is predominantly inhabited by Namasudras—a fisherman community who do not have land or aptitude for cultivation. Cultivation in this village is mainly done by other communities who form an insignificant proportion of total population. Formerly most of the Namasudras derived their livelihood from fishing, but in recent years they had to abandon their traditional occupation in favour of service and business. The factors responsible for such deviation are non-availability or proper facilities for fishing and the entry of the contractors or Mahalders into the trade in fish. Most of the persons engaged in Secondary and Tertiary sectors have their place of work in Barpeta town.

Comparison of Primary Census Abstract data for 1961 and 1971 of Nasatra village

The total area of village Nasatra is 175 acres as per 1971 Census as against 178.9 acres in 1961 Census. The remaining 3.9 acres have been eroded by the river Nakhanda. The population of the village according to 1971 Census is 661 persons out of which 364 are males and 297 females. According to 1961 Census the total population of the village was 552 persons of which 284 were males and 268 females. The overall increase of population during the decade 1961-1971 is 109. The decennial growth rate of population of the village is 19.75 per cent only. The growth rate of population of the village is approximately half of that of the state of Assam as a whole during the same decade. The growth rate of the village seems to be very low in comparison with the growth rate of the rural areas of the Barpeta police station, Barpeta Sub-

division and Kamrup district which registered a growth rate of 36.80 per cent, 33.14 per cent and 36.68 per cent respectively. The sex ratio of the village in 1971 was 816 females per 1000 males against 944 in 1961. The sex ratio of the rural areas of Barpeta police station, Barpeta sub-division and Kamrup district are 903, 920 and 915 females per 1000 males respectively in 1971 as against 890, 899 and 894 respectively in 1961 Census.

TABLE II.2

Number of literate persons by sex

Sex	Population		Literate persons		Literacy rate	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons	552	661	184	231	33.33	34.95
Males	284	364	153	132	53.87	36.26
Females	268	297	31	99	11.57	33.33

As per 1971 Census, out of the total of 661 persons, 231 are literate which constitute 34.95 per cent of the total population as against 33.33 per cent in the 1961 Census.

Table II.2 shows a fall in literacy rate among the males from 53.87 per cent in 1961 to 36.26 per cent in 1971 Census. But it is interesting to note a sharp rise in literacy rate among the females from 11.57 per cent in 1961 to 33.33 per cent in 1971 Census. It is however very difficult to assign any specific reason behind such wide variations in literacy rates amongst the males and females.

Table below derived from the cent percent individual slips of 1971 Census gives the absolute as well as percentage break-up of the literate persons in the different age-groups.

TABLE II.3

Literate and Illiterate persons by Sex and Age-groups

Age-group	Total population		Illiterate population		Literate population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	364	297	232	198	132	99
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(63.74)	(66.67)	(36.26)	(33.33)
0—14	183	142	145	102	38	40
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(79.23)	(71.83)	(20.77)	(28.17)
15—24	50	45	14	25	36	20
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(28.00)	(55.56)	(72.00)	(44.44)
25—34	48	50	18	29	30	21
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(37.50)	(58.00)	(62.50)	(42.00)
35+	83	60	55	42	28	18
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(66.27)	(70.00)	(33.73)	(30.00)

From the table II.3 it is found that the literacy rate amongst the males is higher than that of the females in all the age groups except in the age-group 0—14. The literacy rate of both the males and the females is the highest in the age-group 15—24 followed by the age-groups 25—34, 35 and above and 0—14.

The literate persons are again sub-divided into eight different categories, namely :—

(1) Literate without educational level
(2) Primary
(3) Middle
(4) Matriculation or higher secondary
(5) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
(6) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
(7) Graduate degree other than technical degree and
(8) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree.

TABLE II.4

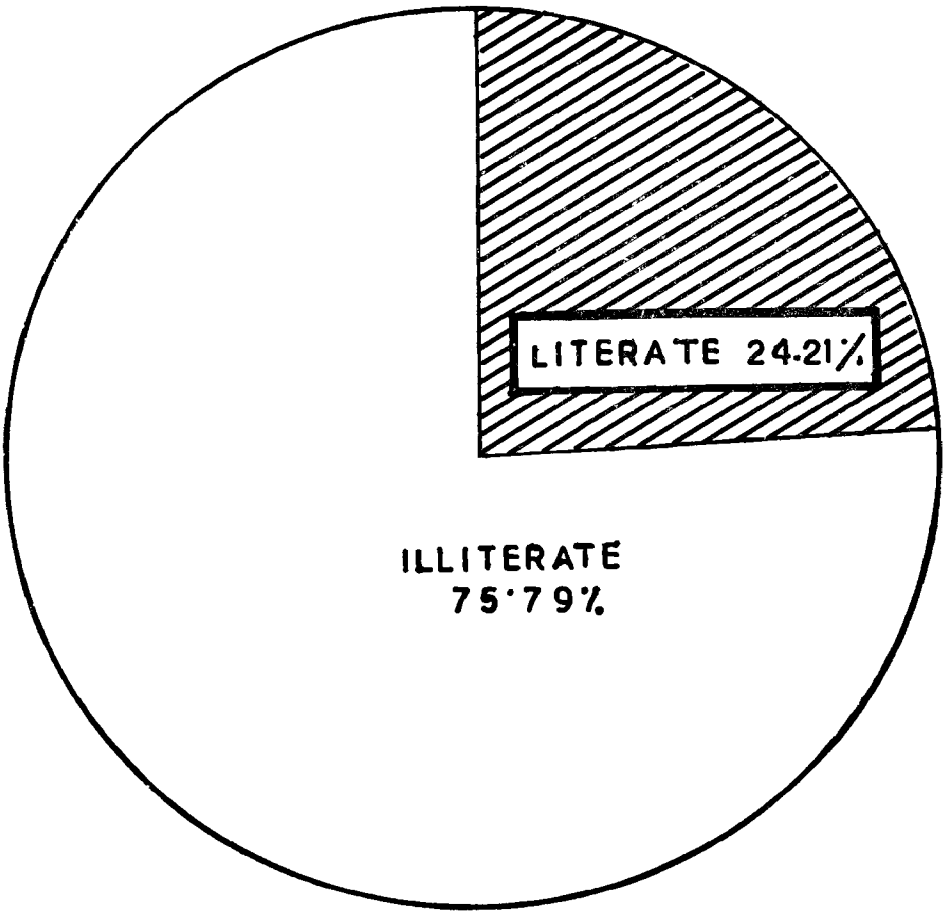
Sex-wise distribution of literate persons by edcuational level

Educational level	Males	Females
1	2	3
Total Literate	132 (100.00)	99 (100.00)
(1) Literate without educational level.	62 (46.97)	60 (60.61)
(2) Primary	20 (15.15)	15 (15.15)
(3) Middle	31 (23.48)	20 (20.20)
(4) Matriculation or higher secondary	17 (12.88)	3 (3.03)
(5) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—
(6) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1 (0.76)	— (—)
(7) Graduate degree other than technical degree	1 (0.76)	1 (1.01)
(8) Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	—	—

N.B. Figures in the brackets indicate percentage.

From the above table it is seen that out of 132 literate male population in the village, the highest percentage of 46.97 is recorded under 'literate without educational level'. This is followed by 'middle school level, (23.48 per cant), primary level (15.15 per cent) and matriculate or higher secondary level (12.88 per cent). The percentage of those who hold technical biploma and graduate degree other than technical degree is 0.76 per cent each. Again, out of 99 total female literate population, the highest percentage (60.61) is recorded against 'Literate without educational level'. This is followed by the middle school level (20.20 per cent), the primary level (15.15 per cent), the matriculation or higher secondary level (3.03 per cent) and the graduate degree other than technical degree (1.01 per cent).

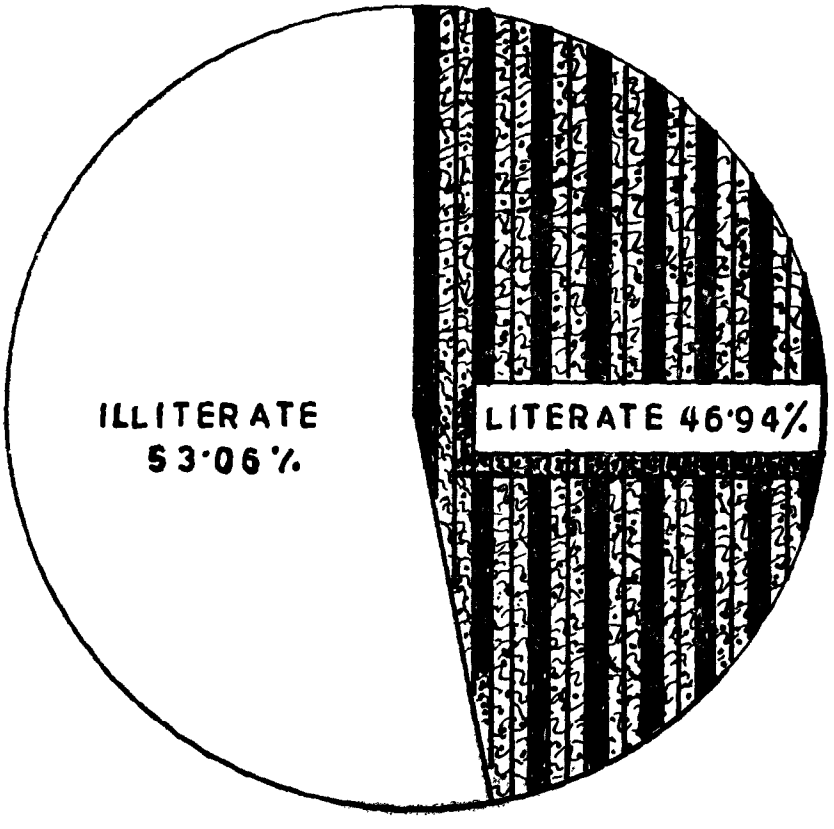
LITERACY AMONG FEMALES
(EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP)



SOURCE - 1975 SURVEY DATA

LITERACY AMONG MALES

(EXCLUDING 0-4 AGE GROUP)



SOURCE - 1975 SURVEY DATA

TABLE II.5

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and educational level (Survey data, 1975)

Educational level	Total		Age and Sex													
			5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	182	216	50	39	17	37	17	18	10	12	26	44	41	35	21	31
Literate without educational level	69	38	38	21	21	10	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	—
Primary	37	18	—	—	23	6	3	4	1	2	4	2	5	4	1	—
Middle	34	10	—	—	2	3	10	4	6	2	11	1	5	—	—	—
Matriculation or higher secondary	19	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	1	3	2	1	—	1	—
Non-tech. dip. or cert. not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. diploma or cert. not equal to degree	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	343	285	88	60	63	56	35	27	29	18	49	53	54	40	25	31

There are only 20 matriculates and 2 graduates in the village. Persons with higher education do not want to stay in the village due to non-availability of proper employment avenues. Only those working in Barpeta town committee reside in the village. Most of the people working in different establishments in far off places do not intend to come back to Nasatra. There are very few educated females. Out of 99 literates only three are matriculates and one graduate.

The table II.5 shows the distribution of male and female population of the surveyed households by age-group and their educational attainment.

It is observed from the table II.5 that males are more literate than females. Out of the total 161 literate males, 69 are found to be literate without educational level, 37 primary standard, 34 middle standard, 19 matriculate and 2 technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. None among, the males is found to be a graduate. Out of the total 69 literate females, 38 are found to be literate without educational level, 18 Primary standard, 10 middle standard and 3 are matriculates.

A figure of 69 literate and educated females was obtained during the present survey of the village conducted in 1975 as against 99 such females recorded during 1971 Census. Out migration by marriage of literate females as also migration of certain households as a whole during the intervencing period might have affected the numbers of literate and educated females.

In 1961 only 40 households in this village were surveyed, Educational level wise distribution of male and female population in 1961 is shown below.

(a) Literate without educational level — Male-7, Female- 8
(b) Primary standard — Male-34, Female-23
(c) M.E. Standard — Male-25, Female- 2
(d) Matric standard — Male-10, Female- 2
(e) Above Matriculation — Male- 4, Female- 0

From the above analysis slight change in literacy level is observed for both male and female population in 1975 survey.

Educational Score by Caste

The average educational score of the surveyed persons of different castes is calculated by giving points to each individual according to his/her educational level as follows :

(1) Illiterate—0
(2) Literate—1
(3) Primary or junior basic—2
(4) Matriculation or higher secondary—3
(5) Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree—4
(6) Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree—4
(7) Graduates degree other than technical degree—5
(8) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree—5
(9) Post graduate degree other than technical degree—5
(10) Post graduate technical degree—5
(11) Ph. D. or equivalent and higher degree—6

The cumulative point of all the individual males and females is divided by the total number of males and females respectively to evaluate the average educational score.

It is seen from the table II.6 that the lone Brahmin household has achieved the distinction of attaining the highest average educational score with 21.00 points followed by Kalita household 9.36 points, Keot household 5.20 points. The Namasudra households have the lowest score with only 3.00 points. Among the males the highest average is scored by Brahmin household with 16.00 followed by Kalita 6.64, Keot 3.40 and Namasudra 2.23 points. Among the females the highest average is scored by Brahmin household with 5.00 followed by the Kalita 2.71 points, Keot 1.80 points and Namasudra 0.76 points.

TABLE II.6

Distribution of households by Caste/Community and average educational score (Survey data 1975)

Caste/ Community	Number of house-holds	Populatoin			Average educational score			Score per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahmin	1	8	6	2	2.62	2.67	2.50	21.00	16.00	5.00
Keot	5	36	23	13	0.72	0.74	0.69	5.20	3.40	1.80
Kalita	14	110	60	50	1.20	1.55	0.76	9.36	6.64	2.71
Namasudra	67	474	254	220	0.42	0.59	0.23	3.00	2.23	0.76
TOTAL	87	628	343	285	0.60	0.80	0.36	4.35	3.17	1.18

Average per head score is found to be the highest among the Brahmin males with 2.67 points followed by Kalita with 1.55 points. The lowest average of 0.59 points is observed among the Namasudra males. Among the females the highest average score of 2.50 points is recorded by the Brahmin followed by Kalita females (0.76). The lowest average (0.23) is found among the Namasudra females.

The present survey reveals that number of educated females amongst the Namasudra is very low. They are very poor and cannot afford to send their children to schools. Though facilities for higher education are available in the nearby Barpeta town, students do not seem to have availed of this opportunity due to financial hardship. Most of the parents of the Scheduled Caste families prefer to send their grown up children in search of petty jobs in the nearby areas instead of sending them to school. A large number of children in the age group of 5-14 in such families do not go to school and are found to be engaged in household duties. This may also be due to the lack of motivation and absolute ignorance of the parents about the benefit of education. Most of the people are primitive in their outlook and are content with their fate. Initiative to improve their social and cultural life is totally lacking. The following table shows the number of members of Scheduled Caste and others who attend school as recorded the survey.

TABLE II.7

Number of members of Scheduled Caste and others who attend school (Survey data 1975)

Name of Caste	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste (Namasudra)	206 (100.00)	174 (100.00)	47 (22.82)	18 (10.34)	159 (77.18)	156 (89.66)
Others (including Kalita, Keot & Brahmins)	62 (100.00)	50 (100.00)	34 (54.84)	15 (30.00)	28 (45.16)	35 (70.00)

N.B. : Figures in the brackets indicate percentage.

Figures in the table II.7 represent population excluding those in age-group 0—4 population. From the table II.7 it is seen that out of 206 Scheduled Caste male population, 47 males constituting 22.82% are studying in various institutions, whereas in case of other Caste male population, out of 62 male, 34 males constituting 54.84% are found to be students. Again, out of 174 females population of scheduled caste only 18 female constituting 10.34% are found studying. As regards 'others' out of 50 female population, 15 females constituting 30.00% are found studying. The table II.7 reveals that the percentage of school going children among the Scheduled Caste is much lower than that of others. It is primarily due to the poor economic condition of the Scheduled Caste community.

The following table shows the distribution of Scheduled Caste and other households having children of school-going age.

TABLE II.8

Distribution of households of Scheduled Caste and others having children of school-going age (Survey data 1975)

Scheduled Caste/ Others	Number of household having children in school-going age-group 5 – 14				Number of households sending their children to school			
	Total	Male only	Female only	Both	Total	Male only	Female only	Both
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Caste (Namasudra)	49	9	9	31	21	3	2	16
Others (including Brahmin, Keot & Kalita)	13	4	2	7	9	3	1	5

The above table depicts that out of a total of 49 scheduled caste households having children of school going age 5—14, only 21 households send their children to school, whereas among others out of 13 households 9 households send their children to school. In this connection it may be mentioned here that out of 70 households surveyed, 8 households have no child of school-going age. Thus the table above corroborates what has been stated earlier that a large proportion of children of school-going age in the Namasudra families do not go to school.

The table II.9 showing the number of children in age-group 5-14 amongst the scheduled caste who never attended school and reasons thereof as recorded from survey.

The table II.9 shows that there are 59 males and 67 females in the school going 5—14. But due to poor economic conditions of parents 21 males and 43 females and due to negligence on the part of the parents 33 males and 24 females have never attended school and 5 males have discontinued after attendance due to poor economic conditions of parents.

According to the 1971 Census there are 156 workers as against 166 in 1961. The percentage of workers to the total population during 1971 and 1961 thus being 23.60 and 30.07 respectively. The decrease in the absolute number of workers in 1971 is attributed to the change of worker's definitions in the last census. The

definition of workers in 1961 was liberal, which included even those persons who go to the field of work even for an hour or so. In 1961 Census there were 18 female workers as against 4 in the 1971 Census. The table II.10 shows the distribution of workers in different industrial categories according to the 1961 and 1971 Census.

TABLE II.9

Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of children of school going age by Age, Sex and Reasons

(Survey data 1975)

Age	Total number		Never attendance				Discontinuation after attendance
			Male		Female		Male
			Reason		Reason		Reason
	Male	Female	Due to poor economic condition	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	12	6	2	10	3	3	—
6	7	4	3	4	1	3	—
7	8	10	2	6	4	6	—
8	9	5	4	4	4	1	1
9	4	9	2	2	3	6	—
10	3	8	—	2	8	—	1
11	5	10	1	3	6	4	1
12	5	3	5	—	3	—	—
13	5	7	1	2	6	1	2
14	1	5	1	—	5	—	—
Total	59	67	21	33	43	24	5

The table II.10 depicts that in both the censuses highest number of workers were engaged in professions such as trade and commerce under category VII. In 1961 the number of workers in 'other services' under category IX was slightly higher than those under category I cutilvation whereas in 1971 the number of cultivators is much higher than those in 'other services'.

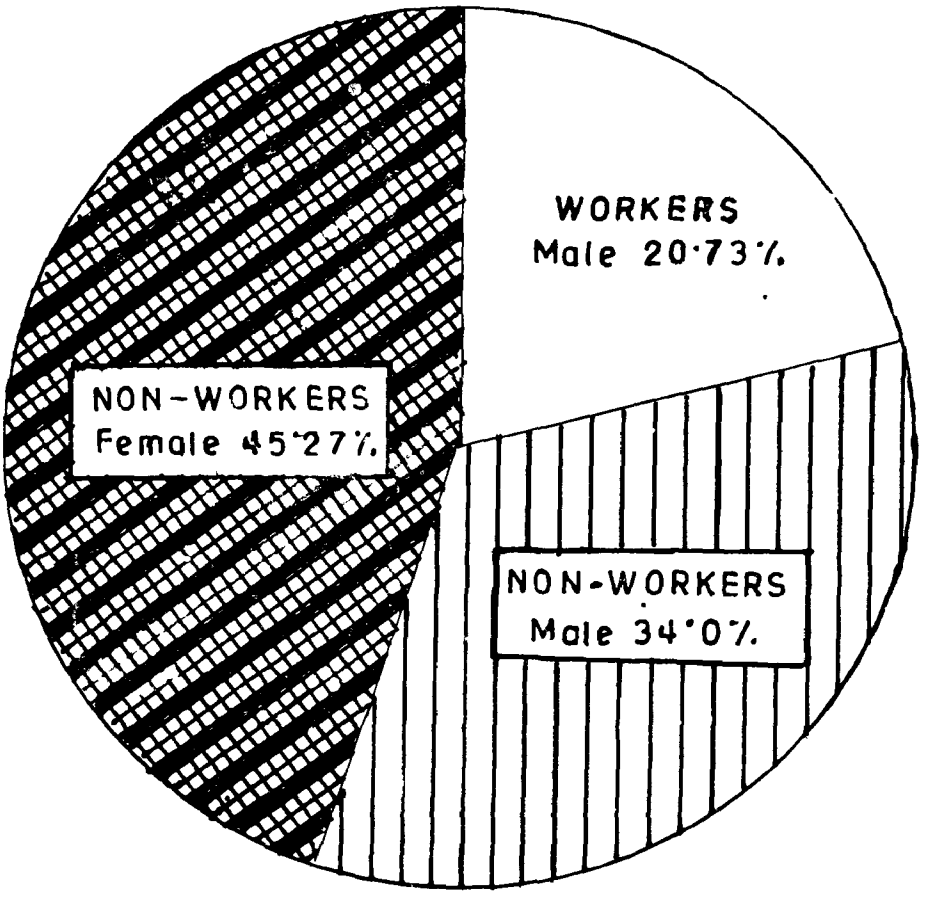
TABLE II.10

Distribution of workers in different industrial categories in 1961 and 1971 Census

Industrial category	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers	166 (100.00)	148 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	156 (100.00)	152 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
Category I	38	38	—	32	31	1
Cultivators	(22.89)	(25.67)	—	(20.51)	(20.40)	(25.00)
Category II	2	2	—	3	3	—
Agricultural Labourers	(1.21)	(1.35)	—	(1.92)	(1.97)	—
Category III	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities						
Category IV	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining and quarrying						
Category V(a)	—	—	—	2	—	2
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—household industry				(1.28)		(50.00)
Category V(b)	1	1	—	1	1	—
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—other than household industry	(0.60)	(0 68)		(0 64)	(0.66)	
Category VI	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction						
Category VII	84	82	2	96	95	1
Trade & Commerce	(50.60)	(55.40)	(11.11)	(61.54)	(62.50)	(25.00)
Category VIII	1	1	—	8	8	—
Transport, Storage and Communications	(0.60)	(0.68)	—	(5.13)	(5.26)	—
Category IX	40	24	16	14	14	—
Other Services	(24.10)	(16.22)	(88.89)	(8.98)	(9.21)	—

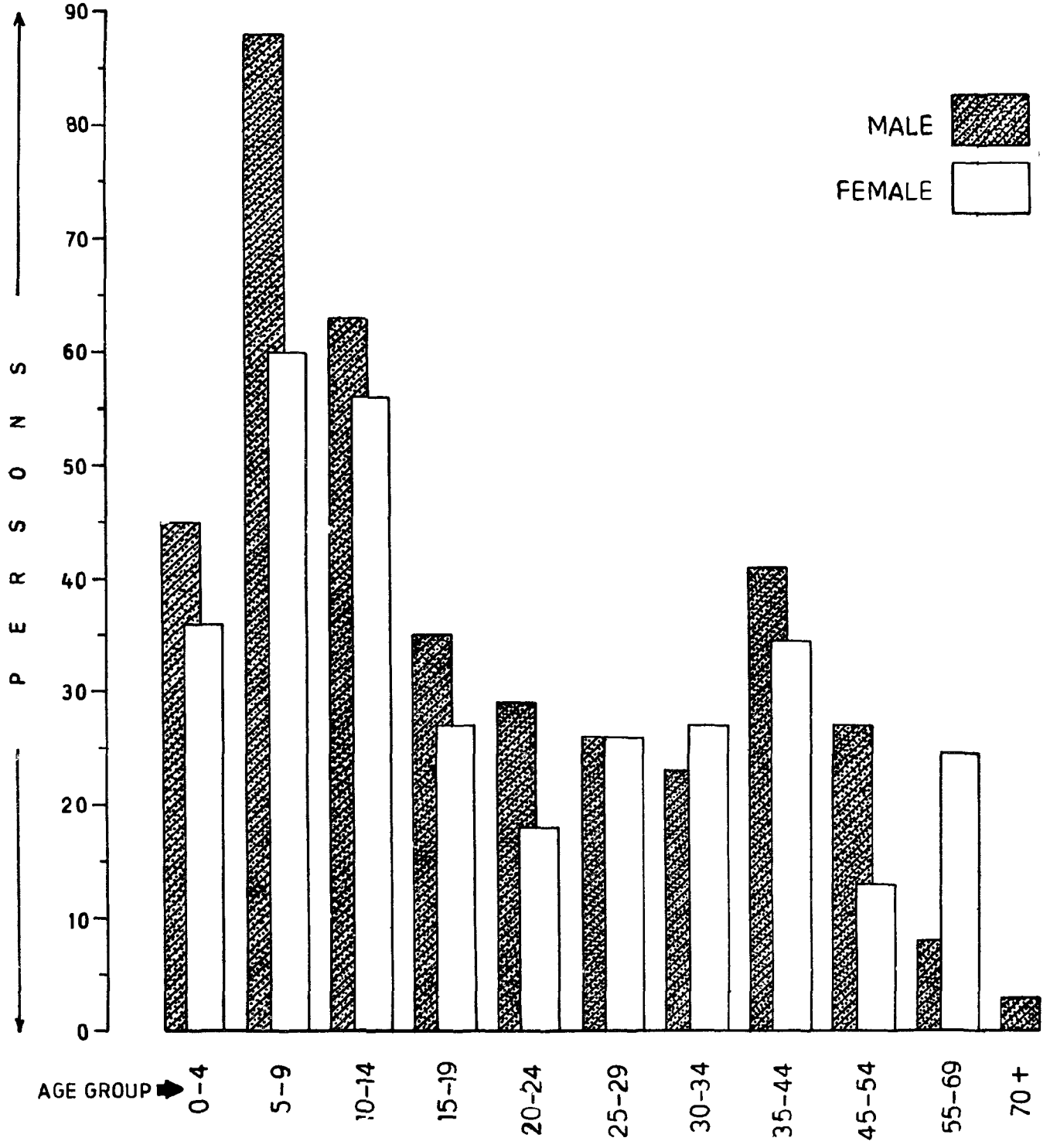
DISTRIBUTION OF

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS



SOURCE- SURVEY DATA, 1975

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX



SOURCE: 1975 SURVEY DATA.

TABLE II.11

Distribution of workers and non-workers by broad age-group as per survey in 1961 and 1975

(Survey data 1975)

Age-group	1961						1975					
	Total workers			Total non-workers			Total workers			Total non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages	63	63	—	175	71	104	147	147	—	562	241	321
0—14	—	—	—	108	59	49	—	—	—	348	196	152
15—59	59	59	—	60	10	50	139	139	—	202	45	157
60+	4	4	—	7	2	5	8	8	—	12	—	12

As of 1961 survey out of 238 persons, 63 were workers and 175 were non-workers constituting 26 47% and 73.53% respectively of the total population surveyed. In the present survey out of 709 persons covered 147 are workers and 562 are non-workers—their percentage being 20 73 and 79.27 respectively.

TABLE II.12

Distribution of population by Age and Sex

(Survey data 1975)

Age-group	Population in absolute number			Percentage distribution of population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 4	81	45	36	11.43	11.60	11.21
5—9	148	88	60	20.87	22.66	18.69
10—14	119	63	56	16.79	16.24	17.45
15—19	62	35	27	8.75	9.08	8.41
20—24	47	29	18	6.63	7.46	5.61
25—29	52	26	26	7.33	6.70	8.10
30—34	50	23	27	7.05	5.92	8.41
35—44	75	41	34	10.58	10.56	10.59
45—54	40	27	13	5.64	6.95	4.05
55—69	32	8	24	4.51	2.06	7.48
70+	3	3	—	0.42	0.77	—
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	709	388	321	100.00	100.00	100.00

The age-group wise population distribution of the village shows that proportion of male is more than the female counterpart in each age-groups, except in age-group 30-34 and 55-69. Highest percentage of population in both the sexes were recorded in the age-group 5-9 years, than slowly decreasing with the successive higher age-groups with a slight rise in the age-group 35-44 years than again decreasing with the successive age-groups.

The table II.13 shows the percentage distribution of population in broad age-groups in both 1961 and 1975 surveys.

TABLE II.13

Percentage distribution of population in broad age-group of village Nasatra in 1961 and 1975 surveys

Age-group	1961 survey			1975 survey		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—14	45.37	44.03	47.12	49.09	50.50	47.35
15—24	13.87	17.16	9.62	15.38	17.54	14.02
25+	40.76	38.81	43.26	35 53	32.96	38.63

This table depicts that there is no much differences in each age-group wise distributions of population between both the surveys. The highest percentage of population was recorded in the age-group 0-14 years. The percentage decreases in the age-group 15-24 years and again rises considerably in the age-group 25+ years in both the surveys.

Marital status

According to March, 1975 survey, out of the total population of 709, 467 are never married, 199 are married and 43 are widowed. Separated or divorce males and females are absent The percentages of never married, married and widowed are 65.88, 28 07 and 6.05 respectively. The table II.14 shows the distribution of percentages of the population of the village according to their sex, age and marital status.

From the table II.14 it is seen that the percentage of never married is the highest among those below the age of 30. There is practically no never married person in the age-group 35+ excepting a meagre 0.28 per cent in the age-group 55-69. There is not a single person who is married in the age-group 0-14 which clearly shows that early marriage is not practice in this village. Below the age-group 20-24 no male is found married. Only 0.70 per cent females are found to be married in the age-group 15-19 years. The largest number of married persons are found in the age-group 35-44 which constitute 5.40% males and 3.80% females. No single person is found as widower or widow up to the age-group 25-29 years. There are 6.05% widow or widower in the village. Out of which 5.35% are widow and 0.70% widower. There is not a single person found to be divorced or separated. Most of the widowed females are distributed in the age-groups 30-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55-69 years and widower are distributed in the age-groups 35-44, 45-54 and 70+ years.

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS



SOURCE—1975 SURV

TABLE II.15

Knowledge about Family planning measures as related to Education, Religion, Caste & Tribe of the informant

(Survey data 1975)

Caste and community of informant	Educational status	Total No. of interviewed	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Brahmin	Illiterate	—	—	—
	Literate upto matric	—	—	—
	Matriculation & above	1	1	1
Kalita	Illiterate	3	3	3
	Literate upto matric	2	2	—
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—
Keot	Illiterate	—	—	—
	Literate upto matric	1	1	—
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—
Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	24	17	7
	Literate upto matric	4	4	4
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—
Total		35	28	15

Birth and death statistics

No information regarding birth and death statistics of this village is available from any source. The 'Gaon Burah' (headman) who is supposed to collect these informations is totally ignorant of the statutory obligation in registration of these vital events.

The table II.17 reveals that the number of children born among 101 currently married women during one year are 25. The highest number of births (10) has occured to the women in the age-group 28—32. Where the concentration of married women is also the highest.

During the group discussion with the village people it was revealed that during the last decade epidemics took a heavy toll of lives. However during the field survey the Investigators did not come across any such severe type of diseases like cholera, typhoid and small pox in the village. Child mortality was also high during the same period. Lack of Medical attention is the main cause of such high rate of infant mortality.

TABLE II.16

Desirable number of sons & daughters as reported by head of the household by Caste/Tribe and Educational status

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste & community	Educational status	Total No. of married persons interviewed	No. of persons reported desirable number of sons and daughters to be		
			Sons 3 Daughter 1	Sons 3 Daughter 2	Any number
1	2	3	4	5	6
Brahmin	Illiterate	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto matric	—	—	—	—
	Matriculation & above	1	—	1	—
Kalita	Illiterate	3	—	3	—
	Literate upto matric	2	2	—	—
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—	—
Keot	Illiterate	—	—	—	—
	Literate upto matric	1	—	1	—
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—	—
Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	24	2	8	14
	Literate upto matric	4	2	2	—
	Matriculation & above	—	—	—	—
Total		35	6	15	14

The table II.18 shows the sex-wise number of deaths with causes and treatment during the last 10 years as reported by the 35 households surveyed.

The table II.18 reveals that the number of deaths that occurred during the last 10 years in the 35 households surveyed is 27 out of which 3 consisting of 1 male and 2 females died of fever, 9 consisting of 4 males and 5 females died of cholera and stomach troubles, 2 consisting of 1 male and 1 female died of T.B., 3 consisting of 2 males and a female died of cardiac failure and 10 males died due to old age. It is seen that no other mode of treatment except allopathic was rendered to the people of Nasatra.

TABLE II.17

Distribution of the currently married woman by age, religion and number of children born to them during the year 1970-71

Age-group	Hinduism	
	Total number of women	Number to whom children were born
1	2	3
All ages	101	25
Less than 13	—	—
13—17	4	1
18—22	18	6
23—27	16	3
28—32	28	10
33—37	13	14
38—42	14	1
43—47	1	—
48+	7	—

The sanitary and hygienic conditions of the village is far from satisfactory. River water used for drinking purposes is never boiled nor is properly treated. Most of the villagers are found to have regular stomach troubles. The diseases which commonly effect the people in this village are chicken-pox, measles, dysentary and diarrhoea, anemia, goiter, typhoid and various skin diseases. Patients suffering from such diseases are generally taken to Barpeta Civil Hospital for treatment. Animal excreta and domestic refuses are found scattered here and there. Their dwellings are also not neat and clean. All family members sleep huddled together in the same room in unhygienic and unhealthy manner. The bedding are dirty and seldom spread in the sun. The health and physique of the people is not good-malnutrition being the root cause for the same.

TABLE II.18

Sex-wise distribution of deaths with causes and treatment during last 10 years

(Survey data 1975)

Sex	Cause I		Cause II		Cause III		Cause IV		Cause V	
	Fever Typhoid	Treatment allopathic	Cholera & Stomach trouble	Treatment allopathic	T.B	Treatment allopathic	Cardiac failure	Treatment allopathic	Due to old age	Treatment allopathic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	2	10	5
Females	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	—	—

TABLE II. 19

Distribution of households by number of members and migration status of head of household and residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest in the present residence

(Survey data, 1975)

Number of members	Total households	Number of households where migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of household who stay longest is						
		Non-migrant	Migrant					
			Last residence in rural area and duration of stay in present residence					
			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
Single	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—5	21	18	—	—	3	—	—	3
6—10	35	34	—	—	—	1	—	1
11 & above	12	9	—	—	2	1	—	3
Total	70	63	—	—	5	2	—	7

Common diseases like chicken pox and Measles are said to have been broken out every year during the spring season. People of this area do not use any medicine for care of such diseases. These two diseases are locally known as 'Aai' which in this case means the Mother Goddess or 'Sitala' Goddess. It is the general belief that 'Sitala' Goddess enters the body of the person and stays there for about three days. Medical treatment is believed to invite wrath of the Goddess which eventually may prove fatal to the ailing person. However, it is interesting to note that most of the people in this village got vaccinated as a preventive measure for small pox which apparently contradicts their superstitious belief described above

There is no local Doctor in the village. Poor villagers are deprived of the facilities of medical treatment. Only a few well-to-do persons call medical practitioners to their houses from Barpeta town, the rest have to go to Barpeta Civil Hospital for treatment.

Seasonal Migration

Seasonal or temporary migration of labourers which plays an important role in the village economy is practically absent in village Nasatra.

The table II.19 shows the distribution of 70 households surveyed by migration status with reference to the place of birth and the last residence of the head of the households.

The table II.19 depicts that out of the 70 households, only 7 or 10.00 per cent of households recorded as migrant the rest 90 per cent or 63 households are non-migrant. That is the head of household of 63 households are born in the village and the head of households of other 7 are born outside the village.

Out of 7 migrant households which have recently migrated to this village with the intention to permanently settle there 6 or 8.57 per cent have in-migrated from other villages in the same police station and remaining 1 or 1.43 per cent has inmigrated from urban areas of the same police station. The place of last residence of all the 7 households however is the rural areas outside the village, but within the same police station.

Out migration of local peole is mainly found on service ground. As mentioned earlier in the last decade a few families mainly belonging to Namasudra caste permanently left this village and made their permanent abode in safer places which are free from river erosion.

CHAPTER—III

ECONOMY

Economic Resources

The village Nasatra is economically very backward. Agriculture, fishing and rearing of livestock constitute the bulk of the economic activity providing livelihood to the people. Fishing or retail trade in fish is the main source of livelihood for the Namasudras and for the other high caste and respectable Hindus agriculture, trade and service are the main source of income.

Though the villagers consider land as the most valuable of all assets, no attempt has been made either to improve the quality of the cultivable land or to reclaim the waste lands for economic use during the last ten years. Though the river Na-Khanda flows through the village the common people of the village are deprived of the facilities of fishing as the whole-sale right of fishing is acquired by lessee or 'Mahalders'. As a sequel there is now a distinct trend in favour of economic pursuit other than fishing and agricultural activities.

Practically, no basic resources are available in the village for setting up industries. The economy of the village is dependent on the economic potentiality of the surrounding areas. But there is no such basic industry which can provide any firm and sound industrial base to the economy of the village. Hence fishing and agriculture play an important role in their economic life. But it is really very surprising to note that, they have not made any improvement to the technique of production.

Land utilisation and Landholdings

Land is considered to be most valuable economic resource which forms the yardsticke for measuring the power and social status of a person in the village.

The total land in the village according to 1971 Census is 175 acres of which 30 acres or 17.14% fall under cultivable waste and 120 acres or 68.57% fall under areas not available for cultivation. Out of the total 120 acres (area not available for cultivation) about 7 acres or 5.83 per cent are used for village habitation. Out of the 25 acres of land under cultivation about 7 acres constituting 28.00 per cent are used for double cropping and 18 acres or 72.00 per cent for single cropping. Due to heavy flood caused by the river Na-khanda the summer crops are cultivated by a few households only. The main crop cultivated in the village is paddy. However pulses, mustard, jute, potatos and other vegetables are also grown.

The following table shows the distribution of cultivable land by size group of holdings among the 30 surveyed households.

TABLE III.1

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

(Survey data, 1975)

Size-group of holding	Total No. of households	Land by nature of terrain covered by the size-group of holding	
		Total	Flat
1	2	3	4
Less than 1 hectare	1	.202	.202
1 to 2 4 hectares	1	1.417	1.417
2.5 to 4.9 hectares	—	—	—
5 to 9 hectares	7	8.498	8.498
10 to 14 hectares	—	—	—
15 to 24 hectares	—	—	—
25+ hectares	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	10.117	10.117

The table III.1 shows that 1 household owns 1.417 hectares of cultivable land, while 7 households possess 8.498 hectares. Below 1 hectare includes one household which posses .202 hectares only. It is observed from the table III.1 that out of a total of 30 surveyed households, only 9 households constituting 30.00 per cent own cultivable land.

TABLE III.2

Distribution of households by Religion, Caste/Tribe or Community by size-group of cultivable holding possessed

(Survey data, 1975)

Size-group of holding	Total No. of households	Distribution of households by Religion, Caste/Tribe or Community			
		Hindu			
		Namasudra	Brahmin	Keot	Kalita
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1 hectare	1	—	—	—	1
1 to 2.4 hectares	1	—	—	—	1
2.5 to 4.9 hectares	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 hectares	7	4	1	1	1
10 to 14 hectares	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 hectares	—	—	—	—	—
25+ hectares	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	4	1	1	3

In 1961 total number of households surveyed was 40 of which 6 households had cultivation as their main occupation. Out of the 6 households 4 were Kalitas, 1 was Keot and 1 Brahmin. In 1975 total number of households surveyed is 30, of which only 9 households are found to be engaged in cultivation. These 9 households comprise 4 Namasudras, 1 Brahmin, 1 Keot and 3 Kalita households.

TABLE III.3

Ownership of agricultural or horticultural land inside village or within 2 kms. from outer periphery of village by Religion, Caste/Tribe or Community of the head of the surveyed household

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Total No. of households surveyed	No. of households having agricultural lands inside or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land (in a distance)				Average size per household (in hectares)
			Adjoining the house	Within 1 km.	Within 2—3 kms.	More than 4 kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
Namasudra S/C	24	4	3	—	—	1	1.687
Brahmin	1	1	1	—	—	—	3.338
Keot	2	1	1	—	—	—	1.396
Kalita	3	3	2	—	—	1	.938
All Castes	30	9	7	—	—	2	

The table III.3 shows that out of a total of 30 households, 9 households are having land either for agriculture or for horticulture. With the exception of 2 households all the other 7 households have such type of lands adjoining to their house. The other 2 households one Namasudra and the other a Kalita household have such lands located at a distance of more than 4 kilometres It is also observed that the average size of holdings for cultivation or horticulture is highest in case of the Brahmin household (3.338) which is followed by the household belonging to the Namasudra (1.687), Keot (1.396) and Kalita (.938).

Comparison of the data of land-use pattern of the village with those in other nearby villages

Plain land with low lying areas is the common sight in most of the villages surrounding Nasatra. The village Nasatra having a cultivable area of 25 acres constituting only 14.29 per cent of its total area is located at the lowest altitude, when compared to its selected neighbouring villages located around a radius of 14 kms. from Barpeta town. The majority of the scheduled caste people of the village Nasatra do not make any attempt to reclaim lands for cultivation, which is considered to be the secondary occupation. Irrigation facilities are nowhere found except the village 'Metuakuchi' which is situated very near to Barpeta town. An exception is also noticed in case of the village 'Nowgong' situated at about 11 kms. from Barpeta town which has no cultivable waste land. 68.83 per cent of land in this village is utilised for agricultural purposes. The village Bamun Baradi, Ganakkuchi, Keotkuchi though situated nearer to Barpeta town, yet retain agrarian economy having higher proportion of cultivable land. The cultivable land is utilised mainly for cultivation of paddy during summer and pulses, mustard and other vegetables during the winter. Law laying area is generally used for jute cultivation. Very recently double croping of paddy cultivation has also made its entry in these villages. The output of winter paddy is found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the land-use pattern in Nasatra and its neighbouring villages located at different distances from Barpeta town.

TABLE III.4

Land use pattern in Nasatra and its neighbouring villages located at different distances from Barpeta town

Sl. No.	Name of the village with its distance from Barpeta town	Total population of the village	Total area in acres	Percentage distribution of land use				
				Forest	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bamun Baradi (3 kms.)	810	497	—	—	75.45	9.46	15 09
2	Ganak Kuchi (3 kms.)	2,678	630	—	—	72.70	9.84	17.46
3	Metuakuchi (3 kms.)	1,646	574	—	40.07	18.64	23.69	17.60
4	Dangar Kuchi (6—9 kms.)	1,236	650	—	—	58.31	15 38	26.31
5	Keot Kuchi (6—9 kms.)	1,886	541	—	—	78.00	7.58	14.42

(Contd.)

Table III.4 (*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Charagpara (6—9 kms)	943	233	—	—	68 67	10 30	21.03
7	Putulartari (9—12 kms.)	1,474	704	—	—	60.37	14.63	25.00
8	Salekura (9—12 kms.)	1,580	986	—	—	88.23	4.67	7.10
9	Mohammadpur (9—12 kms.)	1,193	685	—	—	80.58	6.86	12.56
10	Khablarbhitha (9 –12 kms)	1,511	693	—	—	72.29	12.12	15 59
11	Nowgong (9—12 kms)	1,708	600	—	—	68.83	—	31.17
12	Dakreswar (9 –12 kms.)	396	359	—	—	56.27	29.80	13.93
13	Nasatia (3 kms.)	661	175	—	—	14.29	17.14	68.57

Live-stock

Live-stock ranks second in the list of valuable economic assets of the villagers. Bullocks help in various agricultural operations such as ploughing, threshing, pulling cart and so on. Cows are reared for milking and breeding purposes But, the figures of livestock available in the village are rather disappointing. According to present survey there are 30 heads of milch cows in 14 households, 26 bullocks in 13 households, 28 goats in 15 households and 115 ducks in 18 households in the entire village. In comparison with the live-stock data of previous survey, the number of cattle etc. has gone down to a great extent in the present survey. An enquiry as to the reason behind such fall in number of livestock reveals that due to economic hardship and acute poverty many households were compelled to sell their domestic animals during the last decade. Milch cattle are reared only by the well-to-do and middle class families for their domestic consumption of milk. All milch cows are of local variety. Buffaloes are not found in the village. Goat is reared mainly for breeding and milking purposes. 18 households are rearing ducks for eggs. These eggs are used for domestic consumption as well as for sale. In this connection it may be mentioned that the fodder grows abundantly in the village.

All the surveyed households have been classified into 13 different main occupational groups, viz (i) Cultivator, (ii) agricultural labourer, (iii) Priesthood, (iv) 'Ghat' auctioner, (v) Cart puller, (vi) Money lender, (vii) Motor Driver, (viii) Service (peon), (ix) Daily labourer, (x) Retail trade in fish, (xi) Retail trade in paddy, (xii) Retail trade in vegetables and (xiii) Non-workers.

Table III.5 shows the occupational distribution of households under the main and the subsidiary categories.

TABLE III.5

Distribution of households showing categories of workers

(Survey data, 1975)

Main occupation	No. of households	No. of households having subsidiary occupation			
		Labour	Cultivation	Retail trade in fish	Retail trade in vegetable
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cultivator	13	2	—	2	1
Agricultural labourer	2	1	—	1	—
Priesthood	1	—	1	—	—
'Ghat' auctioner	1	—	—	—	—
Cart Puller	1	—	1	—	—
Money lender	1	—	1	—	—
Motor Driver	3	—	—	—	—
Service (Peon)	1	—	1	—	—
Daily labourer	1	—	—	—	—
Retail trade in fish	35	10	3	—	—
Retail trade in paddy	1	—	1	—	—
Retail trade in vegetables	3	1	—	—	—
Non-workers	24	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	87	14	9	4	1

From the above table it is seen that fishing which has been the traditional occupation of Namasudras of the village, still continues to be the principal means of subsistence of these people. Of course some of them have taken to daily labour and cultivation side by side with fishing in an attempt to make both ends meet. The table above reveals that 35 households are engaged in retail trade in fish as their primary occupation of which 10 households are engaged as labourer and 3 households in cultivation as their subsidiary occupation. The main occupation of 13 households are cultivation, of which 2 households each are found under labourer and retail trade in fish and 1 household under retail trade in vegetables as their subsidiary occupations. Out of the 2 households engaged in agricultural labour, 1 household is found to be having retail trade in fish as subsidiary occupation and the other one takes to labour as subsidiary occupation. The principal occupation of 1 household is priesthood with cultivation as subsidiary occupation. The primary occupation of one each household is cart pulling, money lendering, service (peon) and retail trade in paddy respectively and subsidiary occupation of all of them being cultivation. Another 3 households have retail trade in vegetables as their main occupation of which only 1 household is having subsidiary occupation as labourer. One household with main occupation as 'Ghat' auctioner, 3 households as motor driver and 1 household as daily labourer are without any subsidiary occupation.

Though the villagers of Nasatra as mentioned earlier are primarily fishermen, the number of households reporting main occupation as retail trade in fishing is 35 only which accounts for 40.23 per cent of the total number of households in the village, whereas in 1961 out of 40 households surveyed 26 or 65.00 per cent registered their main occupation as retail trade in fish. It can thus be easily inferred that due to various reasons, a definite diversification of occupation among the Namasudras has taken place. Further, under pressing circumstances the villagers have increasingly attached importance to subsidiary occupations as a means to augment their earnings. This is evident from the fact that 28 out of 87 households do have some sort of subsidiary occupations. The table further shows that as subsidiary occupation, non-agricultural occupation are more popular than the agricultural ones. The proportion of households engaged in non-agricultural subsidiary pursuits is 19 out of 28 households or 67.86 per cent of the households having a subsidiary occupation as against 13.90 per cent in the 1961 survey. The sharp increase in the percentage of households having non-agricultural subsidiary occupations in the present survey is due to non-availability of cultivable land. The number of those who possess cultivable holdings is very small. Moreover the income derived from cultivation is not sufficient at all. Besides, every year almost all the crops are damaged by the floods caused by the river Nakhanda.

TABLE III.6

Occupation distribution of households under Main and Subsidiary category in 1961 survey

Main occupation	Total No. of households	No. of households in subsidiary occupation				
		Cultivation	Service	Labour	weaving	Business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Cultivation	6	—	1	2	1	—
2 Business	5	3	—	—	—	1
3 Service	2	2	—	—	—	—
4 Fishing	26	26	—	—	—	—
5 Labour	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	40	31	1	2	1	1

Out of 40 households selected in the 1961 survey 6 were engaged in cultivation, 5 in business, 2 in service, 26 in fishing and 1 in labour as their main occupation.

As regards subsidiary occupation returned during 1961 survey, 31 households were engaged in cultivation and 2 in labour as against 9 and 14 households respectively in the present survey. Further, 1 household each engaged in service, weaving, and business was reported during the 1961 survey. But in the present survey no household is found having weaving as a subsidiary occupation. This is due to the poor economic condition of the people. They cannot afford to buy cotton yarn from the market. Of course, during our survey it was observed that a few households were engaged in weaving only for meeting the requirements of the members of their own family.

Occupational mobility and nature of changes

The majority of the households of the Kalitas and the Keots have agriculture as their traditional occupation. The traditional occu-

pation of the Namasudras is fishing but at present it is observed that they have also shifted to agriculture, trade and commerce and other activities. This is due to the lack of fishing facilities and also due to the entry of Mahalders (lessees) who have now monopolised this (fishing) trade. Moreover, the income they derive from this kind of occupation is quite uncertain, thus adversely affecting their economy. Hence, they had to take up agriculture, small business, service etc. as their occupation in an effort to stabilise their livelihood.

It is also observed that those engaged in agriculture suffer from enormous hardship caused by the frequent over flowing of river Na-khanda

TABLE

Inter Generation

Occupation of head of household		Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was			Number of cases where occupation of father's father of head of household is/was			Number of cases where occupation of son of head of household is/was			
		Same in Col. 1	Different from that in col. 1 and is		Same in col. 1	Different and is		Same in Col. 1	Different and is		
Description	No. of H/H		Cultivation	Fishing		Cultivation	Fishing		Cultivation	Veterinery	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ordained Religions worker (Head Priest)	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cultivation	4	3	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
Money Lender	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Driver (Cart)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Auctioner (ghat)	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Driver (Motor)	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Agricultural Labourer	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Retail Trade in fish	17	—	—	17	—	—	17	5	1	1	9
Non-worker	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	1	1	—	2
TOTAL	35	4	3	28	4	3	28	6	3	1	18

which destroys their land, crops and also other properties. Naturally, a tendency is noticed among the younger generations to abandon their parental occupation of cultivation in favour of small business, service etc. With the exception of a few persons in the village the occupational pattern of most of the workers is not at all lucrative. Lack of higher education stands on the way for the young people to get better employment. At present it is found that adult members of the village are keen to get themselves engaged in services such as daily labour, cart puller, driver and in other small business. Among the Namasudras taking retail trade in fishing as their primary occupation is still found to be common.

III.7

Occupational Shift

(Survey data, 1975)

Number of cases where occupation of Mother's father is/was			Number of cases where occupation of Mother's brother is/was			Number of cases where occupation of mother if working is/was		Number of cases where occupation of daughter if working is/was		Remarks
Same in Col. 1	Different and is		Same in Col. 1	Different and is		Same in Col. 1	Different and is	Same in Col. 1	Different and is	
	Cultivation	Fishing		Cultivation	Fishing					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 household has no brother
3	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2 households have no son
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 household has no son
—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
—	—	17	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2 households have no brother
—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3 households have no son
4	3	28	3	3	26	—	—	—	—	

Table III.7 shows the occupational mobility of the surveyed households. To study diversification of occupations 35 households are taken into consideration in present survey. Out of these, 17 households are found to have switched over from their original occupation of fishing to retail trade in fishing, two household from fishing to agricultural labour, one household from fishing to driving, one household from fishing to cultivation. Another 3 households have changed their original occupation cultivation to money lending, cart pulling and 'ghat' auctioning.

It is revealed from the table III 7 that there has been no occupational change in respect of a Brahmin household that has been practising priesthood for generations together. In this connection it may be mentioned that the head of 7 households do not have any occupation. They are classed as non-workers, though in the past they had fishing as their occupation.

TABLE III.8

Expectation about occupation of son as related to occupation of referent persons by Religion and Caste/Tribe

(Survey data, 1975)

Occupation of referent persons	Number	Number expecting son to be		Remarks
		In Govt. service	Doctor/ Professor/ Engineer	
1	2	3	4	5
Ordained religious worker (Head priest)	1	—	1	
Auctioneer (Ghat)	1	—	—	1 household has no son
Money lender	1	1	—	
Driver (Cart)	1	1	—	
Cultivator	3	3	—	
Agricultural labourer	2	2	—	
Merchant & Shop-Keepers-Retailer (Fish)	17	16	—	1 household has no son
Driver (Motor)	1	1	—	
Cultivator	1	—	—	
Non-worker	7	4	—	3 households have no son

Table III.8 shows out of 35 households surveyed head of 28 households wish their sons to take up government service as their main occupation. Only one household likes sons to be either Doctor, Professor or Engineer. The rest of the households have no sons.

Agriculture

The staple food of the villagers is rice. Hence, cultivation of paddy is the chief agricultural operation as well as one of the most important occupation in the village.

Paddy

Paddy constitutes the major cultivation of the village. Both 'Ahu' and 'Sali' paddy are cultivated in the village. The cultivation of sali paddy commence in the month of July and the harvesting is over during December and January. Paddy grains are stored in granary locally known

as 'Bharal ghar'. The 'Ahu' paddy is grown from January to April Due to the non-existence of irrigation system cultivators get only nominal yield from the Ahu cultivation Ahu rice is ready for harvesting by about the middle of July

Mustard

The alluvial soil and flat type of land on the bank of river Nakhanda is used for cultivation of Mustard. It is also grown in conjuction with Ahu Paddy

Pulses

The people of the village grow different kinds of pulses which include mainly, Matimah, Mugmah and Kalamah These crops are harvested in the month of February. Pulses are cultivated along with the mustaid seeds

Jute

The villagers also cultivate jute in a small scale Jute is always considered as an important crop as it brings cash to the cultivators It is also required for their own use. The surplus quantity of jute left after domestic consumption is sold in the market

Wheat

Wheat is another crop cultivated on the bank of river Nakhanda. This crop seems to have been introduced in the village recently.

Other crops

The inhabitants of the village grow seasonal vegetables in their kitchen gardens mainly for domestic consumption. These vegetables include potato, cabbages, cauliflower, raddish, brinjal, chilly, sugarcane, tobacco etc. Betelnut and leaves mangoes, coconut and some other fruits are also grown in the compound of the house and are mainly used for domestic consumption The cultivable land of Nasatra is of sandy type and the whole area is flat The villagers follow their age-old and antiquated practices and techniques for cultivation The same type of agricultural implements are used for generations The land is ploughed by a pair of bullocks Chemical fertiliser is not used for cultivation The manure is cowdung

Agricultural tools

Agricultural implements and tools used by the villagers for cultivatien are of old types and do not show any improvement upon those found during the 1961 survey of this village.

To assess the number of important agricultural tools used by the villagers, 35 households were surveyed out of these 35 households only 17 households were found to have tools or equipments for agricultural operations Out of the 17 households, heads of 11 households are illiterate, 1 without educational level, 1 primary, 2 middle and 2 matriculate It is observed that the villagers have not yet introduced any modern type of agricultural tools.

TABLE III 9

Production, consumption and marketing of different crops by Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the cultivating households

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households having agri-cultural/ horticul-tural land	Crops culti-vated	No. of house-holds cultiva-ting	Yield per cultivat-ing house-hold (in maunds)	Consump-tion per cultivating house-hold (in maunds)	Marketed per culti-vating house-hold (in maunds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu Namasudra S/C	24	4	Paddy	4	38.75	38 75	—
			Wheat	3	14 33	12 00	2.33
			Mustard seed	2	35.00	10 00	25.00
			Pulses	1	5 00	2 00	3 00
			Paddy	1	100.00	100 00	—

Contd

Table III.9 (*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmin	1	1	Jute	1	50.00	—	50.00
			Vegetable	1	20.00	20.00	—
			Paddy	1	50.00	50.00	—
Keot	2	1	Jute	1	20.00	—	20.00
			Mustard seed	1	15.00	—	15.00
			Ahu (paddy)	3	23.33	23.33	—
			Sali (paddy)	1	60.00	60.00	—
Kalita	3	3	Mustard seed	1	5.00	—	5.00
			Wheat	1	5.00	—	5.00
			Vegetable	3	20.00	5.66	14.34

The above table shows the surplus quantities of agricultural products sold in the market as 45.00 maunds of mustard seeds, 7.33 maunds of wheats, 70.00 maunds of jutes, 3.00 maunds of pulses and 14.34 maunds of vegetables per cultivating households.

It is observed that there is no surplus of paddy cultivated in the village. Total paddy cultivation of the village is 434.99 maunds and the entire quantity is consumed by the villagers themselves.

Agricultural product and disposal and marketing etc.

There is no market in the village. Barpeta town at a distance of 3 kms. from the village is the only market place for the people of the village. They go to that market either on foot or bicycle. A few households dispose off their surplus commodities to meet the expenditure on necessary articles. They usually purchase a week's stock of essential commodities for their daily consumption. The agricultural products left for sale after domestic consumption are mainly jute, pulses, wheat and vegetables. Table below shows the agricultural production, consumption and marketing behaviour of 9 households out of 30 surveyed households in the village.

TABLE III.10

Crops production consumption and marketing by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

(Survey data, 1975)

Total number of households surveyed	Total number of households having agricultural land	Crops cultivated	No. of households cultivating	Total yield (in maunds)	Total consumption (in maunds)	Quantity available for sale (in maunds)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	9	Paddy	9	434.99	434.99	—
		Wheat	4	47.99	36.00	11 99
		Mustard seed	4	90.00	20.00	70.00
		Pulses	1	5.00	2.00	3 00
		Jute	2	70.00	—	70.00
		Vegetable	4	80 00	36.98	43.02



Various fishing implements

The table III.10 reveals that the entire quantity of 434.99 maunds of paddy produced (taking together Ahu, Sali and Bao paddy) are consumed by the households. Only 11.99 maunds and 3 maunds of wheat and pulses respectively are available for sale. The quantities available for sale in respect of mustard seeds, jute and vegetables are 70 maunds, 70 maunds and 43.02 maunds respectively.

Role of family labour and hired labour in agricultural operations

The scope of employment of hired workers in agriculture is very limited in view of the small holdings of cultivable land owned by the villagers. Only one rich Brahmin householder in the village is found to engage hired workers in cultivation. Ploughing and sowing of paddy are done by the male members whereas transplantation work is left to the females. Harvesting is mainly done by the male members. In almost all the households the role of family workers seems to be predominant. The male undoubtedly share a great deal of hard labour during ploughing and other agricultural operations. They toil very hard in the field during sowing and harvesting period. The females, apart from doing their regular household chores, help the males in various ways. During thrashing operations too the village women's role is quite important. Usually only the males carry the bundles of stalks to the courtyard of their houses where thrashing is done. While both men and women equally take part in the thrashing operations. husking is done by females only. During thrashing male members remove the hay while the females separate the chaft with the help of a big siene (bar chalani) made of bamboo. Winnowing is done by the females only with the help of a bamboo made tray known as 'dala'.

Practices connected with fishing

Fishing is one of the main sources of livelihood of the Namasudras although pisciculture is not at all tried in the village. Fishes are mainly caught in the river Nakhanda. In addition to this, people catch fishes in the nearby low lands and ponds. Some of the villagers do their own fishing while the rest are engaged by the Mahaldars, who take lease of the river Nakhanda through a process of auctioning held annually. Fishing is generally carried out by a group of people of both sexes of this village.

Almost all the fishing implements available in the village is of very old types as found during 1961 survey. The methods adopted for fishing depend on the strength of the current and depth of the water and the habitat of various kinds of fishes. The method of catching fish by hand is also prevalent in the village. The implements generally used by the villagers for fishing are Charka Traps, Chepa (plunge basket), dori, pari, polos, jakoi, achrajal (cast net), longijal, kawailongijal etc. which have been described in the 1961 survey report.

Horticulture and Animal Husbandary

Activities on horticulture and forestry are totally absent in the village. However, animal husbandary is not uncommon in the village. Livestock is very important for the villagers, both for economic and social reasons. Those who are cultivators by profession usually keep cattle and other domestic animals. This has earlier been discussed in details under the heading of livestock.

Village industry

Weaving is one of the ancient rural industries in Assam. It is practised on varying scales throughout the length and breadth of the state. But, contrary to our expectations there is practically no weaving industry worth its name in village Nasatra. During the previous survey two important household industry namely, weaving and bamboo and cane works were found in the village. But now, owing to extreme poor financial condition of the villagers standing on their way of procuring raw materials as also in the face of stiff competition with the machine made goods these two industries have gone on the verge of total extinction. Household industries thus do not occupy any important place in the occupational structure of the villagers. During field survey it was found that only a very

limited numbers of households practised weaving as well as bamboo and cane works The weavers generally weave only for meeting the requirements of the family and not for sale of the products. Though handloom weaving is a traditional feature in every Assamese household it was found that only two women in this village took weaving as primary occupation as per 1971 Census The method of weaving is also of obsolete type They still stick to the outdated looms. But cloths they produce are quite durable. They weave only cotton and 'endi' yarns the thread for which is obtained from the Eri cocoons. There is only one household having fly shuttle loom. The rest are country looms. The weaving accessories are 'ugha', 'sereki', 'rash', 'beams, 'jator' etc. The main raw materials for weaving are cotton and endi yarns.

Next to weaving come bamboo and cane works. It is another important industry found in the village. Since olden days bamboo and canes are used for the manufacture of various articles of great utility such as basket, mats etc. Previously, bamboo and cane works were found in almost every household in Nasatra. But the present survey reveals that only a few households are now engaged in this industry. It is practised by men only in their spare hours and the products are meant only for domestic use, Among the articles made are the mats, sieve (chalani), winnowing fan, 'kharahi'. 'dukula' or 'tukuri', 'dala' or bamboo try, 'japi', 'murha', various fishing baskets such as 'chepa', 'jakoi', 'khaloe', 'polo' and some weaving accessories etc.

Trade and Commerce

1971 Census data show that 14.52 per cent of the total population in this village are employed in trade and commerce as against 15.22 per cent as per 1961 Census Most of them carry on their trade in Barpeta town This town being very close to the surveyed village cater the daily necessities to the villagers The agricultural surplus products such as mustard seeds, jute, pulses and vegetables etc are sold in retail in this town Various fishes caught under the ownership of Mahaldars are sent to this town first, then it is sent to different important towns in the neighbourhood like Nalbari, Rangia and sometimes even to Gauhati.

TABLE III 11

Trade and Commerce practised by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household and volume of transaction

(Survey data, 1975)

Description of trade and commerce	Total No. of households	Number of households engaged in trade and commerce					
		Namasudra		Kalita		Keot	
		Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value	Households engaged	Volume of transaction in money value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Retail trade in fish	13	13	Rs. 7,600.00	—	—	—	—
Retail trade in vegetable	3	—	—	2	Rs 800 00	1	Rs. 500 00

The commercial activities in the village are limited to shop keeping only. There is only one small shop in the Scheduled Caste area of this village. The shop keeper mainly deals in kerosene, mustard oil, bidi and pan. The transaction carried on in the shop is mainly on the basis of payment in cash. However, those who catch fish in the nearby low lands, streams and ponds mostly barter it with paddy either in this village or in the nearby villages. Of course, it is limited to a very few households. Sometimes fishes are also dried in the sun and sold in the Barpeta town. On further enquiry, it was reported that no vendor has ever visited the village Nasatra for selling any type of goods. Neither daily nor weekly market is available in the village. For weekly market some villagers have to go to Bhella village situated at about 8 kms. away from Nasatra.

In this connection it may also be mentioned here that as per 1971 Census, out of total persons engaged in trade and commerce, Scheduled Caste people i.e. Namasudras alone constitute 67.71 per cent. They are mainly engaged in retail trade in fish.

Family budget-Income

The table III.12 is prepared for the study of different sources of income in the different income groups.

From the table is seen that out of 30 households surveyed, 3 households or 10.00 per cent earn an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000/-, 25 households or 83.33% between earn Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 5,000 /- and 2 households fall under the annual income group of Rs, 10,001 and above.

The average annual income of the households belonging to income-groups below Rs. 1,000/-, Rs. 1000 –5000 and Rs. 10001+ above are Rs. 200.00, Rs. 2,536.80 and Rs. 10,850.00 respectively.

All the 3 households whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,000/- belong to the Namasudra. The main source of income of these three households is begging. The standard of living of these households are naturally much below average and beggars description. The other 25 households falling under the income-group Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 5,000/-consist of 21 Namasudra households, 2 of Kalita and one each of Keot household and Brahmin household. The main source of income of these households is cultivation, trade and commerce, service and agricultural labour. The remaining 2 households falling under the income range of Rs. 10,001 and above are shared by the Kalitas and the Namasudras. The income of these households are not only from one source but they get their income from some more sources but predominant are agricultural labour and cultivation.

Taking all the 30 surveyed households together, it is found that 29.41 per cent of the total income is derived from services, 41.41 per cent from trade and commerce, 25.40 per cent from cultivation, 1.69 per cent from agricultural labour, 0.58 per cent from forestry, 0.58 per cent from remittance of money from outside the village, 0.23 per cent from livestock and 0.70 per cent from begging.

TABLE III.12

Distribution of 30 surveyed households by income-group, average income and by source of income in each income-group

(Survey data, 1975)

Income-group (in Rs.)	Number of households	Cultivation		Agricultural Labour		Livestock		Forestry		Trade and Commerce		Service		Remittance of money		Other (begging)		Average for all the households in the income-group
		Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	Number of households	Average income per household	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below Rs. 1,000	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	200.00	200.00
Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 5,000	25	7	1438.57	2	475.00	1	200.00	1	500.00	15	2100.00	12	1641.66	1	500.00	—	—	2536.80
Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rs. 10,001 & above	2	2	5850.00	1	500.00	—	—	—	—	2	200.00	1	5500.00	—	—	—	—	10850.00

TABLE III.13

Distribution of 30 surveyed households by income-group, Occupation, Caste and Community

(Survey data, 1975)

Income-group (in Rs)	Total No. of house-holds	Households belonging to Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)							Priest-hood	Keot		Kalita
		Culti-vation	Daily wage labourer	Retail trade in fish	Peon	Bus Driver	Agricul-tural labour	Non-worker (Begging)	(Brah-min)	Retail trade in vegetable	Non-worker	Culti-vation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Up to Rs. 1,000/-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 5,000/-	25	6	1	10	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	2
Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 10,000/-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rs. 10,001/- and above	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	30	6	1	10	1	2	2	3	1	1	—	3

Expenditure

In assessing the annual expenditure, the same set of households as discussed above under the heading of income has been taken into account. The households having annual income less than Rs. 1,000/- spends about 70 to 80 per cent of their earning on food. The rest of the income is spent on fuel and lighting and clothing. In fact these households are not in a position to spend money for imparting education to their children or any other activities. As discussed earlier the main source of income of these households is begging.

The expenditure pattern of 25 households in the income range of Rs. 1,001/- to Rs. 5,000/- varies from household to household. Out of a total of 25 households in this income group, the expenditure on food in case of 7 households is 80—90%, for 13 households it is 70—80%, for 3 households it is 60—70% and 40—50% of their total annual income in case of the remaining 2 households. Looking into the details of other major expenditure of these 25 houeholds it is found that 1 household spend 10 to 20 per cent and the rest 24 households spend 1 to 10 per cent of their income on fuel and lighting. It is also found that there are 20 households and 4 households which spend 1 to 10% and 10 to 20% respectively of their income on clothing and another 2 households are found to spend 1 to 10 per cent of their earnings in purchase of ornaments.

In regard to education it is found that one household spend less than 1 per cent, 11 households spend 1% to 10% and 2 households 10% to 20% of their income on education. As regards expenses for medical treatment 23 households are found to spend 1 to 20 per cent and one household spend 10% to 20% of their income on medical care. A few households in this income group are also found to have spent a small percentage of their income on amusements, paying of land revenues, construction and repairing of their houses and various social functions of the village.

The expenditure pattern of 2 households whose annual income ranges from 10,001 and above also seems to vary. Out of the two, one household spend 60—70% and another spend 80—90% of their annual income on food. Each of the two households spend 1 to 10% of their income of fuel and lighting, clothing and education. These two households also spend some amount of their income for medical treatment, payment of land revenue, electricity charges, radio licence fees, purchase of land etc. The detail expenditure pattern of different income groups on different items are given in the table 82 in the Appendix I.

Of all these items of expenditure the vital ones are expenditure on food, fuel and cloths. They are followed by expenditure on education, medical treatment, purchase of assets, taxes and cess and miscellaneous service. Economically the people of Nasatra are much poorer than the people living in the surrounding villages.

Indebtedness

An attempt was made to bring into light the state of indebtedness of the people of Nasatra in general. For this purpose 30 households having different occupations were surveyed. Out of the 30 households, 17 households or 56.67 per cent reported to be in debt. It is interesting to note that all the indebted households are in the income group of above Rs. 500.00. The number of households in debt has been separately shown in the table number 75 included in the Appendix I. Taken together the total amount of debt of all the 17 households surveyed comes to Rs. 6,700.00 and the entire amount is found to have been borrowed for productive purposes. Taking indebtedness by causes, it is found that 10 households have borrowed money for business purposes, 4 households for construction of houses, 2 households for repairing of houses, one household each for purchase of drough-animals, education, purchase of land, purchase of raw materials and for agricultural production. 4 households have borrowed money for more than one purposes. Out of these 4 households, 3 households have borrowed money mainly for business and one household for construction. The percentages of amount borrowed for these 8 purposes account for 40.30, 11.94, 16.42, 2.99, 4.48, 14.92, 1.49 and 7.46 respectively.

Villagers have taken loan from various sources. Among the 17 indebted households, 9 households have borrowed money from private money lenders, 2 households at the rate of interest of 5% p.m., 1 household at the interest of 6% p.m. and 6 households at the interest of 10% p.m. Due to non-availability of any other sources these households have no other alternative that to go to private money lenders for loans to meet their emergencies. Another 3 households have taken loan from their G.P.F. accounts which is deducted from their salaries with 6% P.A. interest calculated on the amount of advance granted. Another 7 households reported to have taken interest free loan from their relatives and friends. One household has taken loan with 10% interest P.A. from the village credit society situated at Barpeta town and one household also has taken loan i.e. flood advance from the Government without interest and without having to produce any security. The activities of the Commercial Banks in providing loan to villagers are not seen at all in this village. 4 households have borrowed money from more than one agencies. Though they have borrowed money from relatives and friends their major money lending agency in money lender.

Co-operative Society

There is no co-operative credit or co-operative rural society in the village. Of course during the previous survey in 1961 a co-operative society was found in this village which provided loans to the villagers mainly for improvement of their agricultural lot But during the resurvey sometimes in the month of March, 1975 the society was no more found in existence.

TABLE III.14

Transfer of land by Religion and Caste, Tribe, Community of head of household, reason of transfer, mode of transfer and terms and conditions of transfer

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Total number	Transferred for				Mode of transfer				Terms & conditions			
		Son's Marriage		Taking loan by mortgage for education of children		Sale		Mortgage		Sale		Land Mortgage	
		No. of h/h.	Acre	No. of h/h.	Acre	No. of h/h.	Acre	No. of h/h.	Acre	No. of h/h.	Acre	No. of h/h.	Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDU													
Namasudra	2	1	0.33	1	1 acre	1	0.33	1	1.00	1	0.33	1	1.00
Kalita	1	1	2.00	—	—	1	2.00	—	—	—	2.00	—	—

A set of thirty households were taken into consideration for a study of transfer of land by year, mode of transfer etc. From the enquiry it was found that in 1965 the head of a Namasudra household sold 0.33 acre of land on cash payment to meet the expenditure for the marriage ceremony of his son. Further it also revealed that one household of the same community had mortgaged 1 acre of land in 1964 to meet the expenditure for the education of his son. Similarly, the head of a Kalita household was found to have sold 2 acres of land to be able to meet the expenditure for the marriage ceremony of his son.

Distribution of households by employment depth

It has been endeavoured to bring out the employment depth of the households surveyed.

The table III.15 shows the distribution of households by employment depth.

TABLE III. 15

Distribution of households by Employment Depth (number of workers) in the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Number of workers	No. of households by size and No. of adult workers noted in Column No. 1				
	All households	Size of the households (in total No. of members in the households)			
		1—3	4—6	7—10	10 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	39 (111)	25 (57)	10 (44)	4 (10)	—
2	19 (83)	7 (21)	10 (43)	2 (19)	—
3	13 (85)	—	7 (36)	6 (49)	—
4	6 (55)	—	1 (6)	3 (28)	2 (21)
5	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—
7	1 (44)	—	—	—	1 (14)
Nil	9 (13)	9 (13)	—	—	—
Total	78 (361)	32 (91)	28 (129)	15 (106)	3 (35)**

**Figures within brackets indicate total adult members.

The above table depicts that out of 87 households, 78 households had at least one or more members actually engaged in economically gainful works. A further analysis of these 78 households shows 39 households have only 1 working member each, 19 households have 2 working members each, 13 households have 3 working members each, 6 households have 4 working members each and a loan household has 7 working members.

Among the 39 households having only one working member in each, 25 are in the size group 1—3 members, 10 have 4—6 members and 4 have 7—10 members Similarly, the breaksup of 19 households having 2 working members each shows 7 households with 1—3 members, 10 with 4—6 and 2 with 7—10 members.

It is found that out of the 13 households having 3 working members each 7 are in the size group 4—6 and 6 in 7—10. Out of the 6 householdshaving 4 working members in each 1 is in the size group 4—6, 3 in 7—10 and 2 have more than 10 members. There is only one household with 7 working members which is found in the size-group of more than 10 members

It can easily be concluded that the higher employment depth is to be found in bigger households.

TABLE III.16

Distribution of households by Unemployment Depth
(Number of *unemployed persons actually seeking employment)

(Survey data, 1975)

Number of unemployed who are seeking work in the household	No. of households by size and No. of adult unemployed noted in Column No. 1				
	All households	Size of the households			
		1—3	4—6	7—10	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	19 (79)	10 (20)	3 (16)	6 (43)	—
2	4 (41)	—	—	2 (15)	2 (26)
3	—	—	—	—	—
4	1 (9)	—	—	1 (9)	—
Nil	63 (232)	31 (71)	26 (121)	6 (40)	—
Total	87 (361)	41 (91)	29 (137)	15 (107)	2 (26)

NOTE : Figure in parenthesis indicate adult members.
*Only non-workers who actually reported seeking employment are treated as unemployed persons.

With regard to the extent of unemployment it is found that amongst the members of 87 households, 31 persons are unemployed which include those who are seeking employment. 19 households have single unemployed person each, 4 households with 2 unemployed persons each and only 1 household with 4 unemployed persons. It is interesting to note that out of 87 households in 63 households there are not a single person unemployed who seeks employment. There are only 31 adult persons who reported actually seeking employment and as such deemed to the unemployed persons in true perspective of term.

During the re-survey an attempt has been made to find out the number of persons seeking employment in the surveyed area.

Table III.17 shows the household by Caste/Tribe/Community having unemployed persons seeking employment by age-group and sex.

Out of a total of 87 households, 24 households have at least one unemployed person of which 15 households are found among the Namasudra, 7 among the Kalita and one each among the Keot and the Brahmin. There are altogether 31 unemployed persons among the 24 households of which 12 persons are found among the Namasudras, 14 among the Kalitas, 4 among the Brahmins and 1 among the Keot. The male unemployed are distributed in the age-group 15—59, 20—34 35—44 and 45—49. The females are distributed in the age-group 20—34 and 35—44 years.

The table III.18 shows the number of non-workers seeking employment by broad age-group nature of activity and sex.

The table III.18 shows that out of 26 male unemployed, 20 are full-time students, 5 are dependents and 1 beggar. Among the 5 unemployed females, 3 are full-time students and 2 are beggars. No unemployed person is found in the age-group 0—14 and 50 & above years.

TABLE III.17

Number of Household belonging to Caste/Tribe/Community having unemployment persons seeking employment by age-group and sex

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste/ Tribe/ Com- munity	Total house- hold	Total population			Number of house- hold with at least one employed	Persons seeking employment by age-group and sex																				
						0—14			15—19			20—34			35—44			45—59			60+			Total		
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Brahmin	1	9	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Keot	5	43	28	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Kalita	14	126	70	56	7	—	—	—	5	5	—	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	2
Namasudra	67	531	283	248	15	—	—	—	2	2	—	7	7	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	10	2
TOTAL	87	709	388	321	24	—	—	—	7	7	—	20	17	3	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	26	5

TABLE III.18

Number of Non-workers Seeking Employment by broad Age-group, Nature of Activity and Sex

(Survey data, 1975)

Nature of activity of Non-workers	Number of Non-workers seeking employment in the age-group																					Remarks
	Age 0—14			15—24			25—34			35 - 49			50—59			60 +			Total			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Dependent	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	
Beggar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	
Full time student	—	—	—	19	19	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	3	
Household duty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	23	23	—	4	1	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	26	5	

CHAPTER—IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

House and Housetype

Any levelled space is good enough for the villager's house site. The homestead lands are situated on both the banks of the river Nakhanda. The northern bank of the river is inhabited by the high caste mainly composed of the Brahmins, the Kalitas and the Keots while the southern part is predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Caste Namasudras.

Most of the dwelling houses on the northern bank are of Assam type (as mentioned in chapter I) and have independent compounds. The houses in this area are linear in type and are found on both sides of the main road with sufficient space in between. Besides, the main living house, a few well-to-do families have dwelling structures facing the main road locally called, 'choraghar' (Guest house). The courtyard of most of the houses are spacious. The open space in front and the back of the houses are also fenced for cultivation of vegetables. Recently, a few Assam type houses with tin roofs, pucca walls and cemented floors have come up in this part of the village. In most cases the floor of the houses are made of mud. Walls are generally made of reeds or of split bamboo plastered with mud. Excepting a very few households, roof of most of the houses in this village is made of thatch grass, pillars and beams are usually made of bamboo and wood.

Most of the inhabitants of the southern part of the village are the Namasudras who cannot afford to have a permanent dwelling house of their own. The regular soil erosion and flood very often lead to the change of the settlement pattern. The plan and architecture of most of the houses are very simple. They are rectangular in type with only one main door. Inside the house the rooms are made with bamboo partitions. Generally houses are low-roofed and very poorly built. They are also ill ventilated. Excepting a very few, in most of the cases the kitchen is attached with the main dwelling house. Almost all the houses are constructed just on the side or a little away from the village path. Houses are without any marginal compound. No space is left in front or back of the houses. Houses are normally constructed around a common courtyard. The space between the two adjoining houses is very limited. A common passage serves the purpose of entrance for all the families residing in a particular sector. Houses are very small in size which do not have floor areas beyond $15' \times 9'$ in general. The doors are made of plank or of split bamboo. Ventilators and windows are very few in number and in some houses these are totally absent. This part of the village is very thickly populated and is very dirty.

A typical house is composed of an attached roof with two slopes over the beam made of bamboo or wood. In some cases the attached roofs are replaced by tins.

Some of the well-to-do families have their own cattlesheds and granary. They are locally known as 'Gohalighar' and 'Bharalghar' respectively. Granary is meant for storing of harvested paddy. They are detached from the main dwelling houses. Another small one roomed house known as 'Gosaighar' for daily worshipping is also found attached to the main dwelling houses of some of the well-to-do families.

New house construction ceremonies

The construction of house generally commences on an auspicious day fixed earlier in consultation with an astrologer (Ganak). His service is also required at the time of construct-

ing the main post or pillar of a house. On this occasion the head of the household performs some sort of religious rite in the site. Now-a-days many people make some offerings at the local 'Namghar' (Prayer house) for the same purpose.

TABLE IV.1

Table showing the distribution of houses among 35 surveyed households by predominant materials of floor, wall and roof and ceiling by caste and community of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

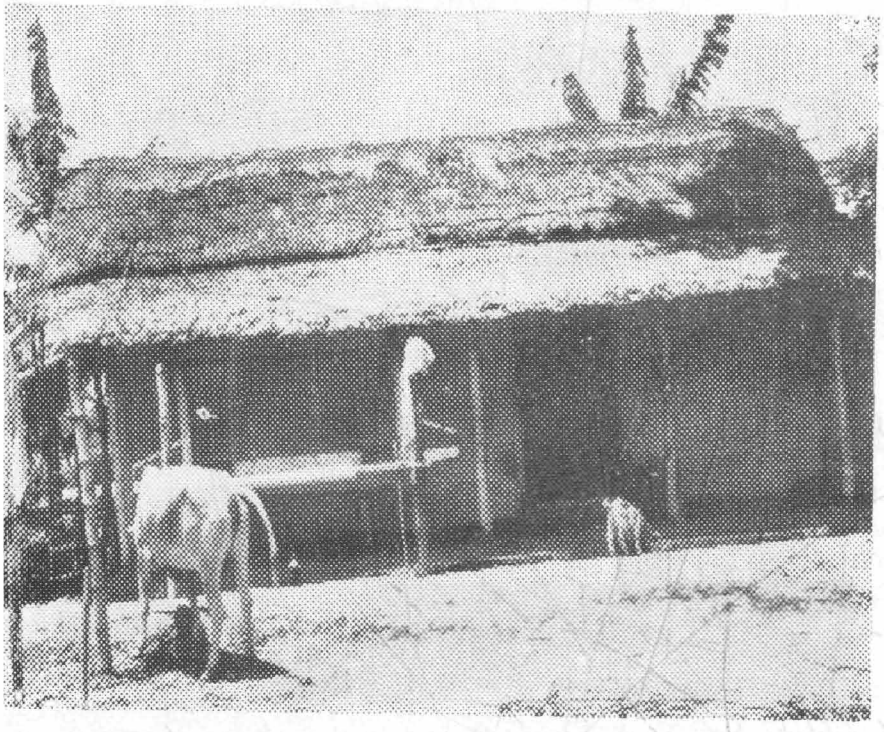
Caste/ Community	Predominant materials of floor	Predominant materials of walls			Predominant materials of roof		Predominant materials of ceiling	Predominant materials of doors			Predominant materials of windows
	Mud	Mud	Brick	Bamboo	C.I. sheet	Grass (thatch)	Bamboo (Patti)	Wood	Tin (Kerosene)	Bamboo	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Namasudra (S.C.)	28	26	—	2	3	25	2	16	6	5	1
Kalita	5	4	1	—	3	2	2	4	2	—	5
Keot	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Brahmin	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	35	31	2	2	8	27	6	22	8	5	8

The above table indicates that all the houses belonging to the 35 surveyed households have mud floor. The materials used for the walls of 31 houses or 88.57 per cent of the surveyed houses is mud. There are 2 houses each, constituting 5.71 per cent, constructed with bricks and bamboos. Classified by the materials of roof 27 or 77.14 per cent of the surveyed houses have thatched roof while 8 or 22.86 per cent have C.I. sheets roof. In 22 or 62.86 per cent of the surveyed houses, the materials of doors is wood while 8 or 22.86 per cent and 5 or 14.28 of the houses have doors made of tin and bamboo respectively. Out of a total of 35 surveyed houses only 8 houses or 22.86 per cent have windows made of wood and 6 houses or 17.14 per cent have ceiling made of split bamboo.

The same set of 35 households were further taken into account to bring into light the number of rooms utilised by different households for dwelling purposes.

The table IV.2 depicts that 8 or 22.86 per cent of the surveyed households occupy only one room each, 12 or 34.29 per cent 2 rooms each, 9 or 25.71 per cent 3 rooms each, 5 or 14.29 per cent 4 rooms each and 1 or 2.86 per cent 6 rooms each while the percentage distribution of members to total population among these categories are 11.95, 27.30, 25.60, 32.08 and 3.07 respectively. The number of rooms varies according to the size of the family. All the households live in their own houses. Necessity for sharing the houses in the village is practically nil as the total number of houses is not less than the number of households.

Most of the Namasudras are found to be totally ignorant about the use of bathrooms and



A typical dwelling house of the Namasudras

TABLE IV.2

Table showing the distribution of surveyed households by number of rooms occupied by caste and community of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste/ Community	Total No. of households	Total No. of members	Households with one rooms		Households with two rooms		Households with three rooms		Households with four rooms		Households with five rooms		Households with six rooms	
			No. of households	Members	No. of households	Members	No. of households	Members	No. of households	Members	No. of households	Members	No. of households	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Namasudra (S.C.)	28	235	8	35	12	80	4	43	4	77	—	—	—	—
Kalita	5	45	—	—	—	—	4	28	1	17	—	—	—	—
Keot	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brahmin	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
TOTAL	35	293	8	35	12	80	9	75	5	94	—	—	1	9

latrines. From our survey data it is found that out of 28 households of the Namasudras only 4 or 14.29 per cent are having bath rooms and 3 or 10.71 per cent are having latrines. Irrespective of age, the ladies either take bath inside their compound or simply wet the body when going to draw drinking water from the river or the pucca well of common use. The males also practice the same thing. There being no latrines, they go either to the fields or to the bank of the river Nakhanda. Other communities like the Brahmins, the Kalitas and the Keots are possessing one bath room and one latrine each. To assess the number of bath rooms, latrines etc. available among different castes and communities table No. 49 is furnished in the appendix I.

Life Cycle

The social customs and practices generally observed by the people of different castes of Nasatra are more or less similar to those followed in other parts of the district. Amongst the various castes living in the village there is no perceptible deviation in observance of a fixed set of social customs and practices some of which are discussed here.

Dress and Ornaments

Grown up men of all communities practically dress alike, differences being noticeable only in the quality of the cloth used by the rich and the poor. The villagers use the traditional Assamese dresses which are quite similar to those used by other villagers of the Brahmaputra valley. The dresses of the villagers are very simple and cheap and are made of coarse varieties of cloths. The most common dresses, for males are 'dhuti', 'ganji' and 'shirt' or 'Panjabi Kurta'. The 'dhuti' is a common and popular lower garment in Assam. Quite a few of the villagers use 'dhuti' woven at home. During summer, while working in the field, they generally cover the lower part of the body with a loom-made Assamese towel which is locally called 'gamocha'. A significant change in dresses is found among the school and college going boys. In other works, they are found to have abandoned their old style of dress. Signs of changing taste are obvious and all of them are using mill made cloths. Most of the teenage boys of the village wear shorts and shirts. Of course, small children up to the age of 5 or 6 years still

roam about nacked. Sandals and shoes are not very commonly used. Small boys usually go to school bare-footed. College going students and office-goers wear shoes and sandals. Use of ornaments is not very common among the male members of the village. However, some rich married males are seen wearing gold rings in their fingers.

Womenfolk of the village use traditional Assamese dresses which are found in most of the rural areas of Assam. A full Assamese dress is mainly composed of a 'mekhela', 'riha' and 'chaddar'. Generally women of this village use cheap and coarse varieties of cloths made in their household looms. But they use their best piece of cloths made of 'Endi-Muga', 'Pat' (Assamese silk) on festive occasions. The 'mekhela' is a simple lungi type of garment used to cover the lower portion of the body. Elderly women of the village wear the 'mekhela' covering their breasts also. A 'chaddar' is a piece of cloth about 3 metres in length and 1 metre in bredth. The 'chaddar' is placed loosely over the upper portion of the body allowing the ends to rest on the breast. In addition, some married women use another wrapper known as 'riha' (a piece of cloth about 3 metres in length and half metre in breadth) which is a part of the complete dress of an Assamese lady. Besides these dresses some women wear petticoat and blouse. Brassiers are also used by college going girls and some newly married well-to-do women.

On special or festive occasions womenfolk wear garments made of Muga, Endi and Pat. While at home they prefer to wear cotton fabrics which are either purchased from the market or made in the looms. Boys of school going age of all communities wear trousers, shirts and shorts and girls wear skirts and frocks. In this regard it may be mentioned that after attaining the age of puberty, girls are required to discard these kinds of garments and change over to 'mekhela chaddar'. Out of the 35 surveyed households, the adult female members of one household were found using saree in addition to the 'mekhela chaddar'. This household belongs to the Brahmin community. Womenfolk usually do not wear chappals or sandals though a few women and young girls belonging to the middle class families use sandals or chappals while going out on some special occasions. Most of the young girls go to school barefooted.

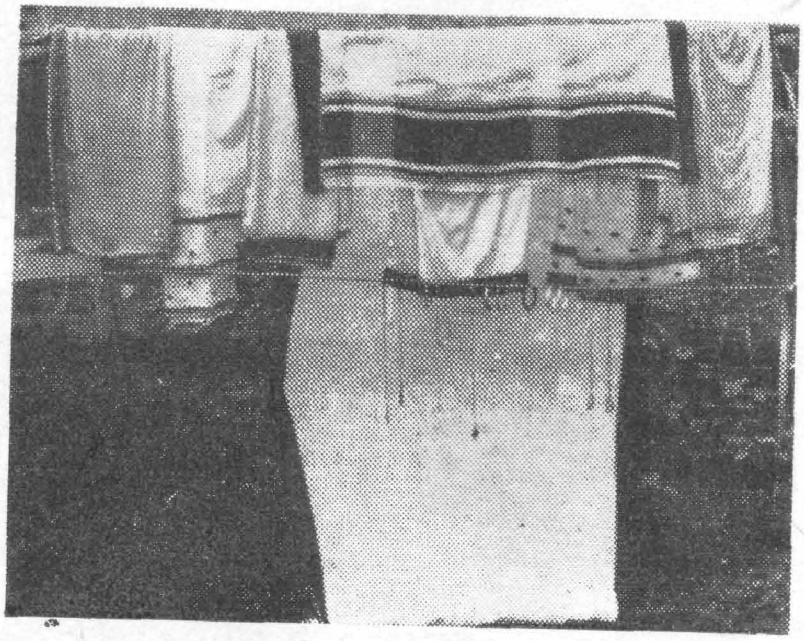
Generally, among the Assamese community, use of ornaments by the married women is customary. By custom, widows generally do not wear any ornaments. Wearing of ornaments depends on the economic condition of the family. Only a few well-to-do families in Nasatra can afford to buy gold ornaments. Therefore, the use of gold ornaments is rare and is limited to the rich people only. The use of cheap bangles made of glass or rolled gold or silver is not uncommon in the village. Some elderly women belonging to rich families are found to wear traditional Assamese ornaments, namely 'keru' (earing), 'kharu' (bangle), 'dugdugi' (locket) and gold rings.

It was also noticed during survey that some young girls use various types of modern ornaments made of different metals, plastics, rubber etc.—which they buy from the local market or from Barpeta town.

Household goods—Furnitures and other accessories

A large number of the houses in the village are not having adequate number of furniture and other accessories. However, some not very poor households do have minimum number of furniture such as chairs, tables, almirahs and bamboo—made mats etc. Poor households do not possess even a wooden cot. In the houses of the rich people, however, fashionable items like almirahs, sofa sets are also common. Most of the Keots, Kalitas and the Brahmins houses are better furnished than those of the Namasudras. The houses of the rich people, besides, have a reception room or at least a verandah fully furnished with fashionable furniture as mentioned above.

The data relating to the furniture and other accessories collected from the 35 surveyed households reveal that 51.43 per cent have chairs,



A few articles of female dress on display



A village woman

37.14 per cent have tables and 5.71 per cent households have almirahs. There is a dressing table and sofa set in one household of Brahmin.

The following table shows the different types of furniture possessed by the 35 surveyed households.

TABLE IV.3

Types of furniture possessed by the households belonging to different castes

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households having					No. of households without furniture
		Chair	Table	Almirah	Dressing table	Sofa set	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmin	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Kalita	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
Keot	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Namasudra (S.C.)	28	11	7	—	—	—	17
TOTAL	35	18	13	2	1	1	17

As regards possession of other luxury and costly goods by the 35 surveyed households 20.00 per cent of the households possess wrist watches, 5.71 per cent possess table clocks, 8.57 per cent possess radio sets, 2.86 per cent possess sewing machines and 17.14 per cent possess bi-cycles. 74.29 per cent of the households have no luxury goods at all. The percentage of luxury goods found among literate people is higher than that found among the illiterates. This can easily be inferred from the table No.52 in the appendix I.

TABLE IV.4

Possession of luxury and costly goods by the households by caste

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households having					No. of households having luxury goods
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio set	Sewing machine	Bi-cycle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahmin	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Kalita	5	1	—	1	—	1	4
Keot	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Namasudra (S.C.)	28	4	—	—	—	3	22
TOTAL	35	7	2	3	1	6	26

Most of the households of the village, no doubt, possess essential domestic utensils. It is noticed from the table number IV 5 below that the cooking utensils of almost all the households are made of cast iron and aluminium. The most essential utensils used by the villagers are 'Kahi' a dish made of bell-metal or aluminium, 'dekshi' a cooking vessels made of aluminium or brass, 'karahi'. a round cooking vessel made of cast-iron, 'bati' a cup of bell-metal, 'ghati' a pot used for the purpose of storing of drinking water and 'kalah' a kind of brass and earthen pitcher used for storing drinking water, 'heta' (ladle) and 'gilas' (glass). A few Namasudras are so poor that they cannot afford to buy utensils made of bell-metal or aluminium. Generally they cook and prepare their meals in earthen pot and serve food either on banana leaves or earthen trough.

TABLE IV.5

Possession of utensils by the households classified by Caste

(Survey data,1975)

Caste	Total No. of house-holds	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of			No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of				
		Iron	Alumi-nium	Earthen	Bell-metal	Alumi-nium	Earthen/ Others	China clay	Glass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmin	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1
Kalita	5	5	5	—	5	5	5	5	5
Keot	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1
Namasudra (S.C.)	28	20	10	18	4	22	28	2	2
TOTAL	35	27	17	18	11	29	34	9	9

Fuel and lighting arrangements

Wood is the common fuel used for cooking by all the households in Nasatra. Poor Namasudra families use 'Gomotha' (cowdung sticks) also as fuel. Some well-to-do families belonging to high castes use kerosene stoves. The village has recently been electrified and during our survey three households have been found to have electric connections. Among the three households one belongs to a Brahmin and the other two belong to the Kalitas. The hurricane lamp is common in every household. Kerosene lamps (chaki) are also used by the poor families.

Food and Drinks

The food habits of the inhabitants of Nasatra are very simple. The staple food of the villagers is 'rice'. Generally rice is taken with 'dal' (pulse) and vegetables. Fish and meat are also taken. The most common vegetables taken are potato, brinjal, gourd, cabbage and green vegetables. Generally vegetables are brought from the market but some quantity is obtained from their own kitchen gardens as well.

Irrespective of the castes and creeds the villagers are non-vegetarians. Fish is usually caught in the river Nakhanda. Meat is generally procurred from Barpeta town market. Beef and pork is forbidden. Even taking of chicken and their egg is also forbidden. The curry is mostly made of vegetables. Only moderate quantity of spices is used in the curry. 'Khar' an alkaline curry is also a very common item of food for the villagers. Tiffin for the villagers consists of



A few of the utensils used in cooking and for eating food

'pitha guri' (rice powder) mixed with milk or water and 'gur' (molasses). 'Pitha' (rice cake) of different varieties, 'chira' (beaten rice) and 'Bora chaul' a kind of soft rice are taken with milk. Occasionally people take Bora chaul (soft rice) and 'roti' made of wheat of flour. Tea is a common drink. Milk is not abundant in the village. Only some comparatively rich villagers take milk along with tiffins. People of lower income groups cannot afford to take milk regularly. Drinking of liquor is prohibited. There has been no perceptible change in food habits of the people in Nasatra during the last decade.

Attempt was also made to analyse the nature of relation of the members to the Head of the Household by migration status in the surveyed households.

TABLE IV.6

Distribution of household by nature of relation of members to head of the household and migration status of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Nature of relation of members to head of the household	Number of households where migration status of head of the household is		
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Self	2	—	2
2. Self, Spouse	2	—	2
3. Self, Spouse, Unmarried sons & daughters	29	3	32
4. Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	6	1	7
5. Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	3	2	5
6. Self, Spouse, married brothers, brother's wife, married sons, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/daughters	—	—	—
7. Self (male), unmarried son and daughter	2	—	2
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	4	—	4
11. Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	—	—	—
12. Others (a) Self, unmarried brother/sister, widowed mother, married sister, sisters's husband	1	—	1

Contd.

Table IV.6 (*Concld.*)

1	2	3	4
(b) Self (Female), unmarried son, daughter's husband's brother, husband's brother's wife, husband's brother's son's, son/daughter	1	—	1
(c) Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried brother, with or without unmarried son/daughters and widowed mother	1	1	2
(d) Self (female), unmarried son's son/son's daughter	1	—	1
(e) Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, brother without unmarried son/daughter with widowed mother	1	—	1
(f) Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son's wife with or without unmarried sons/daughter with widowed mother	1	—	1
(g) Self, Spouse, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried brother/sister with or without unmarried son/daughter with widowed mother	1	—	1
(h) Self (male), with unmarried brother, sister, married sister, sister's husband with or without son/daughter	1	—	1
TOTAL	63	7	70

The survey reveals that there are 12 different types of households by nature of relation of members to the head of the households. Out of the 70 surveyed households 32 are composed of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters. This is the prominent type of household. Out of these 32, the head of 29 households are non-migrant and head of remaining 3 households are migrants. Next come 7 households which are composed of self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters, of which heads of 6 households are non-migrant and head of 1 household is a migrant. Another group of 5 households of which 3 belong to non-migrants and 2 to the migrant heads are composed of self, spouse, married brothers, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters. It is also noticed that out of 70 surveyed households heads of only 7 households are migrants, as against 63 where migration status of head of the household is non-migrant.

TABLE IV.7

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Age of head of the household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
30—39	1	—	—	1	3	6	4	2	1	18
40—49	1	2	2	3	5	8	7	—	5	33
50 - 59	1	—	1	1	5	5	6	1	2	22
60 & above	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3	4	12
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	2	3	7	13	20	19	8	12	87

Out of the 87 households, surveyed 20 households with 6—7 members, 19 with 8—9 members, 12 with 13 and above members, 13 with 5 members, 8 with 10—12 members, 7 with 4 members, 3 households each with 1 and 3 members respectively and 2 households with only 2 members each.

The table IV.8 shows that out of 87 households surveyed, 37 are of nuclear type which is followed by 13 households belonging to the sub-Nuclear type. Next come 10 households belonging to Supplemented collateral Joint, 6 households each of supplemented nuclear and Lineal Joint type, 4 households each of Lineal collateral Joint and supplemented Sub-Nuclear type, 2 households are collateral Joint and 3 households reported to have single person each. Besides above type of households two households are found belonging to other categories. On caste-wise analysis it is found that out of the 67 households headed by the Namasudras, 27 households are of Nuclear type, followed by 12 Sub-Nuclear households, 7 households of Supplemented Collateral Joint type, 4 households each belonging to supplemented Sub-Nuclear, Lineal Joint and Lineal Collateral Joint and one household belonging to Collateral Joint type. There are 3 single person households among the Namasudras The remaining 1 household belongs to category "Others". The only one households belonging to Brahmin Community falls under the Nuclear type. 14 households belonging to the Kalita Caste are distributed as 6, 3, 2 under Nuclear, Supplemented Collateral Joint and Supplemented Nuclear families respectively and each of the remaining 2 families under Sub-Nuclear and Lineal Joint type. Out of the rest 5 Keot households, 3 households belong to the Nuclear type, and one household each to Collateral Joint and Lineal Joint type.

An attempt is also made to distribute the households by types with reference to educational level of the head as presented in the table IV.9.

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of households by Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the household and type of households

(Survey data, 1975)

Sl. No.	Type of households	Number of households where head of household belongs to				Total
		Scheduled Caste Namasudra (Hindu)	Brahmin (Hindu)	Kalita (Hindu)	Keot (Hindu)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nuclear	27	1	6	3	37
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	4	—	2	—	6
3.	Sub-Nuclear	12	—	1	—	13
4.	Single person	3	—	—	—	3
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	4	—	—	—	4
6.	Collateral Joint	1	—	—	1	2
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint.	7	—	3	—	10
8.	Lineal Joint	4	—	1	1	6
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	4	—	—	—	4
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Others :					
	(i) Self (male), unmarried brother/ sister, married sister, sister's husband and widowed mother	1	—	—	—	1
	(ii) Self (female), unmarried son/ daughter with married daughter, daughter's husband and daughter's daughter	—	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL	67	1	14	5	87

TABLE IV.9

Distribution of households by type and educational level of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Sl. No	Type of households	Number of households where educational level of head of the household is					Total
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nuclear	28	5	1	2	1	37
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	5	—	1	—	—	6
3.	Sub-Nuclear	12	—	—	1	—	13
4.	Single Person	3	—	—	—	—	3
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	3	—	—	1	—	4
6.	Collateral Joint	2	—	—	—	—	2
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	9	—	1	—	—	10
8.	Lineal Joint	6	—	—	—	—	6
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	3	—	1	—	—	4
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Others :						
	(i) Self (male), unmarried brother/sister, married sister, sister's husband and widowed mother	—	—	—	1	—	1
	(ii) Self (female), unmarried son/daughter with married daughter, daughter's husband and daughter's daughter	—	—	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL	71	5	4	6	1	87

TABLE IV.10

Distribution of households by type and occupation of the head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Occupation of head of the household	Number of household where type of household is												
	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Self (male), unmarried brother/ sister, sister's husband & widowed mother	Self (female), unmarried son/ daughter with married daughter's husband & daughter's daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Cultivator	5	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
2. Agricultural labour	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Daily labour	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Driver (cart)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Auctioneer (ghat)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Ordained Religious worker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Moter Driver	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Money lender	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Paddy seller (retailer)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Fish seller (retailer)	20	—	3	—	2	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
11. Vegetable seller (retailer)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Peon	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Non-worker	2	4	8	3	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	37	6	13	3	4	2	10	6	—	4	—	1	1

Out of the 87 households surveyed, heads of 71 households are illiterate of which 28 households are Nuclear type. 5 Supplemented Nuclear, 12 Sub-Nuclear, 3 Supplemented, Sub-Nuclear, 2 Collateral Joint, 9 Supplemented Collateral-Joint, 6 Lineal Joint, 3 Lineal Collateral Joint and 3 households of Single person each. It is found that only 16 heads of the households are literate. Only one head of the household has attained Matriculation or Higher Secondary and all are below Matric.

An attempt is also made in table IV.10 to distribute all these households by types with reference to the occupation of their heads.

From the table IV.10 it is seen that a large proportion of the households, irrespective of the types of occupation of the head of the households, is of nuclear type. Next in prevalence comes the Joint family system found among the households where the heads are mostly cultivators, business men and retail traders.

Owing to obvious reasons no comparative analysis of the family types of the households surveyed in 1961 and 1975 can be rigidly made. In the 1961 survey families were mainly divided into 2 types only, i.e. simple family and joint family as against a much wider classification in 1975 survey. However, an attempt has been made to make the types of the households covered in the present survey, comparable to those obtained in the previous one. For this purpose households falling under Nuclear type, Supplemented Nuclear type, Sub-Nuclear type and Single persons are taken as simple family and the rest are clubbed under Joint families. Thus it is seen that out of the total 87 households covered in the present survey 72.42 per cent are simple type and 27.58 per cent are joint families as against 65.00 per cent and 35.00 per cent respectively as per 1961 survey of 40 households. It can thus be inferred that there has been a definite tilt towards preference for small and simple family.

Pregnancy & Child Birth

During the field survey an attempt was made to bring into light the extent of dietary and other social restrictions imposed on the pregnant women of different castes. Accordingly 35 households were surveyed.

It is observed that all the households belonging to different castes follow the same type of social restriction applicable to the pregnant women. Generally no special diet is prescribed for the pregnant women. They take the normal food which is prepared for other members of the households. Usually the pregnant women are not allowed to take much salt and spices. In the early period of pregnancy a women is free to do all sorts of households duties. But after about three months of pregnancy she is usually allowed rest and is not expected to do hardwork. Previously pregnant women were debarred from attending religious functions but at present it is observed that such restriction is not enforced. Certain restrictions are required to be observed during pregnancy. The pregnant woman is not allowed to touch any dead body or to go to the crematories or burial ground. She is not allowed to work in the paddy field and is prohibited to kill any living creature. The same rule is also applied to her husband. But among the Namasudra community catching of fish is not prohibited.

Usually the delivery takes place at husbands' place. Only on special case when there in no other female member in the husband's house to look after the expectant mother that the woman is sent to her parent's house for delivery.

In this regard 35 households have been surveyed and as many as 30 domicile births have been recorded, out of which, 28 births have taken place at the husband's place and only 2 in the parent's house. Among the surveyed households no birth is found to have taken place in a hospital or any other institution.

Following tables (IV.11 & IV.12) show restriction and prescription of food and work connected with birth of a child with reference to sex of the child and caste and religion of the head of the household.

TABLE IV.11

Restriction and prescription of food and work connected with birth of child with reference to sex (male) of the child and caste/religion of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste and Religion of head of the household	Number of births that occurred in			Number of births where mother was subjected to restriction in respect of food with hot spices			Number of births where mother was subjected to restriction in respect of work						Number of births where for mother specially prescribed food was									Number of births where for mother specially prescribed work was								
													Milk			Vegetables			Egg & Meat			Fish			Walking			Working in "Dhenki" (Paddling mortar) for grinding rice		
	Mother's place	Father's place	Hospital	Restriction during pre-natal period	Restriction during confinement	Restriction during post-natal period	Carry heavy goods during pre-natal period	Carry heavy goods during confinement	Carry heavy goods during post-natal period	Killing birds and living fish during pre-natal period	Killing birds and living fish during	Killing birds and living fish during post-natal period	During Pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	During pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	During pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	During pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	During pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period	During pre-natal period	During confinement	During post-natal period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
HINDU																														
Brahmin	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kalita	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Namasudra S/C	—	10	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Keot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	13	—	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	—	3	—	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	23	13	—	—	2	—	—

TABLE IV.12

Restriction and prescription of food and work connected with birth of a child with reference to sex (female) and caste and religion

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste and Religion of head of the household	Number of births that occured in			Number of births where mother was subjected to restriction in respect of food			Number of births where mother was subjected to restriction in respect of work						Number of births where for mother specially prescribed food was								
	Mother's place	Father's place	Hospital	Restriction on taking food with hot spices/ eggs/citrus food			Restriction on carrying of heavy goods/sadding of mortar			Restriction on killing of birds and living fish			Milk			Vegetable			Egg, meat		
				Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
HINDU																					
Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalita	—	3	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Keot	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Namasudra S/C	2	15	—	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	—	—	13	17	—	17	—	—	13	—	—

where for mother specially prescribed food was						Number of births where for mother specially pescribed work was					
Fish						Walking			Working in Dhenki (Paddling mortar) for grinding rice		
Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Con-fine-ment	Post-natal period
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—			
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—			
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

In all cases the delivery takes place in the presence of elderly women of the family and of the neighbouring houses. In most cases delivery is attended by local 'dhai' (midwife or some expert woman. The new born baby is given mother's milk for a period of 3 months. After 3 months of the birth the baby is given cow's milk or goat's milk. Modern baby food is given to the babies by some families, cereals and pulses are generally given after the baby is six months old. The new born baby is regularly given hot massage with mustard oil. This massaging continues for at least one year.

There are some dietary restrictions imposed on the mother during the confinement and postnatal period. During the confinement period, the mother is not allowed to take hot spices, eggs and citrus food. During the period of confinement the mother is mainly given boiled rice and light food. After one month of the delivery she can take usual diet, but she is not permitted to do hard work, such as paddling of mortar, lifting of heavy articles etc.

The pollution period in connection with male and female births lasts for 30 days. But in case of Brahmin community slight variation is observed. In case of birth of a male child the pollution period lasts for 11 days, whereas in case of a female child it lasts for 30 days. The pollution period is known as 'Ahus'. The first purification ceremony is observed on the 11th day, on that day all the cloths and belongings of the mother are washed and cleaned. The house is also throughly cleaned. On the 30th day further cleaning is done. The naming ceremony of the baby is usually performed on this day. A Brahmin priest is invited to conduct the purification ceremony.

Some Vaishnavites perform "Nam-Kirtan" in their house on the 30th day after birth of a child.

Marriage

Monogamy is generally practised by the villagers. Polygamy is practically absent in the village. But a few cases of polygamy are found among those persons who have no children from the first marriage. Widow re-marriage is not practised. But widowers are socially allowed to marry again. Child marriage is also absent.

Marriage by negotiation is the common type among all the castes in this village. There is no hard and fast rule about the age at which a boy or a girl could marry. A girl usually marrys after attaining puberty. The preferential age of marriage for boys and girls in this village is found to be 20—30 and 15—22 years respectively.

Marriage within the same clan is socially forbidden. In the arranged marriages usually girl's parents take initiative in negotiation.

No change of marriage custom is observed during the decade. Marriages amongst the people belonging to different castes in this village are solemnised according to the vedic principles and Brahmin priests are employed to perform the different functions in connection with marriage.

In order to assess the average age at marriage for males and females information about all the ever married persons of 35 households was collected. The table IV.13 shows the average age at marriage of all such persons covered in the survey.

The table IV.13 shows that the average age at marriage for the males is 26 years and for the female 16 years. Highest number of males are married while in the age group 15—29 years, followed by those in the age-groups 22—24 years, 30—34 years and 19—21 years. Among the females highest number is found to be married at the age-group 16—18 years followed by those in age-group 13—15 years and 19—21 years.

Table IV.14 shows the age at marriage as related to caste/community.

TABLE IV.13

Age of marriage and time of marriage

(Survey data, 1975)

Duration of Marriage (with reference to period of survey)	Average age at marriage		Number of male married at the age									Number of female married at the age									Total
	Male	Female	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Within 15 years	26	16	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	3	1	—	—	5	13	2	—	—	—	—	40
15—29	26	16	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	2	—	—	—	3	17	2	1	1	—	—	43
30+	27	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL	26	16	—	—	—	—	5	7	24	6	1	—	—	12	37	4	1	1	—	—	98

TABLE IV.14

Age at marriage as related to caste/community and time of marriage

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste/ Community	No. of married persons		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Male	Female	30 years & beyond	15—29 years	Within 15 years	30 years & beyond	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmin	1	1	—	26	—	—	18	—
Kalita	6	8	24	24	29	—	15	18
Keot	1	1	—	—	27	—	—	16
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	35	45	28	26	26	16	18	16
TOTAL	43	55	27	26	26	16	18	17

From the above table it is seen that the average age at marriage for the males married earlier than 30 years is highest. In case of females the average age at marriage is found to be highest amongst those who married between 15—29 years earlier than the date of survey. The individual caste-wise analysis shows that the Namasudra males married earlier than 30 years have highest average age at marriage which is followed by Kalita caste. Both the Brahmin and Namasudra males married between 15—29 years earlier than the date of survey have highest average age at marriage followed by the Kalita males. Similarly in case of males married within 15 years the average age at marriage is highest among the Kalitas followed by Keots and Namasudras. In case of female married between 15—29 years earlier than the period of survey both Brahmin and Namasudra have highest average age at marriage followed by the Kalitas. In case of females married within 15 years average age at marriage is found to be highest among the Kalitas followed by the Keots and the Namasudras.

Following three tables shows age at marriage as related to present age, educational level and distance of place of birth from the village.

TABLE IV.15

Age at marriage as related to sex, educational level and time of marriage

(Survey data, 1975)

Educational level	No. of married persons		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married		
	Male	Female	30 years & beyond	15—29 years	Within 15 years	30 years & beyond	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	25	48	28	15	28	16	18	17
2. Literate without educational level	11	3	24	26	25	—	18	15
3. Primary	2	4	—	28	—	—	17	16
4. Middle	3	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	—	—	26	26	—	—	—
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	55	27	26	26	16	18	17

TABLE IV.16

Age at marriage as related to distance of place of birth from the village

(Survey data, 1975)

Distance of place of birth (in km.)	Average age of married		Number of males married at the age									Number of females married at the age							
	Male	Female	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Below 10	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Less than 5	26	17	—	—	—	—	5	7	24	6	1	—	—	10	32	3	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	—	—	—
11—20	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
21—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	17	—	—	—	—	5	7	24	6	1	—	—	12	37	4	1	1	—	—

TABLE IV.17

Age at the first marriage as related to present age

(Survey data, 1975)

Present age of married person	Average age of married		Number of males married at the age							Number of females married at the age						
	Male	Female	Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Below 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Up to 19	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—24	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
25—29	22	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	9	2	1	—	—	—
30—34	25	17	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	—	—
35—44	25	17	—	—	—	8	9	2	—	—	9	4	1	1	—	—
45—59	29	17	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	—
60—64	25	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
65+	21	15	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	17	—	—	—	12	24	6	1	3	34	12	5	1	—	—

In the present survey information about 21 marriages were collected from 35 surveyed households. Among these marriages, 14 are related to males and 7 to females.

TABLE IV.18

Special functionaries as related to time of marriage of person (male) and religion/caste of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Time of marriage of person (male)	Number of marriage where the head of the household belongs to			
	Hindu			
	Brahmin where special functionary	Kalita where special functionary	Namasudra (SC) where special functionary	Keot where special functionary
	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 5 years	—	—	3	—
5—9 years	—	1	2	—
10—19 years	—	1	5	1
20—39 years	1	—	—	—
40+ years	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	2	10	1

TABLE IV.19

Special functionaries as related to time of marriage of person (female) and religion/caste of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Time of marriage of person (female)	Number of marriage where the head of the household belongs to	
	Hindu	
	Kalita where special functionary	Namasudra (S.C.) where special functionary
	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage	Brahmin priest renders his service in marriage
1	2	3
Less than 5 years	1	5
5—9 years	—	—
10—19 years	—	1
20—39 years	—	—
40+ years	—	—
TOTAL	1	6

In case of males, out of 14 marriages 3 were performed within 5 years, 3 within 5—9 years, 7 within 10—19 years and 1 within 20—39 years prior to the present survey. It is seen from the table that all the 14 marriages irrespective of castes were performed through the vedic principles with the help of Brahmin priest.

Similarly, in case of females out of 7 marriages, 6 were performed within 5 years, and 1 within 10—19 years prior to the present survey. In case of females also irrespective of castes all the marriages were performed through the vedic principles with the help of Brahmin priest. The priest who serves for other caste people also serves Namasudras and also there is no bounding rule for payment of remuneration. It depends on the economic conditions of the households and there is no any difference in solemnising marriages of other caste people and Namasudras.

Table IV.20 presented below show the particulars of special functionaries in marriage of persons (male & female) by caste/religion of head of the households.

TABLE IV.20

Particulars of special functionaries in marriage of persons married (female) by caste/religion of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/ Community of head of the household	Special functionary				Brahmin Priest	
	Nature of Ritual Service—Priesthood				Number of functionaries coming from	
	Remuneration					
	Less than Rs. 10/-	Rs. 10—19/-	Rs. 20—30/-	Rs. 50—70/-	Same village	Other village within 5 k.ms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalita	—	1	—	—	—	1
Namasudra (S.C.)	—	6	—	—	—	6
TOTAL	—	7	—	—	—	7

TABLE IV.21

Particulars of special functionaries in marriage of persons married (male) by caste/religion of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/ Community of head of the household	Special functionary				Brahmin Priest	
	Nature of Ritual Service—Priesthood				Number of functionaries coming from	
	Remuneration					
	Less than Rs. 10/-	Rs. 10—19/-	Rs. 20—30/-	Rs.50—70/-	Same village	Other village within 15 k.ms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahmin	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kalita	—	1	1	—	—	2
Keot	—	—	—	1	—	1
Namasudra (S.C.)	1	9	—	—	—	10
TOTAL	1	10	1	2	—	14

Deaths

The people of the village like other Hindus cremate the dead bodies. But the dead bodies of the minor children are burried. Persons died of accident, suicide, snake-bite, small pox are customarily burried. This is the traditional mode of disposal of the dead body and is still practised by the villagers.

The religious ceremonies performed in connection with deaths are of traditional pattern. No deviation regarding performance of religious ceremonies connected with death have been noticed during the decade. The observance of the religious ceremonies are more or less the same among all the castes except the pollution period. The funeral rites of the deceased are performed according to the vedic rites. The two important religious ceremonies observed in connection with deaths are 'daha' and 'shradhwa'.

The 'daha' ceremony is performed on the 10th day after the death of a person. It is a ceremony of purification and is observed by all the castes in the village. The ceremony is performed with the help of a Brahmin priest. In this purification ceremony everything belonging to the bereaved household is cleaned and washed. This Daha ceremony is generally attended by relatives and friends and those who attend the funeral rites. Next important funeral rites performed on the 11 (eleventh) day or 13 (thirteenth) day or 30 (thirteeth) day after the death. In this ceremony, forefathers of the family is evoked. Brahmin priest is always invited to conduct the 'Shradhwa' ceremony according to the Vedic rites. After the ceremony is over the priest is donated with cash and kinds. Guests, relatives, friends are invited. They are served with curd and 'chira' (beaten rice). From this day pollution period is considered to be over. Thereafter relatives and friends are entertained with feast. After the feast, relatives of the deceased are allowed to revert to normal live.

Following two tables (IV.22 & IV.23) depicts the caste-wise distribution of deceased with reference to their causes of death.

TABLE IV.22

Cause of death (as locally believed) particulars of diagnosis and treatment and time of death (male) by Religion, Caste/Community of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste/Community and Religion of head of the household in which the death occurred	No. of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was a male who died of										No. of death during 10 years and above where deceased was a male who died of			
	Fever	Treatment Allopathic	Stomach trouble and Cholera	Treatment Allopathic	T.B.	Treatment Allopathic	Heart attack	Treatment Allopathic	Old age	Treatment Allopathic	Heart attack	Treatment Allopathic	Old age	Treatment Allopathic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalita	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Keot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	1	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	4	4	1	1	3	3
TOTAL	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	5

TABLE IV.23

Cause of death (as locally believed) particulars of diagnosis and treatment and time of death (female) by Religion, Caste/Community of head of the household.

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste/Community and Religion of head of the household in which the death occurred	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was a Female who died of								No. of deaths during 10 years and above where deceased was Female who died of	
	Cholera	Treatment Allopathic	T.B.	Treatment Allopathic	Heart Attack	Treatment Allopathic	Fever	Treatment Allopathic		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brahmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Kalita	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—

During the present survey altogether 27 cases of death were reported from 35 sample households among the different castes. Out of the total 27 cases of deaths, 22 were found among the Namasudras, 3 among Kalitas, 1 each among the Keot and Brahmin. Again, it is seen that out of a total of 27 death cases, 18 were males and 9 were females. Considering the age at death of the deceased persons it has been noticed that among the males, out of the total 18 deaths, 10 died at the age of 60 years and above, 7 died at the age of 15—19 years and only 1 male died at the age group 4—14 years. Similarly, out of the 9 death cases amongst the females, 7 died at the age-group15—59 years and one each died at the age-group 4—14 years and below 3 years respectively.

Again considering the causes of death it has been found that among the 18 males, 10 died of old age, 4 died of ailment of stomach and cholera, 2 died of heart-attack, 1 died of fever and another 1 died of T.B. Similarly, among the females, out of 9 deaths, 5 died of cholera and stomach trouble, 1 died of T.B., 1 died of heart-attack and fever claimed 2 lives. The table also shows that all the deceased persons were attended to by allopathic physicians during their ailment.

Following two tables (IV.24 & IV.25) shows the manner of disposal of dead body (male and female) and period of mourning as related to age, cause of death of the deceased and religion and caste of the head of the household.

From the table (IV.24 & IV.25) it is seen that all the dead males and females irrespective of castes were cremeated except one female child who died at an age below three years and was buried.

These tables also depicts that the Brahmins and the Namasudras of the village observe pollution period for 11 days i.e. 'Shradhwa' ceremony is performed on the eleventh day after death. The Kalitas and the Keots observe pollution period for 30 days. i.e. Shradhwa ceremony is observed on the thirtieth day after death. All the castes observe 'daha' ceremony on the tenth day after death.

Religious function in connection with deaths were observed by all the households and in all cases Brahmin priest was invited to perform these ceremonies. In all cases a barber was also engaged to shave the head of sons of the deceased. The remuneration paid to the priest for conducting performance of the ceremonies in all cases was found to be Rs. 10.00 and that paid to the barber was Rs. 5.00.

TABLE IV.24

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of mourning as related to age, cause of death of the deceased (male) and Religion, Caste/Community of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/Community of head of the household in which the death occurred	Marital status of the deceased	Number where deceased was aged												
		Below 3 years and died of		4—14 years and died of		15—59 years and died of						60+ years and died of		
				Fever		Cholera		Heart attack		T.B.		Old age		
		Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	
		Buried	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	30 days	11 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahmin	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalita	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keot	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	Married	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	1	7	—	7
	Unmarried	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	10	3	7

TABLE IV.25

Manner of disposal of dead body and period of mourning as related to age, cause of death of the deceased (female) and Religion, Caste/Tribe or Community of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Religion, Caste/ Community of head of the household in which the death occurred	Marital status of the deceased	Number where deceased was aged														
		Below 3 years and died of		4-14 years and died of		15-59 years and died of								60 years and died of		
		Cholera		Cholera		Cholera		T.B.		Heart attack		Fever		Old age		
		Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	Body was disposed in	Mourning was of	
		Buried	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	11 days	Cremation	30 days	11 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Brahmin	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Kalita	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keot	Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namasudra	Married	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
(Scheduled Caste)	Unmarried	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—

Household Composition, family kin

In order to assess the family composition with reference to the migration status 70 households were covered in the present survey.

The table IV.26 shows the migration status and place of birth of the head of the household and composition by sex and age of members.

Table IV.26 shows that out of the 70 households, 57 households have adult and minor males and females, 6 households have only adult male and female, 2 households have only adult females, 1 household has only adult male and minor male and female and 4 households have adult female and minor male and females. No household with only adult male is found.

Among these households, head of the 63 households were born in this village, and head of the remaining seven households were born outside the village. Out of these 7 migrant households, the heads of 6 households were born in rural area and head of remaining 1 household was born in urban area of the same district. All the 7 migrant households consist of adult males and females only.

TABLE IV.26

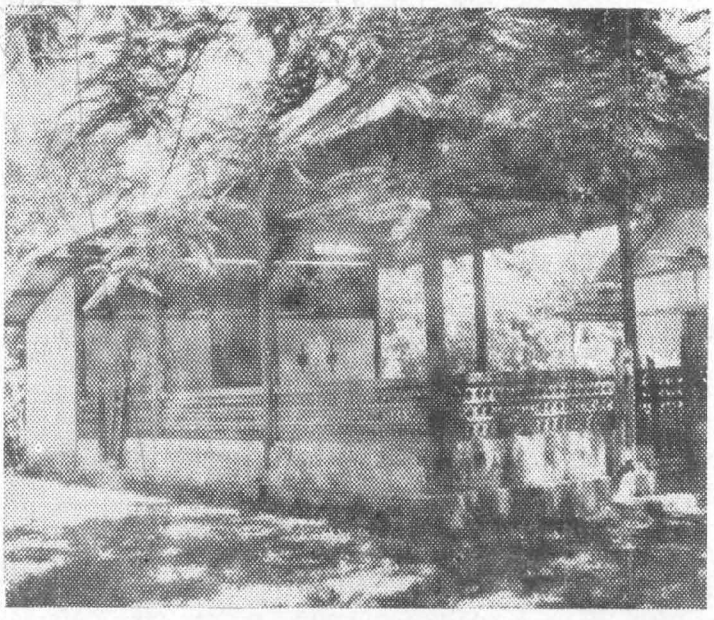
Migration status and place of birth of head of the household

(Survey data, 1975)

Migration status and place of birth of head of the household	Number of households by composition by sex and age							Remarks
	Number of households with							
	Adult male and female and Minor male and female	Adult male & female	Adult male only	Adult female only	Adult male and minor male and female	Adult female and minor male and female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-migrant								
Born in the same village	50	6	—	2	1	4	63	Minor upto age 14
Migrant								
(a) Born outside the village but within same police station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Born within the district but in other police station R—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	
U—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
(c) Born in other district of the state R—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
U—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Born in other state	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	57	6	—	2	1	4	70	



The famous Basudev temple



The village 'Namghar'—the prayer hall

Religion, Leisure and Recreation—
Religion

The entire population of Nasatra returned their religion as Hindu. Most of the people of the village are the followers of the 'Mahapurushia' sect which was founded by the great Saint Sri Sankardev in the fifteenth century. The village is surrounded by a number of famous satras, established by the great saint like Sri Sankardev, Sri Madhabdev, Sri Damodardev. The most important satras among them are the famous 'Kirtanghar' the Patboushi Satra and the Ganakkuchi Satra. These satras are the seats of the Mahapurushia culture and learning. Mahapurushias believe in one God, that is Lord Krishna, who is to be worshipped by all. They do not worship Goddess. Worshipping of the God through 'Namkirtan' is the principal tenet of the 'Mahapurushia' sect of Vaisnavism. The people generally assemble in the 'namghar' (prayer house) and recite 'namkirtan' from the Namghosa (a religious book written by Sri Madhabdev and the Bhagabat (another religious book written by Sri Sankardev). Vedic rites are not followed at the time of worshipping while on the other hand Vedic disciplines are still followed in ritual performances such as birth, death, marriage, etc. It is to be noted here that idol worshipping is prohibited by Mahapurushia sect. Village Nasatra is famous for the temple known as 'Basudevalaya'. This temple founded in the year 1639 is one of the very old devalayas of Assam founded by the Ahom Kings. This devalaya is an exceptional religious institution, because it allows the people of all Hindu sects to worship, but it should be noted here that the worshipping of the Sakti cult is forbidden in this temple.

The religious duties of the devalaya are entrusted to the Chief Brahmin called 'Satradhikar'. The 'Satradhikar' of the devalaya is a hereditary post. The important annual festivals held in the devalaya are the 'Janmasthami', 'Doljatra' and the 'Tithis' of Sri Sankardev and Sri Madhabdev. The villagers always extend their helping hands at the time of these festivals.

There is another 'Namghar' situated in the southern bank of the river Nakhanda which serves those living in that part of the village. The inhabitants of this part of the village are mainly the Namasudras. Generally, they worship in a 'Namghar' of their own. A 'Deori' is selected from amongst the devotees to look after the 'Namghar'.

Leisure and Recreation

Ordinarily the villagers have no time for amusements and recreations since during most part of the year they are deeply engrossed in the struggle for earning a livelihood. Moreover, there is no recreation facilities inside the village. The main recreational place for the elderly people is the 'Namghar'. In the 'Namghar' elderly people gather in the evening to worship and to discuss the matter of common importance for the village. In leisure time a few villagers both young and old play various games of cards. Young men specially the students spend their evening by playing various native games. Football is also one of the favourite games among the villagers. There is practically no recreational facilities for the girls. Free mixing of boys and girls is not encouraged by the villagers. Therefore, young girls are practically confined to their houses. Barpeta town being situated very near to the village, attracts a large number of people on various occasions. The inhabitants of Nasatra also enjoy various kinds of recreational facilities in this town. There are two Cinema halls in this town. Members of some households have reported to have gone to Barpeta town to spend their leisure time. During the important religious festivals and other special occasions, like the Bihu, the villagers completely relieve themselves from their work and rejoice by singing and dancing. Some of the people who have some education to read newspapers go to the village library to read newspapers.

Influential and prestigious persons in the village—source of their power and prestige

According to the opinion of the persons interviewed there are five influential persons as shown in the table IV.27.

TABLE IV.27

Influential and prestigious persons in the village

(Survey data, 1975)

Sl.No.	Name	Age	Caste	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Dina Nath Goswami	53	Brahmin	Satradhikar
2.	,, Satya Majumdar	48	Keot	Business
3.	,, Khagendra Das	31	Kalita	Electrical Overseer (A.S.E.B.)
4.	,, Dharanidhara Das	68	Kalita	Money lender
5.	,, Parikshit Das	33	Namasudra	Cultivation

Thc persons covered by the survey for obtaining data for the table above are the leading personalities of the village who are actively associated with social, cultural, welfare activities etc. All these persons are held in high esteem by the villagers for their social services and contributions towards upliftment of the lot of the people of Nasatra. They are consulted in the matters and their opinion on important matters of public interest as well as individual is a must.

Functions of the Administrative and Developmental Organisation in the village

The village Nasatra is under the administrative jurisdiction of the Gaon Panchayat of the Keot Kuchi Development Block Area. The main functions of the Gaon Panchayat is to look after the developmental activities, such as education, agriculture, road system and water supply in the village which fall under it. The Panchayat takes active part in meeting the grievances of the people of the village. Over and above, the gaon panchayat takes part in settling the disputes among the villagers under its jurisdiction.

In Nasatra there is a Village Council which is locally called as 'gaonliamell'. It consists of the village elders of all the communities inhabiting the village. The main functions of the body are the disposal of petty disputes, enforcement of the code of social conduct and to take decisions on some other similar problems within the village. The body also imposes a fine in Cash on the accused if one is found guilty of serious offences. An elderly person of the village is selected as the head of the village council. The verdict of the council is by and large accepted and complied with by the villagers. And in the event of dissatisfaction or disagreement with the decision of the village council, one is at liberty to approach the Gaon Panchayat for re-trial. The village council meetings are held either in the village library or in the 'Namghar'.

In Nasatra there is no caste or community association. As regards other public institution the Basudev Library is the only institution established in 1959 by the Co-operative efforts of the villagers. The intention in setting up the library is obviously to enable them to gather more knowledge and specially to facilitate the younger generations' access to reading.

The building for the library was constructed by the villagers themselves through co-operative efforts and voluntary contributions the bulk of which came from the fish mahaldars. The villagers also lent free labour during construction of the building. It is now financed by the subscriptions collected from the members. The stock of books and magazines kept

in the library has shown definite enlargement when compared with the position obtained during the earlier survey.

It has been noticed that recently the villagers have taken to politics though there is no political organisation as such in the village. It needs to be mentioned here that the peasantry and other socio-economic classes in Nasatra do not have any organisation.

Faction & Clique :

There is no faction or clique of any sort, except that the Scheduled Caste people (Namasudras) prefer to have their own organisation whether social or religious. The Namasudras maintain a 'Namghar' of their own.

Inspite of certain barriers, the villagers irrespective of their castes and creeds always lend a helping hand in village welfare programme, whenevers any occasion demands all the villagers of different Castes such as the Brahmin, Keot, the Kalitas and the Namasudras co-operate under the direction of leading men of the village. People from the village as well as from outside join hands in all religious and social performances in the 'Namghar'. There is no communal disharmony or rivalries. They live peacefully and heartily co-operate with one another in the various social activities of the village.

Range of contact with out-side world

The frequency of the contact of the people of Nasatra with the people of distant places is very low. The place of travel of most of the people is limited to Barpeta town only. However, there are some persons who travelled to places beyond this town in connection with employment, business, medical treatment, etc. A survey of 70 households for the purpose of ascertaining the range of contact reveals that the average of the maximum distances travelled by the people aged 5 and above is 34.30 km. in general 45.00 km. for males and 21.76 km. for females. For the Scheduled Caste the travel index is found to be very low, 37.70 km. for males and 15.30 km. for females.

The following table shows the travel index of males and females by caste and community.

TABLE IV.28

Travel index

(Survey data, 1975)

Caste & community	Travel Index		
	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Brahmin	47.10	32.10	92.00
Keot	30.00	50.50	5.60
Kalita	61.00	74.10	45.20
Namasudra (S C.)	27.20	37.70	15.30
TOTAL	34.30	45.00	21.76

Social disability

Namasudras live separately on the bank of the river. They even perform their worship in their separate place. They have their own 'Namghar' in their own locality. Both economic and social disparity are the causes of their remaining aloof from the main stream of social life in the village.

Table No. 60 in Appendix I gives a clear idea about the types of social disabilities prevalent in the village. It is evident that Namasudras are looked down upon by the others in the society and are prohibited to enter into the temple. They are placed in such a lower status that the people of high caste and respectable Sudras abstain from taking any food and drink in the house of Namasudra.

However, it is satisfactory to note that despite existence of such discriminatory treatments there is harmony among all sections of the people so far as the welfare of the community life as a whole is concerned.

CHAPTER—V

CONCLUSION

Nasatra is an old Hindu village situated on the outskirt of Barpeta town. In spite of its proximity to a medium sized town the entire village with the exception of a few households presents a look of absolute backwardness with rural and agrarian characteristics.

In the past it was predominantly inhabited by a Scheduled caste community known as Namasudra whose main occupation was fishing. The river Nakhanda flowing through the village was a lure to this community for settlement in Nasatra. But, to-day a declining trend in fishing as a source of livelihood of the people is noticed. With the entry of the 'mahaldars' (lessees) in trading in fish in recent years, the people mostly Namasudras of this village are debarred from catching fish in this river. However, many households are still adhering to their age-old occupation. The dwindling condition in the economic pursuit of the Namasudras can be improved only by forming a co-operative society among themselves and with appropriate help from the Government in the form of grants-in-aid, etc.

The present population of the village is composed of several castes such as the Namasudras, the Kalitas, the Keots and the Brahmins. But the predominant caste is still the Namasudra. The villagers live in two distinct hamlets on either bank of the river Nakhanda. Both the hamlets bear significant social difference. The Namasudra who fall under the Scheduled Caste list live separately in a different cluster on the southern side of the river. It is also observed that they have very little social intercourse with the high caste people. They have their own place of worship (Namghar) inside their locality.

In spite of certain barriers the villagers irrespective of their castes and creeds always lend a helping hand in activities seeking welfare of the community life in general. Economic disparity between the Namasudras and the high caste is conspicuous and is reflected in the standard of living of the people belonging to high castes and that of the Namasudras.

The housing condition in the village excepting a few households is not satisfactory. Most of the houses are poorly built with sun-grass and have only a single room. The houses of the Namasudras and some other poor people are generally located in unhealthy surroundings and are very poorly built in a haphazard manner, having very limited spaces in between two houses. The pattern of housing can be improved only through some concrete schemes and with adequate financial help from the Government. The villagers are too poor to find their own resources for this purpose.

The growth rate of the population of Nasatra during the last decade is comparatively low. This is due to natural calamities like recurrent flood and erosion caused by the river Nakhanda. The uncertainty of the existence of this village caused by regular erosion does not encourage fresh settlement. There is a conspicuous tendency among the local people to shift their abode to other safe places.

Though apparently the economic condition of the villagers as a whole have remained stagnant during the last decade a comparison with conditions prevailing in 1961 reveals that the living condition of the Scheduled Caste Community is gradually deteriorating.

Economic hardship and poverty is writ large almost on every face. Very few households can afford to have even one square meal a day and many reported to have sold their valuable brass and bell-metal utensils just to earn a bread. A few Scheduled Caste people prepare their meal in earthen pot and take their meals in banana leaf. Absolute poverty has driven many of these people to begging. It has also been noticed

during the survey that most of the children belonging to the Scheduled Caste Community do not even have clothes to wear. Due to extreme malnutrition most of the children are bound to be rickety and they are prone to attack by any kind of disease.

The principal crop cultivated is paddy. But, due to the infertility of the soil, absence of adequate manure and the recurrent flood caused by the river Nakhanda the yield of paddy has been steadily decreasing To reverse the trend improved agricultural practices and construction of dams and embankment to protect the crop from flood is considered essential as otherwise the cultivators and agricultural labourers will be compelled to turn their attention towards other means of livelihood.

There is only one Lower Primary School in Nasatra. However, a number of schools and colleges are there at Barpeta town which is only about 3 kms. away from the village. The infinitesimal expenditure on education in this village as judged from the family budget of the 30 households in the surveyed area causes some anxiety. Almost all the households spend only a negligible portion of their total expenditure on this item. The failure of the households belonging even to the comparatively higher income groups to send their children to school can be attributed only to the gross indifference of the parents to the advantages of imparting education to their children.

With the poorer sections however, the primary reason behind not sending their children to school is financial insolvency. It is reported that many had to discontinue sending their children to school as they could not meet even the barest minimum expenses. Of late, the state government has introduced free education upto class X and it is hoped that the people of Nasatra will reap full benefit of this facility to improve their economic and social conditions by educating their children.

The villagers lead a very simple life. Perfect amity exists among the people and they are cooperative to their co-villagers on occasions such as construction of dwelling houses etc. Most of the inhabitants of this village are Vaishnavites belonging to the Mahapurushia sect who do not worship idol. But certain ceremonies in connection with birth, death, and marriage are performed in pursuance of Vedic disciplines. The existences of the old 'Basudevalaya' is the main contributory factor that brings cohesion in the village life. This devalaya is an exceptional religious institution which allows both the Vaishnavities and Saktas ('Sakti' worshippers) to perform their religious rites.

One disquieting factor in the social life of the village is the presence of a large section of Sudras who are socially and economically more backward in comparison to the people of high caste. Most of the Namasudras belong to this backward section. While the progressive section of the people is gradually advancing socially and economically, the backward section remains in an almost stagnant situation. The average level of social awareness that the villagers have attained is not up to the mark especially considering the urban influence that should have been cast by Barpeta town over the village life because of its proximity. But, then this is probably due to the presence of a large section of illiterate people in the village who are not capable of conceiving progressive ideas. The general attitude of these people towards any developmental activities is one of utter indifference. A noteworthy exception however has been observed in the change of age at marriage of both the boys and the girls while in the olden days girls were married just after attaining and sometimes not even attaining puberty, there is now a considerably large gap between the age at which the girls attain puberty and the age at which they are married. The survey recorded that the boys are also now-a-days married at a comparatively older age.

For betterment of living condition of the villagers certain improvements in the matter of health and sanitation is considered essential. Drainage facilities are totally absent and an acute scarcity of drinking water is also experienced in the whole village. In all the areas the sources of water are mainly the river and 2 or 3 wells which are not properly protected. Conse-

quently the health of the people is affected and diseases spread rapidly. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to extend the supply of protected water to this area at least by providing tube-wells. This is a problem of great magnitude calling for urgent attention.

It is also observed that most of the young educated people are to a significant extent influenced by the urban way of life. They have preference for non-agricultural economic pursuits.

In general perspective the village Nasatra can be termed as a decaying village and unless some immediate remedial action is taken by the government to stop the decay, the lot of the villagers may reach a point of irreversible gloom. The shattered economic condition prevents the local people from even thinking of new avenues for augmenting their income. Collective enterprise in uplifting the economic condition is felt to be the only answer in such a situation. It calls for highly skilled motivations to utilise the manpower and resources in cottage industry and agriculture. The agricultural lands are not yet fully utilised and double cropping is seldom seen. If the existing resources are fully utilised in a properly planned and systematic manner the economic condition of the people of the village Nasatra is sure to improve in the near future.

APPENDIX—I
HOUSEHOLD TABLES
BASED ON SURVEY DATA (1975 SURVEY)

TABLE

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship

Age	Number of persons who are related to head of household									
	Head of household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Sister's daughter	Sister's husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—9	..	...	63	.	..	...	49	4	...	.
10—14	..	...	34	1	..		31	4	2	..
15—24	1	4	37	11	6	5	14	4	...	...
25—44	31	45	19	22	7	9	1	5	...	2
45—59	27	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
60+	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...
Age not stated	..		...		..	..	...	...	..	...
Total	65	57	153	35	13	14	95	17	2	2

—1

to head of household where the head is male

Number of persons who are related to head of household								Total	
Father	*Mother*	Brother's *daughter*	Brother's *son*	Son's *daughter*	Son's *son*	Father's brother's *son*	Unrelated male	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	9	17	18	16	...	...	96	80
...	...	1	4	..	7	...	..	46	38
...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	54	35
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	74	67
...	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	28	16
...	7	...	...	...		...	1	7	7
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	15	10	21	20	27	1	1	305	243

TABLE

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship

Age	Number of persons who are related to head of household						
	Head of the household	Son	Son's wife	Son's son	Son's daughter	Daughter	Husband's brother's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—9		7		30	10	5	..
10—14		5		11	10	7	..
15—24	.	8	2	1	3	4	..
25—44	8	15	9	...	...	2	1
45—59	8	2		...	...	...	
60+	6			..	...	...	
Age not stated	.	..		...	...	...	...
Total	22	37	11	42	23	18	1

—2

to head of household where the head is female

Number of persons who are related to head of household					Total	
Husband's brother's son	Husband's brother's daughter	Husband's brother	Daughter's husband	Daughter's daughter	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	1	..	.	...	37	16
1	...	...	...	1	17	18
1	1	...	...	...	10	10
...	..	..	1	...	16	20
...	.	1	...	...	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	1	83	78

TABLE

Distribution of population by age,

Age-group	Never married			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—4	81	45	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	148	88	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	119	63	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	57	35	22	5	...	5	...	...	...
20—24	33	28	5	14	1	13	...	...	...
25—29	20	18	2	32	8	24	...	...	...
30—34	7	5	2	41	18	23	2	...	2
35—44	...	...	...	65	38	27	10	3	7
45—54	...	...	...	30	26	4	10	1	9
55—69	2	2	...	10	6	4	20	...	20
70+	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	467	284	183	199	99	100	43	5	38

—3

sex and marital status

Divorced or separated			Unspecified			Total		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	81	45	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	148	88	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	119	63	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	35	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	29	18
...	...	...	..	...	...	52	26	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	23	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	75	41	34
..	...	...	...	...	...	40	27	13
...	...	...	...	..	...	32	8	24
	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	709	388	321

TABLE

Distribution of households and population by

Religion	Brahmin			Kalita		
	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism	1	7	2	14	70	56
Total	1	7	2	14	70	56

—4

religion, caste/tribe or community and sex

Keot			Namasudra			Total		
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	28	15	67	283	248	87	388	321
5	28	15	67	283	248	87	388	321

TABLE—5

Distribution of households by distance of place of birth of head of household

Same village	Other village/urban area in the same taluk			Same district but other taluk		Other district of the state		Other state		Born in other country
	Less than 5 kms.	5—9 kms.	10+ kms.	Within 10 kms.	10 kms. & above	Within 20 kms.	20 Kms. & above	Within 50 kms.	50+ kms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—6

Distribution of households by number of members and by marital status and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Number of households having member				Total
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 and above	
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant		2	18	34	9	63
B. Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same taluk	R	...	3	1	3	7
	U	...	...	...	...	...
II. Other taluk of the district	R	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...
III. Other districts of the state	R	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Other states	R	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	21	35	12	70

TABLE--7

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age status of members

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is: Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and/ or female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	Total
		Number of households with						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant		50	6	...	2	1	4	63
B. Migrant								
I. Born outside the village in the same taluk	R	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	U	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
II. Born within the district but in other taluk	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Born in other districts of the state	R	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Born in other states	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		57	6	...	2	1	4	70

TABLE—8

Distribution of households by number of members by main diversity (i.e. different members having different occupation)

	Description of occupational diversity	Number of households	Number of members having different occupations	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
1	Cultivators/fishing	1	2	
2	Cultivators/agricultural labourer	1	2	
3	Cultivator/constable	3	6	
4	Retail trade in fish/fishing labourer	5	10	
5	Retail trade in fish/cultivation	1	2	
6	Retail trade in fish/motor driver	2	4	
7	Retail trade in vegetable/retail fish sellers	1	2	
8	Cultivator/paddy sellers	1	2	
9	Driver (cart)/cultivation	1	2	
10	Motor mechanic/bearer in tea-stall	1	2	
11	Daily wage labourer/brick layers construction	1	2	
12	Cultivator/shop-keeper/overseer	1	3	
13	Retail trade in fish/cultivator/labourer	1	3	
14	Retail trade in fish/construction supervisor/motor transport starter/veterinery assistant	1	5	
	Total	21	47	

TABLE—9

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by religion

Religion	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism	5—9	71	54	31	20	40	34	125	There is not
	10—14	46	42	27	9	19	33	88	a single house-
	15—19	29	18	10	2	19	16	47	hold belonging
	20—24	26	10	12	1	14	9	36	to the religion
	25+	96	100	1	1	95	99	196	other than
	Total	268	224	81	33	187	191	492	Hinduism

TABLE—10

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Others

Name of Caste/ Tribe/Community/ Other Castes	Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled caste	5—9	56	47	18	15	38	32	103	
(Namasudra)	10—14	37	34	20	3	17	31	71	
	15—19	22	14	4	...	18	14	36	
	20—24	18	6	5	...	13	6	24	
	25+	73	73	...		73	73	146	
Others (Kalita)	5—9	11	4	11	4	...	...	15	
	10—14	5	8	4	6	1	2	13	
	15—19	5	3	4	1	1	2	8	
	20—24	6	2	5	...	1	2	8	
	25+	15	20	...	1	15	19	35	
Keot	5—9	4	3	2	1	2	2	7	
	10—14	4	...	3	.	1	...	4	
	15—19	...	1	. .	1	...	...	1	
	20—24	.	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	25+	6	6	...	..	6	6	12	
Brahmin	5—9	..	...	..	...	. .	...	...	
	10—14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	20—24	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	
	25+	2	1	1	...	1	1	3	
	Total	268	224	81	33	187	191	492	

TABLE—11

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by migration status as determined by place of birth

Migration status and place of birth		Age	Total		Number studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-migrant		5—9	64	52	26	18	38	34	116	
		10—14	40	41	22	8	18	33	81	
		15—19	28	15	9	1	19	14	43	
		20—24	24	7	11	1	13	6	31	
		25+	84	67	1	...	83	67	151	
B. Migrant										
I. Born outside the village in the same taluk (Barpeta)	Rural	5—9	6	2	4	2	2	...	8	
		10—14	5	1	4	1	1	...	6	
		15—19	...	3	...	1	...	2	3	
		20—24	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
		25+	11	24	...	...	11	24	35	
	Urban	5—9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
		10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
		15—19	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
		20—24	1	2	1	...	...	2	3	
		25+	1	9	...	1	1	8	10	
II. Born within the district		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Born in other districts of the state		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Born in other states		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Others		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			268	224	81	33	187	191	492	

TABLE—12

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number of studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivator	5—9	8	4	8	4	...	...	12	
	10—14	2	5	2	5	...	...	7	
	15—19	3	2	3	...	...	2	5	
	20—24	4	2	4	...	...	2	6	
	25+	15	16	...	...	15	16	31	
Agricultural labourer	5—9	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	
	10—14	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
	15—19	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	
Motor driver	5—9	6	...	4	...	2	...	6	
	10—14	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	
Driver (Cart)	5—9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	10—14	1	2	1	1	...	1	3	
	15—19	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	
	20—24	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
Auctioneer (Ghat)	5 - 9	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	25+	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	

TABLE— 12 *(Contd.)*

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number of studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ordained	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Religious worker	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	20—24	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	
	25+	3	1	1	...	2	1	4	
Money lender	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10—14	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	
Daily labourer	5—9	1	...	...	.	1	...	1	
	10—14	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	
Marchant and shop-keeper-retailer									
I. Vegctable	5—9	4	3	1	1	3	2	7	
seller	10—14	4	1	3	...	1	1	5	
	15—19	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	
	20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	25+	5	4	...	...	5	4	9	
II. Paddy seller	5—9	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	
	10—14	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	
	15—19	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
	20—24	.	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	25+	4	4	...	...	4	4	8	

TABLE—12 *(Concld.)*

Number of persons by age, sex and study in educational institution by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Age	Total		Number of studying		Number not studying		Total	Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III. Fish seller	5—9	32	35	7	12	25	23	67	
	10—14	21	20	11	...	10	20	41	
	15—19	16	9	2	...	14	9	25	
	20—24	13	2	4	...	9	2	15	
	25+	50	41	...	...	50	41	91	
Non-worker	5—9	15	9	8	2	7	7	24	
	10—14	11	11	5	3	6	8	22	
	15—19	4	3	2	...	2	3	7	
	20—24	5	2	1	...	4	2	7	
	25+	10	27	...	1	10	26	37	
Total		268	224	81	33	187	191	492	

TABLE

Distribution of population by broad age group, sex, religion,

Religion	Caste/tribe/ community	Broad age-group	Total		Educational level					
					Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism	Brahmin	5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—59	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	5—14	22	15	1	2	14	8	5	3
		15—59	34	31	6	20	2	4	5	2
		60+	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Kcot	5—14	13	3	5	1	6	2	2	...
		15—59	10	8	7	4	...	1	1	3
		60+	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra	5—14	116	98	61	73	39	21	16	3
		15—59	134	116	94	104	8	2	8	6
		60+	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...

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caste or tribe or community and educational level

Educational level										
Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma		Technical diploma		Graduate & above		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	3	7	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—14

Distribution of castes/tribes by average educational score per head

Caste/tribe/ community	Average educational score per head			Remarks
	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Brahmin	2.62	2.67	2.5	
Kalita	1.20	1.55	.76	
Keot	0.72	0.74	0.69	
Namasudra (S.C.)	0.42	0.59	0.23	
Total	0.60	0.80	0.36	

TABLE—15

Distribution of households by occupation of head of household and average educational score

	Occupation of head of household	Number of households	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
						Per head			Per household			
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Cultivator	13	97	54	43	1.11	1.50	0.63	8.30	6.23	2.08	
2	Agricultural labourer	2	11	7	4	0 27	0.43	...	1.00	1.00	...	
3	Ordained religious workers	1	9	7	2	1.16	1.14	1.25	10.50	8.00	2 50	
4	Auctioneer (Ghat)	1	3	1	2	1.00	...	1 00	2.00	...	2.00	
5	Driver (Cart)	1	11	7	4	1.64	1.71	1.50	18.00	12.00	6.00	
6	Money lender	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Motor driver	3	18	13	5	1.00	1.23	0.40	6.00	5.33	.66	
8	Peon	1	8	4	4	1.25	1.00	1.50	10.00	4.00	6.00	
9	Labourer	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	(a) Fish retailer	35	263	144	119	0.37	0.49	0.25	2.81	2.00	0.86	
	(b) Vegetable seller	3	28	16	12	0.25	0.37	0.08	2.33	2.00	.33	
	(c) Paddy seller	1	16	9	7	0.94	1.00	0.86	15.00	9.00	6.00	
11	Non-worker	24	155	76	76	0.55	0.76	0.34	3.54	2.41	1.12	
	Total	87	628	343	285	0.60	0.80	0.36	4.35	3.17	1.18	

TABLE

Distribution of households by type

	Type of households	Number of house-holds	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Nuclear	37	200	114	86
2	Supplemented nuclear	6	34	18	16
3	Sub-nuclear	13	76	35	41
4	Single person	3	3	...	3
5	Supplemented sub-nuclear	4	29	17	12
6	Collateral joint	2	21	12	9
7	Supplemented collateral joint	10	134	69	65
8	Lineal joint	6	51	31	20
9	Supplemented lineal joint	...	...	...	...
10	Lineal collateral joint	4	62	37	25
11	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	...	. .	...
12	Others				
	(i) Self (female) unmarried son's son and daughter	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Self (male) unmarried brother sister, married sister, sister's husband and widowed mother	1	9	5	4
	(iii) Self (female) unmarried son/daughter, married daughter, daughter's husband and daughter's daughter	1	9	5	4
	Total	87	628	343	285

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and educational score

Average educational score						Remarks
Per head			Per household			
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.69	0.92	0.38	3.73	2.83	0.89	
0.38	0.66	0.06	2.16	2.00	0.16	
0.59	0.75	0.46	3.46	2.00	1.46	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.34	0.41	0.25	2 50	1.75	0.75	
0.71	0.75	0.66	7.50	4.50	3.00	
0.77	1.00	0.55	10.38	6.90	3.60	
0.49	0.65	0.25	4.16	3.33	0.83	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
0.84	1.02	0.56	13.00	9.50	3.50	
. .	...	...	...	...	...	
. .	...	...	...	...	...	
1.55	2.00	1.00	14.00	10.00	4.00	
2.40	2.40	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	
0.60	0.80	0.36	4.35	3.17	1.18	

TABLE

Distribution of households by migration status, place of

Migration status by place of last residence		No. of house-holds	Population		
			T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5
A. Non-migrant—Same village		63	432	237	195
B. Migrant					
I Last residence outside the village in the same taluk	R	7	60	31	29
	U	...	...	...	...
II Last residence within the dist. in the Taluk I	R	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...
Taluk II	R	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...
III Last residence in other districts of the state	R	...	...	...	...
District I	U	...	...	...	...
District II	R	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...
IV Last residence in other states					
State I		...	...	...	...
State II		...	...	...	...
V Others including unspecified		...	...	...	...
Total		70	492	268	224

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last residence of head of household and average educational score

Average educational score						
Per head			Per household			
T	M	F	T	M	F	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.53	0.76	0.25	3.62	2.86	0.76	
0.92	1.06	0.76	7.86	4.72	3.14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
0.57	0.79	0.31	4.04	3.04	1.00	

TABLE—18

Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

Mother tongue	Total speakers			Speakers of subsidiary languages											
				English						Hindi					
				Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assamese	492	268	224	19	17	2	3.00	3.00	3.00	6	6	...	2.67	2.67	...
Total	492	268	224	19	17	2	3.00	3.00	3.00	6	6	...	2.67	2.67	...

Speakers of subsidiary languages																		
Bengali						English and Hindi						English and Bengali						
Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Remarks
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
3	2	1	2.67	2.50	3.00	2	2	...	3.00	3.00	...	2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	
3	2	1	2.67	2.50	3.00	2	2	...	3.00	3.00	...	2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	

TABLE—19

Distribution of student by course level/class

Course level/class	Age group	Number of student			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	5—9	51	31	20	
	10—14	18	13	5	
	15—19	...	...	...	
	20+	...	...	...	
Middle	5—9	...	...	...	
	10—14	15	13	2	
	15—19	1	...	1	
	20+	...	...	...	
Secondary (Arts)	5—9	...	...	...	
	10—14	3	1	2	
	15—19	10	9	1	
	20+	3	3	...	
Post secondary (Arts)	5—9	...	...	...	
	10—14	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	
	20+	10	8	2	
Post secondary	5—9	...	...	...	
(Science)	10—14	...	...	...	
	15—19	1	1	...	
	20+	2	2	...	
Total		114	81	33	

TABLE

Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex,

Caste/tribe/ community	All ages						0—14					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Brahmin	1	1	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keot	7	7	...	36	21	15	...	...	...	23	18	5
Kalita	25	25	...	102	46	56	...	...	...	54	33	21
Namasudra (S.C.)	114	114	...	417	169	248	...	...	...	271	145	126
Total	147	147	...	562	241	321	...	...	...	348	196	152

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caste/tribe or community and broad age-group

15—59						60+						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Remarks
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	1	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	7	...	11	3	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	
21	21	...	44	13	31	4	4	...	4	...	4	
110	110	...	140	24	116	4	4	...	6	...	6	
139	139	...	202	45	157	8	8	...	12	...	12	

TABLE

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migrant status with

Migrant status with reference to last residence		All ages						0—14					
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-migrant born in the village		105	105	...	368	157	211	...	...	...	247	126	121
B. Migrant													
(i) Last residence out side the village in the same taluk	R	11	11	...	58	22	36	...	...	...	22	18	4
	U	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Last residence within the same district	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Other districts of the state district-1	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Other states	R	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Others including unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		116	116	...	432	179	253	...	...	...	269	144	125

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reference to last residence, broad age-group and sex

15—59						60+						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Remarks
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
99	99	...	119	31	88	6	6	...	2	...	2	
10	10	...	29	4	25	1	1	...	7	...	7	
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	109	...	153	35	118	7	7	...	10	...	10	

TABLE

Workers and non-workers by mother

Mother tongue	Illiterate						Literate without educational level					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assamese	76	76	...	295	90	205	12	12	...	76	48	28
Total	76	76	...	295	90	205	12	12	...	76	48	28

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tongue, sex and educational level

Primary						Middle						Mother tongue
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
14	14	...	26	14	12	10	10	...	20	14	6	Assamese
14	14	...	26	14	12	10	10	...	20	14	6	Total

TABLE

Workers and non-workers by mother

Mother tongue	Matric or higher secondary						Technical diploma not equal to degree						Non-technical diploma not equal to degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Assamese	3	3	...	15	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3	...	15	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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tongue, sex and educational level

Graduate and above						Total						Mother tongue
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	432	179	253	Assamese
...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	...	432	179	253	Total

TABLE—23

Distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age-group	Full time student			Household duty			Dependent			Infant			Disabled			Retired		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—14	123	83	40	...	...	...	199	101	98	25	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	19	13	6	13	...	13	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
20—24	13	11	2	13	...	13	3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—29	5	3	2	22	...	22	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—39	...	...	...	40	...	40	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
40—49	..	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—59	...	...	...	14	...	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
60+	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .
Total	160	110	50	126	...	126	229	110	119	25	12	13	1	...	1	...	...	...

Rentier having independent income			Beggar			Vagrant			Inmate of the institution			Others			Total			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	348	196	152	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	53	26	27	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	31	13	18	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	26	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	48	1	47	
...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	24	2	22	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
...	...	...	11	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	562	241	321	

TABLE—24

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupation

Occupation	Persons			Travel Index			Remarks
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	9	9	...	75.1	75.1	...	
Agricultural labourer	1	1	...	22.0	22.0	...	
Money lender	1	1	...	48.0	48.0	...	
Auctioneer (Ghat)	1	1	...	92.0	92.0	...	
Motor driver	1	1	...	22.0	22.0	...	
Marchant & shop keeper retailer							
(i) Veg. seller	51	51	...	36.0	36.0	...	
(ii) Paddy seller							
(iii) Fish seller							
Overseer	1	1	...	225.0	225.0	...	
Constable	1	1	...	225.0	225.0	...	
Carpenter	1	1	...	45.0	45.0	...	
Non-worker	213	84	129	30.12	42.95	21.76	
Total	280	151	129	34.30	45.00	21.76	

TABLE

Employment status of

Religion	Employment status								
	Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			Employer		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

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workers by religion

Employment status									Remarks
Employee			Single worker			Family worker			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12	12	...	25	25	...	6	6	...	

TABLE

Employment status of workers

Caste/tribe/community	Employment status								
	Self employed agriculturist			Employee of the self employed agriculturists			Employer		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Namasudra S/C	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keot	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

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by caste/tribe/community

Employment status													
Employee			Single worker			Family worker			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	23
9	9	...	22	22	...	4	4	...	39	39	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	9	9	...	
12	12	...	25	25	...	6	6	...	51	51	...	

TABLE

Employment status of workers

Place of work		Distance of place of work	Employment status								
			(Self employed) cultivator			Agricultural labourer			Employer		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Inside of village	0 k.m.	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	Other villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barpeta town	3 k.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

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and place & work

Employment status													Remarks
Lmployee			Single worker			Family worker			Total				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24
1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	13	13	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	11	...	24	24	...	3	3	...	38	38	...		
12	12	...	25	25	...	6	6	...	51	51	...		

TABLE—28

Occupation and distance from place of work

	Occupation	Number of workers where place of work (km)							Total	Remarks
		Less than 1 km	1—2 km	3—5 km	6—10 km	11—15 km	16—25 km	26+km		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cultivator	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
2	Agricultural labourer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	Retail trade in fishing	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	
4	Overseer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
5	D.D.T. sprayer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
6	Fishing labourer	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	
7	Puplic bus driver	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
8	Constable	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
9	Religious workers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
10	Peon	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
11	Daily labourer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Bricks layer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Total	10	...	41	...	...	...	...	51	

TABLE—29

Occupation and mode of transport to place of work and time taken

	Occupation	Mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach									
		On foot				Bi-cycle					
		30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Total	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Cultivator	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	
2	Agricultural labourer	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	Retail trade (fish)	...	27	.	...	...	...	...	...	27	
4	Overseer		...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	
5	D.D.T. sprayer		...	. .	...	1	...	...	...	1	
6	Fishing labourer		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
7	Constable	.	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	1	
8	Public bus driver		1	. .	...	1	...	...	...	2	
9	Religious worker	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
10	Peon		...	.	...	1	...	...	...	1	
11	Daily labourer	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Bricks layer	. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Total	10	36	..	...	5	...	...	...	51	

TABLE

Number of household by caste/tribe/community having unemployed

Caste/tribe/ community	Total household	Total population			Number of houscholds with atleast one employed	Persons seeking employment by age-group and sex					
						0—14			15—19		
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brahmin	1	9	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keot	5	43	28	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	14	126	70	56	7	...	...	...	5	5	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	67	531	283	248	15	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	87	709	388	321	24	...	...	...	7	7	...

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persons seeking employment by age-group and sex

Persons seeking employment by age-group and sex																
20—34			35—44			45—59			60+			Total				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Remarks
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	3	1	...	. .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	3	1	
..	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
9	7	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	2	
7	7	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	
20	17	3	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	31	26	5	

TABLE

Persons seeking employment by

Place of last residence		Persons seeking employment by age-group								
		0 – 14			15—19			20 –34		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-migrant		...	...	...	7	7	...	14	13	1
B. Migrant										
I. Last residence outside the village in the same 'taluk'		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Other urban area of the same 'taluk'		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Other taluks of the same district	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other districts of the state	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other states	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Others		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	7	7	...	17	15	2

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last residence, age-group and sex

Persons seeking employment by age-group												
35—44			45—59			60+			Total			Re-
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	marks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	21	3	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	28	24	4	

TABLE

Persons seeking employment by last residence

Last residence of persons		Persons seeking employment by duration of stay								
		Less than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5years		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same village		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Last residence outside the village in the same taluk	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other taluks of the same district	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other districts of the states	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other states	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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and duration of stay in the village

Persons seeking employment by duration of stay												
6—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	8	8	...	16	13	3	24	21	3	
...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12	11	1	16	13	3	28	24	4	

TABLE

Number of persons (non-workers) seeking employment

Age-group	Total number of non-workers			Number of seeking employment for the first time who are								
				Illiterate			Literate without educational level			Primary		
	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
Below 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	9	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—34	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	9	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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for the first time by age, sex and educational level

Number of seeking employment for the first time who are															
Middle			Matriculation or higher secondary			Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Degree and above			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Remarks
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Number of persons (non-worker) seeking employment for the

Type of employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is											
	Illiterate			Literate without educational level			Primary			Middle		
	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
Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peon	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Clerk (Bank)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

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first time by educational level and type of employment sought

Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is															
Matriculation or higher secondary			Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Degree and above			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Remarks
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	

TABLE

Household defaulting in enrolling school-going

Caste/tribe/ community	Number of households having children of school going age 5—14			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school
	Male only	Female only	Both male and female	
1	2	3	4	5
Keot	1	1	1	1
Kalita	3	1	6	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	9	9	31	6
Total	13	11	38	7

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children by caste/tribe/community of head of household

Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
1	...	...	...	There are no
...	1	...	...	school-going
7	15	1	1	children among the Brahmin households
8	16	1	1	

TABLE

Household default consistency by sex and enrolling children in school as related to

Caste/tribe/ community	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age	Number of households having default consistency by sex where educational level of head of household is				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keot	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	6	1	...	...	...	...
Namasudra S.C.	31	12	1	2	...	...
Total	38	13	1	2	...	...

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educational level caste/tribe/community of the head of the household

Number of households having default consistency by sex where educational level of head of household is					
Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	Graduate and above	Technical degree	Others	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Reason for non-enrollment of children in

Occupation of head of household	Number of households where there are male and female children of school going-age 5—14			Number of households where there are both male and female children and are both not sent to school for		Number of households where there are both male and female children of school-going age and male children are sent to school not female for	
				Reason-1	Reason-2	Reason-1	Reason-2
	Male children only	Female children only	Both male and female children	Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Auctioneer (ghat)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Money lender	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cultivator	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
Marchant and shop keepers, retailer	8	7	18	...	9	...	...
Driver (cart)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Motor driver	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural labourer	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Daily labourer	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Non-worker	1	1	11	4	...	1	...
Total	13	11	38	7	9	1	...

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school by occupation of head of household

Number of households where there are both male and female children of school going age but only female children are sent to school and not male children for		Number of households where there are only male children of school-going age and they are not sent to school because of		Number of households where there are only female children of school-going age and they are not sent to school because of		
Reason-1	Reason-2	Reason-1	Reason-2	Reason-1	Reason-2	
Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	
1	...	...	7	1	7	

TABLE

Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance of

Age	Total number		Never attendance	
			Male	
			Reason	Reason
	Male	Female	Due to poor economic condition, the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent
1	2	3	4	5
5	12	6	2	10
6	7	4	3	4
7	8	10	2	6
8	9	5	4	4
9	4	9	2	2
10	3	8	...	2
11	5	10	1	3
12	5	3		...
13	5	7	1	2
14	1	5	1	...
Total	59	67	21	33

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children of school-going age by age, sex and reason

Never attendance		Discontinuation after attendance		Discontinuation after attendance		
Female		Male		Female		
Reason	Reason	Reason	Reason	Reason	Reason	
Due to poor economic condition, the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition, the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Due to poor economic condition the boys help their parent	Negligence of parent	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	3	...	...	...	...	
1	3	...	...	...	...	
4	6	...	...	...	...	
4	1	1	...	...	...	
3	6	...	...	...	...	
8	...	1	...	...	...	
6	4	1	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	2	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	
43	24	5	...	...	...	

TABLE—39

Households whose close relations are staying outside the village by religion/caste/tribe/community and age of head of household

Religion and caste or tribe or community	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside and where age of the head of household is						Remarks
		Below 25	25—29	30—34	35—44	45—49	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu/Scheduled Castes/ Namasudra	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Hindu/Other/Kalita	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Hindu/Other/ Keot	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	7	...	...	...	2	3	2	

TABLE—40

Households whose close relatives are staying outside by religion and caste/tribe or community and whose heads of households are in occupational category

Religion and caste/tribe/ community	Total numbers of households	Number of households whose members are staying outside and heads belonging to			Remarks
		Cultivator	Retail fish seller	Non-worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	4	...	4	...	
Hindu/Kaliia	2	1	...	1	All are Hindus by religion
Hindu/Keot	1	...	1	...	
Total	7	1	5	1	

TABLE—41

Particulars of close members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship to head of household

Occupation	Number of close members staying outside who are related to head of household		Remarks
	Son	Brother	
1	2	3	4
Salesman	1	...	
Cook	1	...	
Business	2	...	
Cultivation	2	...	
Labourer	1	1	
Hotel boy	1	...	
Actor (drama group)	1	...	
Total	9	1	

TABLE

Households classified by place of last residence of

Place of last residence		Household		Per-capita floor space			
				1 or less than 1 sq. mtrs.		2—3 sq. mtrs.	
		Total number	Numbers of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant		32	268	...	...	19	193
B. Migrant—							
Last residence outside the village but in the same talak	R	3	25	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	..
Last residence in others taluk	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other districts	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		35	293	...	...	19	193

TABLE

Household classified by duration of stay of head of

Duration of stay	Households		Per-capita floor space			
			1 or less than 1 sq. mtrs.		2—3 sq. mtrs.	
	Total Number	Numbers of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—19 years	3	25	...	...	...	...
20+years	32	268	...	...	19	193
Total	35	293	...	...	19	193

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head of household and per-capita floor space

Per-capita floor space								
4—5 sq. mtrs.		6—9 sq. mtrs.		10—15 sq. mtrs.		16+sq. mtrs.		
Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Re-marks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	66	1	9	...	...	...	...	
2	21	1	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	87	2	13	...	...	...	...	

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household in present residence and per-capita floor space

Per-capita floor space								
4—5 sq. mtrs.		6—9 sq. mtrs.		10—15 sq. mtrs.		16+sq. mtrs.		
Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Re-marks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	21	1	4	...	...	...	...	
12	66	1	9	...	...	...	...	
14	87	2	13	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Household classified by occupation of head of

Occupation of head of household	Households	Per-capita floor space			
		1 or less than 1 sq. mtrs.		2—3 sq. mtrs.	
		Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ordained religious worker	1	...	...	...	...
Auctioneer (ghat)	1	...	...	...	...
Money lender	1	...	...	...	...
Driver (motor)	1	...	...	1	7
Agricultural labourer	2	...	...	2	13
Cultivator	4	...	...	2	16
Merchant & shop keeper-retailer	17	...	...	8	119
Driver (cart)	1	...	...	1	12
Non-worker	7	...	...	5	26
Total	35	...	...	19	193

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household and per-capita floor space

Per-capita floor space								
4—5 sq. mtrs.		6—9 sq. mtrs.		10—15 sq. mtrs.		16+sq. mtrs.		
Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Nos. of households	Nos. of members	Re-marks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	87	2	13	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Nature of right, time and cost of construction of houses as related to religion and

Religion/caste/ tribe of head of household	Occupation of head of the household	Number of households as in col. 1 & 2 whose nature of right over house is			Households as in col. 1 & 2 whose houses were constructed at			
					0—4 years		5—9 years	
		Owned	Rented	Alloted	No.	Average cost in Rs.	No.	Average cost in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu/Brahmin	Ordained religious worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/Kalita	Money lender	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Driver (cart)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cultivator	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/Keot	Auctioneer (ghat)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/	Driver (motor)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra S.C.	Agricultural labourers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merchant and shop-keeper-retailer	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cultivator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-worker	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		35	...	...	...	...	...	...

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caste/tribe/community and occupation of head of household

Households as in col. 1 & 2 whose houses were constructed at				Number of households as in col. 1 & 2 whose houses currently valued							
10—19 years		20+years									
No.	Average cost in Rs.	No.	Average cost in Rs.	Below Rs. 500.00	Rs. 500.00— Rs. 800.00	Rs. 800.00— Rs. 1,000.00	Rs. 1,000.00— Rs. 5,000.00	Rs. 5,000.00— Rs. 10,000.00	Rs. 10,000.00— Rs. 15,000.00	Rs. 15,000.00+	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	7,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	5,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	5,500.00	1	1,000.00	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	
1	10,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	1	1,000.00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2	1,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
13	500.00	4	500.00	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	
1	2,000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	500.00	3	500.00	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	
26	1,250.00	9	333.33	...	2	17	11	2	3	...	

TABLE—46

Household classified by place of last residence and per-capita floor space of head of the household

Religion/caste/tribe and community	Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction	Average value per houses at present	Aveage time lapse after construction repair was undertaken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu/Brahmin	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs.	1	7,000	...	...	
	20—39 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs	4	3,400	8,000	...	
	20—39 yrs.	1	1,000	5,000	15 yrs.	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs.	1	1,000	12,000	...	
	20—39 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Scheduled	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
Caste/Namasudra	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs.	20	878	1,631	8 yrs.	
	20—39 yrs.	8	563	1,477	13 yrs.	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
Total		35	...	...	...	

TABLE—47

Time and cost of construction and present value of house with reference to place of last residence of head of the household

Place of last residence	Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per house	Average value per house at persent	Average time lapse after construction when a major repair was undertaken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs.	23	1,168	3,090	Extension (two household)	
	20—39 yrs.	9	563	1,830	13 yrs	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
B. Migrant Last residence out side the village but in the same taluk	4 yrs. & less	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 yrs.	3	8,333	11,333	Extension 8th household	
	20—39 yrs.	...	...	...	...	
	40+yrs.	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	35	...	...	...	

TABLE—48

Distribution of houses cross classified by predominant materials of floor and materials of wall and roof

Predominant materials of floor	Total Nos. of household	Houses cross classified by predominant materials of wall and roof					Remarks
		Wall			Roof		
		Mud	Bricks	Bamboo	C.I. sheet	Grass (Ihatch)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mud	35	31	2	2	8	27	
Total	35	31	2	2	8	27	

TABLE

Availability of amenities by religion and caste

Religion/caste or tribe or community	Amenities and availability					
	Kitchen		Bath room		Lavatory	
	Availability	Nos. of households	Availability	Nos. of households	Availability	Nos of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu/Brahmin	(a) Not having	...	(a)	...	(a)	...
	(b) Having separately	1	(b)	1	(b)	1
	(c) Share with other	...	(c)	...	(c)	...
Hindu/Kalita	(a) Not having	...	(a)	...	(a)	...
	(b) Having separately	5	(b)	5	(b)	5
	(c) Share with other	...	(c)	...	(c)	...
Hindu/Keot	(a) Not having	...	(a)	...	(a)	...
	(b) Having separately	1	(b)	1	(b)	1
	(c) Share with other	...	(c)	...	(c)	...
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	(a) Not having	8	(a)	24	(a)	25
	(b) Having separately	20	(b)	4	(b)	3
	(c) Share with other	...	(c)	...	(c)	...
Total	...	35	...	35	...	35

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or tribe or community of head of household

Amenities and availability						
Source of drinking water		Water of washing		Electric current		
Availability	Nos, of households	Availability	Nos. of households	Availability	Nos. of households	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	
(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	
(c)	...	(c)	...	(c)	...	
(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	
(b)	5	(b)	5	(b)	5	
(c)	...	(c)	...	(c)	...	
(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	
(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	
(c)	...	(c)	...	(c)	. .	
(a)	14	(a)	19	(a)	28	
(b)	9	(b)	9	(b)	...	
(c)	5	(c)	...	(c)	...	
...	35	...	35	...	35	

TABLE—50

Male dress by religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household and state which head of household belongs

Religion and caste/tribe/ community of head of household	State to which head of household belong	Number of households where adult males normally use		Number of households where minor males normally use		Remarks
		Dhoti & shirt	Pants & shirt	Short pants & shirt	Pyjama & shirt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu/Other Brahmin	Assam	1	1	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	Assam	5	5	3	1	
Hindu/Keot	Assam	1	1	1	1	
Hindu/Scheduled Caste/ Namasudra	Assam	28	...	23	2	
Total	Assam	35	7	27	4	

TABLE—51

Presence of luxury and costly goods by religion/caste/tribe and community of head of households

Religion/caste/tribe & community	Total number of households	Number of household possessing					Number of household having no luxury goods	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio-transistor/ electric etc.	Sewing machine	Cycle		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu/Brahmin	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Hindu/Kalita	5	1	...	1	...	1	4	
Hindu/Keot	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	
Hindu/Scheduled Caste/ Namasudra	28	4	...	...	...	3	22	
Total	35	7	2	3	1	6	26	

TABLE—52

Presence of luxury and costly goods by educational level of head of household

Educational level of head of household	Total number of households	Number of household possessing						Number of households having no luxury goods	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio-transistor/ electric etc.	Sewing machine	Wall clock	Cycle		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	27	3	...	2	...	...	3	23	
Literate without educational level	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
Primary	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Middle	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Matriculation or higher secondary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Graduate & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	35	7	2	3	1	1	6	26	

TABLE—53

Presence of luxury and costly goods by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Total number of households	Number of household possessing						Number of households having no luxury goods	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Rodio-transistor/ electric etc.	Sewing machine	Wall clock	Cycle		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ordained religious worker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
Auctioneer (ghat)	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Money lender	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Driver (cart)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Agricultural labourer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Cultivation	4	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	
Driver (motor)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Merchant & shop-keeper retailer	17	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	
Non-worker	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Total	35	7	2	3	1	1	6	26	

TABLE—54

Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture as related to religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household

Religion/caste/ tribe/community	Number of household owing land	Number of household using					Remarks
		Plough	Yoke	Leveller	Spade	Sickle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu/Brahmin	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Hindu/Kalita	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Hindu/Keot	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hindu/Scheduled Caste-Namasudra	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	

TABLE—55

Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture as relate to occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Number of households owing land	Number of household using					Remarks
		Plough	Yoke	Leveller	Spade	Sickle	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ordained religious worker	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Money lender	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cultivator	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Merchant and shop-keeper retailer	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Peon	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Non-worker	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	

TABLE

Frequency of visit by friends, relations by religion/caste/tribe/community

Religion/caste/ tribe/community	Total no. of households	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by	
					Friend	
		Number of households	Average no. of visitors per household	Average distance from where visited per household k.m.	Total no. of households	Average distance from where come per household k.m.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	27	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/Kalita	6	2	1	101	...	...
Hindu/Keot	2	1	2	240	...	...
Total	35	3	3	341	...	...

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of head of household and distance of place from where visited

Households which were visited by								
Relation								
Sister's son		Mother's sisters daughter		Wife, sisters husband		Wifes sister		
Total no. of households	Average distance from where come per household	Total no. of households	Average distance from where come per household	Total no. of households	Average distance from where come per household	Total no. of households	Average distance from where come per household	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	200	1	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	120	1	120	
1	200	1	3	1	120	1	120	

TABLE

Categories of participants in marriage feast by religion/caste/tribe/community of the head of the

Category of participants	Number of marriages and the person who belongs to Less than 5 yrs. where person's as in col. I were participants				
	Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants
1	2	3	4	5	6
		HINDU/BRAHMIN			
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
		HINDU/KALITA			
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
		HINDU/KEOT			
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
		HINDU/NAMASUDRA (S.C.)			
Lineage members	3	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	3	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	1	2	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	2	...	...

—57 (*Contd.*)

household and time of the marriage of the person married (male)

Number of marriages and the person who belongs to							
5—9 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants					10—19 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants		
Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants	Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			HINDU/BRAHMIN				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			HINDU/KALITA				
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			HINDU/KEOT				
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			HINDU/NAMASUDRA (S.C.)				
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4	5	...	...	13	4	3

TABLE

Categories of participants in marriage feast by religion/caste/tribe/community of the head of the

Category of participants	Number of marriages and the person who belongs to						
	10—19 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants		20—39 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants				
	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants	Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HINDU/BRAHMIN							
Lineage members	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HINDU/KALITA							
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HINDU/KEOT							
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HINDU/NAMASUDRA (S C.)							
Lineage members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	2	1	1	...	...

—**57** (*concld.*)

household and time of the marriage of the person married (Male)

Number of marriages and the person who belongs to					
40+ yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants					
Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants	Remarks
22	23	24	25	26	27
		HINDU/BRAHMIN			
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
		HINDU/KALITA			
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
		HINDU/KEOT			
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	
		HINDU/NAMASUDRA (S.C.)			
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—58

Categories of participants in marriage feast by religion, caste/tribe/community of the head of the household and time of the marriage of the person married (Female)

Category of participants	Number of marriages where head of household belong to religion/caste/tribe	Number of marriages that took place which took place less than 5 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants: Less than 10% of total participants	10—24% of total participants	25—49% of total participants	50—74% of total participants	75—100% of total participants	5—9 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants: As in col. 3	As in col. 4	As in col. 5	As in col. 6	As in col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lineage members	Kalita (Hindu)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	—do—	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	—do—	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
So called higher caste	—do—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	—do—	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lineage members	Namasudra (S.C) (Hindu)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affinial kin	—do—	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow others	—do—	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
So called lower caste	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		5	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number of marriages that took place															
which took place 10—19 yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants					which took place 20—39 yrs. where person as in col. I were participants					40+ yrs. where persons as in col. I were participants					Remarks
As in col. 3	As in col. 4	As in col. 5	As in col. 6	As in col. 7	As in col. 3	As in col. 4	As in col. 5	As in col. 6	As in col. 7	As in col. 3	As in col. 4	As in col. 5	As in col. 6	As in col. 7	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Rituals role of various kins and other functionaries after death

Kins and other functionaries	Sex of deceased	Number of deceased who were aged at the time of death					
		Below 3 years during whose death kins/persons as in col. 1 played		4—14 years during whose death kins/persons as in col. 1 played		15—59 years during whose death kins/persons as in col. 1 played	
		Rituals of purification ceremony with remuneration in cash		Rituals of purification ceremony with remuneration in cash		Rituals of daha ceremony with remuneration in cash	
		Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00.	Rs. 5.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Priest	M	...	...	1	...	5	...
	F	1	...	1	1	7	...
Barbers	M	...	...	...	...	...	5
	F	...	...	...	...	...	7

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as related to religion, caste/tribe and age and sex of deceased

Number of deceased who were aged at the time of death							
15—59 years during whose death kins/ persons as in col. 1 played		60+ years during whose death kins/persons as in col. 1 played					
Rituals of sradha ceremony with remuneration in cash		Rituals of daha ceremony with remuneration in cash		Rituals of sradha ceremony with remuneration in cash			
Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 5.00	Total	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	...	12	...	12	...	18	
7	...	...	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	12	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

TABLE—60

Reporting of social disabilities as related to religion/caste /tribe of interviewee

Religion/caste/ tribe of interviewee	Total number	Number reporting		Remarks
		Social disability	Social disability	
		Prohibition of admission of Namasudra caste into temple	Brahmin and Kalita are not taking any food or drink in the house of Namasudra	
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu/Brahmin	1	1	1	
Hindu/Kalita	5	5	5	
Hindu/Keot	1	1	1	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	28	28	28	
Total	35	35	35	

TABLE—61

Knowledge about legal prohibition of descrimination as related to religion/caste/tribe/and education of the information

Religion/caste/tribe	Number who are illiterate and about prohibition of descrimination who are		Number who are literate up to matric and about prohibition of descrimination who are		Number who are educated matric and above and prohibition descrimination who are		Remarks
	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu/Brahmin	.	...	...	...	1	...	
Hindu/Kalita	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	...	10	18	...	...	...	
Total	...	10	24	...	1	...	

TABLE—62

Assessment of legal action and suggested as related to religion/caste/tribe of informant

Religion/caste/tribe	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove social disabilities as			Remarks
		Persvation	Through mass communication method	Educating children	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu/Brahmin	1	1	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	5	2	3	...	
Hindu/Keot	1	...	1	...	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	28	...	18	10	
Total	35	3	22	10	

TABLE—63

Reason for considering a number of children as desirable as reported by persons classified by religion/caste/tribe and education

Religion/caste/tribe	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable: Children numbering 3 son's and 2 daughters — To help in agriculture, fishing and h/h duty	Number reporting as desirable: Children numbering 3 son's and 1 daughter — To increase family members and earn honour of 'kanyadan'	Number reporting as desirable: Any number of children — No reason	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu/Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	
	Matric and above	1	1	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	Illiterate	3	3	...	...	
	Literate upto matric	2	...	2	...	
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	...	
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/ Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	24	8	2	14	
	Literate upto matric	4	2	2	...	
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	
Total		35	15	6	14	

TABLE—64

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with spouse alive classified by religion/caste/tribe and education

Religion/caste/tribe	Number who are illiterate who aspire to have sons and daughters		Number who are literate upto matric who aspire to have sons and daughters		Number who are matric and above who aspire to have sons and daughters		Any number	Remarks
	Sons-3 daughter-1	Sons-3 daughters-2	Sons-3 daughter-1	Sons-3 daughters-2	Sons-3 daughter-1	Sons-3 daughters-2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu/Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Hindu/Kalita	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C)	2	8	2	2	...	...	14	
Total	2	11	4	3	...	1	14	

TABLE—65

Aspiration about number of sons and daughters in case of persons with spouse alive classified by religion/caste/tribe and industrial category

Religion/ caste/tribe	Trade and commerce		Other service	Transport	Banking & insurance	Cultivator		Agricultural/ labourer/ trade & commerce	Remarks
	3-Sons 1-daughter	3-Sons 2-daughters	3-Sons 1-daughter	3-Sons 2-daughters	3-Sons 2-daughters	3-Sons 2-daughters	3-Sons 1-daughter	Any number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu/Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	
Hindu/Keot	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/ Namasudra (S.C.)	2	8	2	1	...	1	...	14	
Total	2	8	2	2	1	4	2	14	

TABLE—66

Practice of family planning measure by religion/caste/tribe and age and sex

Religion/caste/tribe	Age group	Number of males adopting	Number of females adopting	Remarks
		Using of contraceptive	Operation—tubectomy	
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu/Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	
	30—39	...	...	
	40—49	...	...	
	50+ above	1	...	
Hindu/Kalita	Below 20	...	...	
	20—29	...	1	
	30—39	2	1	
	40—49	1	...	
	50+ above	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	Below 20	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	
	30—39	1	...	
	40—49	...	...	
	50+ above	...	...	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	
	30—39	4	...	
	40—49	6	...	
	50+ above	3	...	
Total		18	2	

TABLE—67

Practice of family planning measures by religion/caste/tribe/education and sex

Religion/caste/tribe	Educational level	Number of males adopting — Measure of (using of contraceptive)	Number of females adopting — Measure of (operation—tubectomy)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu/Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	
	Literate upto matric	...	...	
	Matric & above	1	...	
Hindu/Kalita	Illiterate	2	1	
	Literate upto matric	1	1	
	Matric & above	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	Illiterate	...	...	
	Literate upto matric	1	...	
	Matric & above	...	...	
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	7	...	
	Literate upto matric	6	...	
	Matric & above	...	...	
Total		18	2	

TABLE—68

Practice of family planning measures by religion/caste/tribe and industrial category

Religion/caste/ tribe/community	Industrial category								Re-marks
	I Cultivator		VII Trade & commerce		IX Other workers		IX Non-workers		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu/Brahmin	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hindu/Kalita	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Hindu/Keot	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/ Namasudra (S.C.)	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	...	14	...	1	...	...	2	

Note : Only persons found practising the family planning measures under these industrial category are shown here.

TABLE—69

Time of practice of family planning measures as related to religion/caste/tribe and education of adoptee (males)

Religion/ caste/tribe	Age-group	Total number of males who are illiterate and who have practised (with contraceptive)			Total number of males who are literate upto matric standard and who have practised (with contraceptive)			Total number of males who are matric and above and who have practised (with contraceptive)			Remarks
		During less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	During less than 5 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10+ yrs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu/Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hindu/Kalita	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30—39	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40—49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/Keot	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30—39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindu/ Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	30—39	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	40—49	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	50+	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	

TABLE

Distribution of households by nature of right

Religion/caste/tribe or community	Household having land		Land owned	
	No. of households	Area in hectare	No. of households	Area in hectare
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	4	6.758	3	5.689
Hindu/Brahmin	1	3.338	1	3 338
Hindu/Keot	1	1.396	1	1.396
Hindu/Kalita	3	3.233	3	3.233
All castes	9	14.725	8	13.656

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over land and religion, caste/tribe or community

Land leased in		Otherwise occupied		Others		
No. of households	Area in hectare	No. of households	Area in hectare	No. of households	Area in hectare	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1.068	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1.068	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Transfer of land by year, mode of transfer,

Year	Total hectare-age land	Land involved in transfer in hectare-age		Mode of transfer—No. of h/h in hectare-age			
				Sale		Mortgaged	
		No. of h/h	Hect-are-age	No. of h/h	Hect-ares	No. of h/h	Hect-ares
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1965	·404	1	·404	...	...	1	·404
1969	·133	1	·133	1	·133	...	...
	·809	1	·809	1	·809	...	...

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reason and terms and condition

Transfer for				Transfer on (no. of h/h)		
In need		On mortgage				
No. of h/h	Hect-ares	No. of h/h	Hect-ares	Sale	Mort-gage	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	1	·404	...	1	
1	·133	...	...	1	...	
1	·809	...	...	1	...	

TABLE—72

Ownership of agricultural or horticultural land inside village or within 2 kms. from outer periphery of village by religion/caste/tribe or community where the household is situated

Religion/ caste/tribe or community	Total no. of house-holds sur-veyed	Number of households having agri-cultural land inside or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land (in a distance)				Average size per h/h in (hectare)	Remarks
			Adjoining the house	Within 1 kms.	Within 2-3 kms.	More than 4 kms.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu/Namasudra (S.C.)	24	4	3	...	...	1	1.687	
Hindu/Brahmin	1	1	1	...	...	...	3.338	
Hindu/Keot	2	1	1	...	...	...	1.396	
Hindu/Kalita	3	3	2	...	...	1	.938	
Total	30	9	7	...	...	2	1.634	

TABLE—73

Trade and commerce by ownership of cultivations land in and around the village

Household owing cultivation land		Number of households engaged in trade and commerce by description		
Size of holding area	Number	Retail trade in fish	Retail trade in vegetables	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Owing no land	13	12	1	
Up to 2.5 acres	2	1	1	
2.6 to 5 acres	1	...	1	
6+ acres	...	...	...	

TABLE—74

Trade and commerce by education of head of household

Educational level of head of households	Number of households	Number of households engaged in trade and commerce by description		
		Retail trade in fish	Retail trade in vegetables	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	14	13	1	
Literate (without educational level)	...	...	...	
Primary	1	...	1	
Middle	1	...	1	
Matriculation and higher secondary	...	...	...	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	
Degree and above	...	...	...	
Total	16	13	3	

TABLE

Number of households in debt by occupation of

Number of households by occupation of head of household	Total No of households in debt	Number of households indebted in the income group (in Rs.)			
		upto 100	101—200	200—500	500+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ordained religious workers satra adhikar (head priest)	1	...	...	...	1
Merchant and shop keeper-retailers	8	...	...	...	8
Cultivator	3	...	...	...	3
Peon	1	...	...	...	1
Driver (bus)	1	...	...	...	1
Agricultural labourer	...	...	...	...	...
Non-worker	3	...	...	...	3

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head of household, purpose and income group

Number of households in debt for							
Agricultural production	Purchase of domestic goods	Business	Purchase of land	Education	Repair of house	Purchase of draught animal	Construction of house
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE

Households indebted by source,

Source	No. of households taken loan				Number of h/h who have taken loan at the interest	
	Upto 100	101—200	201—500	500+	Interest free	5%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Friends and relations	3	3	1	...	7	...
Flood advance	...	...	...	1	1	...
G.P.F. (General provident fund)	...	...	2	1	...	...
Credit society	...	...	1	...	...	...
Money lender	1	6	1	1	...	2
Total	4	9	5	3	8	2

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terms and condition etc.

Number of h/h who have taken loan at the interest		No. of h/h who have taken loan on terms and condition			No. of h/h who have taken loan on	
6%	10%	On the form of natural help	On interest	Monthly deduction	Without security	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	7	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	1	1	
3	...	...	...	3	3	
...	1	...	1	...	1	
1	6	...	9	...	...	
4	7	7	10	4	12	

TABLE

Indebted households by source, amount,

Source	Number of households who obtained loan									
	Up to Rs. 100 for the						Rs. 101—Rs. 200			
	Purchase of domestic essential goods	Business		Construction of house		House repair	Business		Construction of house	
	Mutual help	Mutual help	On interest	Mutual help	On interest	Mutual help	Mutual help	On interest	Mutual help	On interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Friends and relations	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...
Private money lender	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
Flood advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G.P.F. (General Provident Fund)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Credit society	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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purpose and terms and condition

Number of households who obtained loan								
Rs. 201—Rs. 500					Rs. 500+			
Purchase of draught animal	Cultivation	Business		Education	Construction of house	House repair	Purchase of land	Remarks
Deduction from pay	Mutual help	Mutual help	On interest	On interest	Deduction from pay	Deduction from pay	Deduction from pay	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	

TABLE

Indebted households by

Occupation of head of household	Total no. of h/h	Total no. of h/h in debt	Number of households in debt							
			Up to Rs. 100				Rs. 101 to Rs. 200			
			6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2 yrs.+	6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1—2 yrs.	2 yrs.+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Head priest	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business-man	11	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Cultivator	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bus driver	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agri-labourer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-worker	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Total	29	17	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	9

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occupation and year

Number of households in debt							
Rs 201 to Rs 500				Rs 500+			
6 months	6 months to 1 yr	1—2 yrs	2 yrs +	6 months	6 months to 1 yr	1—2 yrs	2 yrs.+
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			1			.	
	.		2			.	...
			1	. .		1	2
			1				
...	.			.		.	.
...	.	...	...			.	.
			. .		...	.	...
.	...	.	5		...	1	2

TABLE

Sale of valuable assets during last five years by

Occupation of head of household	No. of h/h reporting sale during	Households reporting sale of assets (specify)		
		Cattle in (Rs)		
		80	150	165
1	2	3	4	5
Non-worker	within 6 months	1	...	1
	within 1 yr.	...	...	...
	1—2 yrs.	...	...	...
	2 yrs.+	...	...	...
Cultivator	within 6 months	...	...	...
	within 1 yr.	...	...	1
	1—2 yrs.	...	...	...
	2 yrs.+	...	...	...
Satradhikar	within 6 months	...	...	...
(Head priest)	within 1 yr.	...	1	...
	1—2 yrs.	...	...	...
	2 yrs.+	...	...	...

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occupation of head of household

Households reporting sale of assets (specify)						
Cattle in (Rs.)		Cycle in (Rs)		Land in (Rs.)		
380	400	270	300	4,800	6,000	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—80

Purchase of valuable assets during last five years by occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	No. of house-holds reported purchase during	No. of house-holds	Households reporting purchase of assets								Remarks
			Draught animal (in Rs.)		Building materials (in Rs.)		Land (in Rs.)	Radio (in Rs.)	Jewellery (in Rs.)	Dress and furni-tures (in Rs.)	
			300	550	200	300	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Peon	Within 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Within 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1—2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2 years+	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Cultivator	Within 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Within 1 year	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	1—2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	2 years+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Non-	Within 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
worker	Within 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1—2 years	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	2 years+	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordained	Within 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
religious	Within 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
worker—	1—2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
satradhikar (head priest)	2 years+	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	

TABLE—81

Source of finance for capital expenditure

Source	Number of households who spent for: Construction and improvement of building and other structure (in Rs.) 200	600	2,000+	Land development (in Rs.)	Capital goods (in Rs.)	Purchase of land and with productive assets (in Rs.) 2,000 to 2,500	Purchase of draught animals (in Rs.) 300 to 350	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Personal savings	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	
Sale of assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bank/Govt. office	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Borrowing from (a) Friends and relations	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Private money lender	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Others (son's income)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of households by income-group and nature of

Income-group	Total No. of house-holds	Percentage range of households	Number of households where expenditure are						
			Food items	Fuel & light	Cloth	Orna-ments	Education	Medical	Other miscel-laneous service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below	3	Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs. 1,000/-		1—10%	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		10—20%	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
		20—30%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30—40%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40—50%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50—60%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60—70%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70—80%	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80—90%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		90—100%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs. 1,001—	25	Less than 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
5,000/-		1—10%	...	24	20	2	11	23	5
		10—20%	...	1	4	...	2	1	...
		20—30%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30—40%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40—50%	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50—60%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60—70%	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70—80%	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80—90%	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		90—100%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—82 (*Contd.*)

expenditure (total expenditure in percentage)

Number of households where expenditure are											
House repair	Interest	Revenue	Radio fees	Electricity charges	Others (marriage)	Purchase of units			Construction and improvement of building	Hired labour	Remarks
						Radio	Furniture	Land			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of households by income-group and nature of

Income-group	Total No. of house-holds	Percentage range of households	Number of households where expenditure are: Food items	Fuel & light	Cloth	Orna-ments	Education	Medical	Other miscel-laneous service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs. 5,001—10,000/-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rs. 10,001 and above	2	Less than 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		1—10%	...	2	2	...	2	1	...
		10—20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—30%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		30—40%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		40—50%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50—60%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60—70%	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		70—80%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		80—90%	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		90—100%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			30	30	29	2	16	26	21

—82 (*Concld.*)

expenditure (total expenditure in percentage)

Number of households where expenditure are											
House repair	Interest	Revenue	Radio fees	Electricity charges	Others (marriage)	Purchase of units			Construction and improvement of building	Hired labour	Remarks
						Radio	Furniture	Land			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	4	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	

APPENDIX—II

SPECIAL TABLES PREPARED OUT OF INDIVIDUAL SLIPS (1971 CENSUS)

TABLE

Census house, household, houseless

Hemlet	No of census houses	No. of census households	Total population		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nasatra	110	110	661	364	297

Note :—'P! Denotes Penson
'M' Denotes Males
'F' Denotes Females

TABLE

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to head of household								
	Head	Wife	Son	Daughter	Sons' wife	Son's Son	Son's daughter	Brother	Brother's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—9	...	...	103	78	...	15	4	1	...
10—24	...	14	75	39	2	2	2	2	1
25—44	55	64	17	3	4	...	1	10	...
45—59	29	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
60+	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	95	86	196	120	6	17	7	13	1

—1

and institutional population

Houseless population			Institutional population				
P	M	F	No. of households	P	M	F	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Houseless and institutional population are not found in the village

—2

head of household where head is male

Number of persons who are related to head of household							Total		
Brother's son	Brother's daughter	Sister	Sister's daughter	Daughter's daughter	Mother	Unrelated (male)	M	F	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	4	...	...	2	...	...	119	98	
3	3	2	1	...	...	...	82	64	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	85	72	
...	.	...	...	...	2	...	30	9	
.	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	7	2	1	2	11	3	327	243	

TABLE—3

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is female

Age-group	Number of persons who are related to head of household								Total	
	Head	Son	Daughter	Son's wife	Son's son	Son's daughter	Brother	Mother	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—9	...	15	9	...	7	3	...	...	22	12
10—24	...	8	16	5	...	2	2	...	10	23
25—44	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5
45—59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
60+	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	28	26	6	7	5	2	2	37	54

TABLE—4

Population by age, sex and marital status

Age-group	Never married			Married			Widow		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—9	241	141	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—24	151	89	62	27	3	24	1	...	1
25—44	24	21	3	136	67	69	7	2	5
45—59	...	...	...	36	29	7	10	1	9
60+	...	...	...	11	10	1	17	1	16
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	416	251	165	210	109	101	35	4	31

Divoreed or separated			Unspecified			Total		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	241	141	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	179	92	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	167	90	77
. .	...	...	...	...	...	46	30	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	11	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	661	364	297

TABLE

Currently married women by age-

Present age	Number married at the age-group				
	0—4	5—9	10—12	13—14	15—17
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—14	...	...	...	...	...
15—24	...	...	1	10	8
25—34	...	...	4	10	18
35—49	...	...	...	10	6
50—64	...	...	...	2	4
65+	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	5	32	36

—5

group and age at marriage

Number married at the age-group						
18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Total	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	24	
12	...	...	...	...	44	
8	2	...	...	...	26	
...	1	...	...	...	7	
...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	3	...	...	...	101	

TABLE

Currently married women by age, place of

Place of birth	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	29—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same village	...	5	1	...	17	31	...	...	...
Other villages of same district	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Towns of the same district									
1. Barpeta	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
2. Barpeta road	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	...	6	1	...	19	42	...	...	...

—6

birth and age at marriage

Number whose present age is													
35—49 who were married when in the age-group							50—64 who were married when in the age-group				65+ who were married when in the age-group		
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—49	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	0—9	10—14	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	10	13	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	86
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	10	14	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	101

TABLE

Currently married women by age, place of

Place of last residence	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Same village	...	5	1	...	17	31	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Towns of the same district									
1. Barpeta	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
2. Barpeta road	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	...	6	1	...	19	42	...	...	..

—7

last residence and age at marriage

Number whose present age is													
35—49 who were married when in the age-group							50—64 who were married when in the age-group				65+who were married when in the age-group		
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—49	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	0—9	10—14	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	10	13	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	86
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.	10	14	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	101

TABLE

Currently married women by age, duration

Duration of present residence	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 yrs.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—19 yrs.	...	5	1	...	2	10	...	...	...
20—39 yrs.	...	...	...	...	17	31	...	...	...
40+ yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	6	1	...	19	42	...	...	...

--8 (*Contd.*)

of present residence and age at marriage

Number whose present age is							
35—49 who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—49	50+
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	7	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	7	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	14	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Currently married women by age, duration

Duration of present residence	Number whose present age is: 50—64 who were married when in the age-group 0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1— 4 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—19 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—39 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40+yrs.	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	4	1	...	...	...

—8 (*Concld.*)

of present residence and age at marriage

Number whose present age is							
65+who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Total
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

TABLE

Ever married women by religion,

Religion	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism	.	6	1	..	19	42	...	...	.
Total	..	6	1	...	19	42	. .	...	..

Religion	Number whose present age is						
	50—64 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hinduism		2	4	1	...	. .	..
Total	...	2	4	1	...	...	...

—9

age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is							
35—49 who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—49	50+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	10	14	2	...	...	...	...
...	10	14	2	...	...	...	...

Number whose present age is							
65+ who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Total
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

TABLE

Currently married women by scheduled castes/

Scheduled caste/ Scheduled tribe	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Namasudra (scheduled caste)	...	5	1	...	11	20	...	...	...
Total	...	5	1	...	11	20	...	...	...

Scheduled caste/ Scheduled tribe	Number whose present age is						
	50—64 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Namasudra (scheduled caste)	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	3	...	...	...	...

—10

scheduled tribe and age at marriage

Number whose present age is						
35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	6	9	1	...	...	...
...	6	9	1	...	...	...

Number whose present age is								
65+who were married when in the age-group								
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Total	Remarks
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	There is no scheduled caste other than Nama-sudra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	

TABLE

Currently married women by literacy and

Educational level	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	...	4	1	...	10	21	...	...	...
Literate without educational level	...	2	...	...	6	16	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	6	1	...	19	42	...	...	...

—11 (*Contd.*)

educational level, age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is						
35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	7	8	1	...	...	...
...	2	5	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	14	2	...	...	...

TABLE

Currently married women by literacy and

Educational level	Number whose present age is						
	50—64 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Illiterate	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
Literate without educational level	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2	4	1	...	...	...

—11 (*Concld.*)

educational level, age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is							
65+ who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Total
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

TABLE

Currently married working women by

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digits)	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Retail trader	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Weavers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...

—12 (*Contd.*)

occupation, age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is						
35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Currently married working women by

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digits)	Number whose present age is						
	50—64 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Retail trader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—12 (*Concld.*)

occupation, age and age at marriage

Number whose present-age is							
65+ who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30--34	35+	Total
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE

Currently married non-working women by

Nature of activity	Number whose present age is								
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			20—34 who were married when in the age-group					
	0—9	10—14	15—19	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Non-workers	...	6	1	...	17	41	...	...	...
Full time students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household duty	...	3	1	...	17	40	...	...	...
Dependent and infants	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggar and vagrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—13 (*Contd.*)

nature of activity, age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is						
35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	10	14	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	14	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Currently married non-working women by

Name of activity	Number whose present age is						
	50—64 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total Non-workers	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
Full time students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household duty	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
Dependent and infants	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggar and vagrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

– 13 (*Concld.*)

nature of activity, age and age at marriage

Number whose present age is						
65+ who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—14

Currently married women by age, religion and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	Religion—Hinduism		Remarks
	Total number	No. to whom children were born	
1	2	3	4
Less than 13	...	...	
13—17	4	1	
18—22	18	6	
23—27	16	3	
28—32	28	10	
33—37	13	4	
38—42	14	1	
43—47	1	...	
48+	7	...	
Total	101	25	

TABLE—15

Currently married women by age, literacy and educational level and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	Married women with educational level: Illiterate — Total numbers	Illiterate — No. to whom children were born during last year	Literate without educational level — Total numbers	Literate without educational level — No. to whom children were born during last year	Primary — Total numbers	Primary — No. to whom children were born during last year	Middle — Total numbers	Middle — No. to whom children were born during last year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 13	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	. .	
13—17	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
18—22	10	4	4	2	1	...	3	...	
23—27	9	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	
28—32	12	5	13	4	2	1	1	...	
33—37	9	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	
38—42	9	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	
43—47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
48+	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	59	14	31	8	7	3	4	...	

TABLE—16

Currently married women by age, mother-tongue and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	Married women speaking Assamese		
	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Less than 13	...	...	
13—17	4	1	
18—22	18	6	
23- 27	16	3	
28—32	28	10	
33—37	13	4	
38—42	14	1	
43—47	1	...	
48+	7	...	
Total	101	25	

TABI E—17

Currently married women by age, number of subsidiary languages spoken and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	Number speaking subsidiary languges numbering		Remarks
	English		
	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	
1	2	3	4
Less than 13	...	...	
13—17	...	...	
18—22	1	...	
23—27	...	...	
28—32	...	...	
33—37	...	...	
38—42	...	...	
43—47	...	...	
48+	...	...	
Total	1	...	

TABLE—18

Currently married women by age, scheduled caste and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	All scheduled castes		Number belonging to Namasudra		Remarks
	Total	No. to whom children were born during the last year	Total	No. to whom children were born during the last year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	
13—17	3	...	3	...	
18—22	11	4	11	4	
23—27	8	2	8	2	
28—32	14	4	14	4	
33—37	8	3	8	3	
38—42	9	1	9	1	
43—47	...	...	...	...	
48+	4	...	4	...	
Total	57	14	57	14	

TABLE—19

Currently married women by age, main activity and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age-group	Married women who are non-workers		Married women who are workers		Remarks
	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	
13—17	4	1	...	...	
18—22	17	5	1	1	
23—27	15	2	1	1	
28—32	27	10	1	...	
33—37	13	4	...	...	
38—42	14	1	...	...	
43—47	1	...	...	...	
48+	7	...	...	...	
Total	98	23	3	2	

TABLE

Currently married women (working) by age and employment status to

Age-group	Married working women who are			
	Employer		Employee	
	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...
28—32	...	...	...	...
33—37	...	...	...	...
38—42	...	...	...	...
43—47	...	...	...	...
48+	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...

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whom children were born during the last year

Married working women who are					
Single worker		Family worker			
Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	Total number	No. to whom children were born during last year	Self-employed (cultivator)	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	
1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	1	

TABLE

Currently married working women by age and occupation and

Occupation	Number of married women aged							
	Below 13		13 – 17		18 – 22		23—27	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weavers	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Retail trader	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1

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number to whom children were born during the last year

Number of married women aged										
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Currently married non-working women by age and nature of main activity and

Nature of main activity	Number of married women aged							
	Below 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total non-workers	...	...	4	1	17	5	15	2
Full time students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household duties	...	...	2	1	15	4	15	2
Dependents and infants	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, vagrants etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of panel, mental and charitable institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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number to whom children were born during the last year

Number of married women aged										
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during last year	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	10	13	4	14	1	1	...	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	10	13	4	14	1	1	...	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and the related births

Religion	Age at marriage	Present age									
		All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hinduism	All ages	101	25	...	...	4	1	18	6	16	3
	Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	13—17	68	15	...	...	3	1	13	3	13	3
	18—22	28	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes currently married women
'B' denotes births

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duri.ıg thclast ɣear by religion, present age and age at marriage

Present age										
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	Remarks
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28	10	13	4	14	1	1	...	7	...	There is no
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	religion
16	5	8	2	9	1	...	...	6	...	other than
11	4	4	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	Hinduism
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and related births during the last year

Age at marriage	Present age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	57	14	...	...	3	...	11	4	8	2
Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
13—17	41	11	...	...	2	...	9	3	5	2
18—22	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes currently married women
'B' denotes births

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by scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, present age and age at marriage

Present age										
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	4	8	3	9	1	...	...	4	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	3	5	2	5	1	...	...	4	...	
2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and the related births

Education and age at marriage		Present age									
		All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	All ages	59	14	...	...	3	...	10	4	9	2
	Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
	13—17	41	10	...	...	2	...	8	3	7	2
	18—22	13	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
but less	13—17	27	5	...	...	1	1	5	...	6	1
than	18—22	15	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
matriculate	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	All ages	42	11	...	...	1	1	8	2	7	1

Note : 'W' denotes currently married women
'B' denotes births

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during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage

Present age										
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12	5	9	2	9	1	...	...	7	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	3	5	1	4	1	...	...	6	...	
2	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	
9	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	5	4	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the

Religion and age at marriage		All durations		Duration of marriage							
				Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism	All ages	101	25	...	...	14	4	15	3	25	9
	Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	13—17	68	15	...	...	8	1	14	3	13	5
	18—22	28	8	...	...	5	3	1	...	11	4
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes number of currently married women
'B' denotes births

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last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage

Duration of marriage										
15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
19	6	13	2	8	1	7	...	...	...	There is no
2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	religion
13	4	7	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	other than
4	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Hinduism.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the

Caste/tribe/ community	Age at marriage	All durations		Duration of marriage							
				Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scheduled	All ages	57	14	...	...	10	1	9	3	7	2
Caste	Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
(Nama-	13—17	41	11	...	...	7	...	8	3	4	2
sudra)	18—22	11	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes number of currently married women
'B' denotes births

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last year by scheduled caste/tribes, duration of marriage and age at marriage

Duration of marriage										
15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	Remarks
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15	5	9	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	
2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	4	4	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women and the related births during

Illiterate/ literate	Age at marriage	All durations		Duration of marriage: Less than 1		1—4		5—9	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	All ages	59	14	...	...	8	1	8	3
	Less than 13	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	13—17	41	10	...	...	5	...	8	3
	18—22	13	2	...	...	2	1	...	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate but	All ages	42	11	...	...	6	3	7	...
less than	Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
matriculate	13—17	27	5	...	...	3	1	6	...
	18—22	15	6	...	...	3	2	1	...
	23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes number of currently married women
'B' denotes births

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the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage

Duration of marriage												Remarks
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30 +		Unspecified		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12	4	12	3	8	2	4	1	7		.	.	
1	.	2	1	1	1	..	.	..	.	.		
9	3	7	2	2	1	4	1	6		..	...	
2	1	3		5	..	. .		1	. .	..	...	
.		.		. .		.	...		.		.	
...	..	..	...			.	..	..	..		...	
13	5	7	3	5	. .	4			...	..	...	
.	..				...		.	. .			. .	
4	2	6	2	5	.	3	.	...	...	.	...	
9	3	1	1			1	...		...	.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..		.	..		...	
...	..	.	...	...		.	.		.			

TABLE

Distribution of currently married women by related births during the

Age at marriage	Educational level and religion	Present age							
		All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22	
		W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	Hindu/Illiterate	59	14	...	...	3	...	10	4
Less than 13		5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
13—17		41	10	...	...	2	...	8	3
18—22		13	2	...	...	...	...	2	1
23—27		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All ages	Hindu/literate but	42	11	...	...	1	1	8	2
Less than 13	less than matriculate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17		27	5	...	...	1	1	5	...
18—22		15	6	...	...	...	...	3	2
23—27		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note : 'W' denotes currently married women
'B' denotes births

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last year by education, present age and age at marriage

Present age												Remarks
23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9	2	12	5	9	2	9	1	...	...	7	...	
2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2	9	3	5	1	4	1	...	...	6	...	
...	...	2	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	1	16	5	4	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	7	2	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	9	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Place of birth, sex,

Place of birth		Age								
		0—14			15—24			25—34		
		Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Same village	M	184	1	...	46	2	..	21	28	...
	F	142	...	...	20	21	1	3	33	3
2 Other villages of the	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
same district	F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
3 Towns in the same district										
(i) Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...
(ii) Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(iil) Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	184	1	...	46	2	...	21	29	...
	F	142	...	...	20	24	1	3	44	3

Note : 'Unm.'—unmarried
'M'—married
'W'—widowed

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age and marital status

Age										
35—44			45—59			60+				
Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Total	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	37	1	...	29	1	...	10	1	361	
..	24	1	...	7	7	...	1	15	278	
..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	38	2	...	29	1	...	10	1	364	
...	25	2	...	7	9	...	1	16	297	

TABLE

Place of birth, sex and

Place of birth and sex		Number whose place of last residence is				
				Town in the same district		
				Name of town		
		Same village	Other villages of the same district	Barpeta	Barpeta road	Nalbari
1		2	3	4	5	6
Same village	M	361	...	...	...	...
	F	278	...	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	2	...	...	...
	F	...	6	...	...	...
Other towns in the same district						
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	11	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	2	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	361	2	...	...	1
	F	278	6	11	2	...

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place of last residence

Number whose place of last residence is				
Other districts of the state	Other states of the country	Other countries	Total	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	361	
..	...	...	278	
...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	364	
...	...	..	297	

TABLE—32

Place of birth, duration of present residence and sex, marital status

Place of birth and sex		Number whose duration of present residence is							
		0—4 yrs. & who are				5—9 yrs. & who are			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same village	M	65	.	...	...	76	...	...	...
	F	45	.	...	...	55	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Towns of the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	F	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	65		...	...	76	...	.	...
	F	45	2	...	...	55	..		...

Number whose duration of present residence is												Total	Remarks
10—19 yrs. & who are				20—40 yrs. & who are				41+ yrs. & who are					
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
66	2	.	...	44	63	1	...	...	42	2	...	361	
60	6	1	...	5	71	4	...	...	9	22	...	278	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	
...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	4	..	...	44	63	2	...	...	42	2	...	364	
60	18	3	...	5	72	6	...	...	9	22	..	297	

*Unm.—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced/separated

TABLE—33

Place of birth, sex, religion and marital status

Place of birth and sex		Number who profess Religion—Hinduism and who are Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Same village	M	251	107	3	...	361	
	F	165	86	7	...	278	
Other villages of the same district	M	.	2	..	...	2	
	F	...	6	...	...	6	
Town in the same district							
1 **Barpeta**	M	...		.	.	...	
	F	...	7	4	...	11	
2 Barpeta road	M	..	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	2	...	..	2	
3 Nalbari	M		..	1	.	1	
	F	. .	...		...	...	
Total	M	251	109	4	.	364	
	F	165	101	31		297	

*Unm—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced/separated

TABLE

Place of birth, sex, educational

Place of birth and sex		Number whose literacy and educational level is							
		Illiterate and who are				Literate (without educational level)			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same village	M	163	65	3	...	37	25	.	...
	F	123	55	12	...	14	23	15	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Town in the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	2	4	...	...	5	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	163	65	4	...	37	25	...	...
	F	123	59	16	...	14	31	15	...

*Unm.—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced/separated

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level and marital status

Number whose literacy and educational level is							
Primary and who are				Middle and who are			
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	2	...	...	21	9	...	...
8	4	...	...	16	4	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	3	...	...	21	10	...	...
8	7	...	...	16	4	...	...

TABLE

Place of birth, sex, educational

Place of birth and sex		Number whose literacy and educational level is							
		Matriculation and higher secondary and who are				Non-technical diploma and who are			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Same village	M	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town in the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

34— (*Concld.*)

level and marital status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Technical diploma and who are				Graduate and above and who are					
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	361	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	278	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	364	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	297	

TABLE—35

Place of birth, sex, mother-tongue and marital status

Place of birth and sex		Number whose mother-tongue is Assamese				Total	Remarks
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Same village	M	251	107	3	...	361	
	F	165	86	27	...	278	
Other villages of the same district	M	...	2	...	...	2	
	F	...	6	...	...	6	
Towns with the same district							
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	7	4	...	11	
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	2	...	...	2	
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	1	...	1	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	M	251	109	4	...	364	
	F	165	101	31	...	297	

TABLE—36

Place of birth, sex, working status and marital status

Place of birth and sex		Number who are									
		Non-worker and who are				Worker and who are					
		Unm	M	W	D/s	Unm	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Same village	M	207	3	2	..	44	104	1		361	
	F	165	84	26	...	..	2	1		278	
Other villages of the same district	M	...					2		.	2	
	F	..	5	.	..	.	1	...	.	6	
Towns in the same district											
1 Barpeta	M		. .	..	..	.	.	..	..	...	
	F		7	4					..	11	
2 Barpeta road	M	...	.	.					...	..	
	F	.	2		..					2	
3 Nalbari	M							1		1	
	F				...						
Total	M	207	3	2		44	106	2	.	364	
	F	165	98	30			3	1		297	

*Unm.—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced/separated

TABLE

Place of birth, sex, industrial category

Place of birth and sex		Number who are workers and are							
		I Cultivators				II Agri. labourers			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same village	M	7	24	...	...	...	2	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...
Towns of the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	7	24	...	...	...	3	...	...
	F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Unm.—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced or separated

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of workers and marital status

Number who are workers and are											
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities				IV Mining and quarrying				V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair			
								(a) Household industry			
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...

TABLE

Place of birth. sex. industrial category

Place of birth and sex		Number who are workers and are							
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair							
		(b) Non-household industry				VI Construction			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Same village	M	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Towns of the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	M	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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of workers and marital status

Number who are workers and are													
VII Trade and commerce				VIII Transport, storage and communications				Other services					
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
30	64	1	...	1	6	...	...	6	7	...	...	149	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	64	1	...	1	7	...	...	6	7	1	...	152	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

TABLE

Place of birth, sex,

Place of birth and sex		Number who are non-workers and are							
		Full time student				Household duty			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Same village	M	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	27	...	...	...	15	78	8	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Towns in the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	65	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	27	...	...	...	15	92	11	...

'Unm.'—Unmaried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/S'—Divorced or separated

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non-workers by activity

Number who are non-workers and are							
Dependent and infant				Retired			
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
137	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	6	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	6	10	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Place of birth, sex,

Place of birth and sex		Number who are non-workers and are							
		Beggar and vagrants				Inmates of panal, mental and charitable institution			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Same village	M	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	..	9	...	...	...	...	...
Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Towns in the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...

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non-workers by activity

Number who are non-workers and are									
Others, unemployed, job seekers				Rentier					
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Age			
		0—14			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5
A. Same village (Nasatra)	M	184	1	...	...
	F	142	...	...	...
B. Other villages of the same district (Kamrup)	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district					
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...
* 3 Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...
Total	M	184	1	...	...
	F	142	...	...	...

Unm.—Unmarried
M—Married
W—Widowed
D/s—Divorced or separated

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age and marital status

Age							
15—24				25—34			
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
46	2	...	...	21	28	...	...
20	21	1	...	3	33	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	2	...	...	21	29	...	...
20	24	1	...	3	44	3	...

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Age							
		35—44				45—59			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A. Same village (Nasatra)	M	...	37	1	..	...	29	1	...
	F	...	24	1	...	...	7	7	...
B. Other villages of the same district (Kamrup)	M	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
	F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district									
1 Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
2 Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Nalbari	M	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	...	38	2	...	...	29	1	...
	F	...	25	2	...	...	7	9	...

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age and marital status

Age					
	60+				
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
22	23	24	25	26	27
...	10	1	...	361	
...	1	15	...	278	
...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	
..	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	1	...	364	
...	1	16	...	297	

TABLE

Place of last residence,

Place of last residence and sex		Number whose place of birth is			
		Same village (Nasatra)	Other villages of the same district (Kamrup)	Towns in the same district (Kamrup)	
				Barpeta town	Barpeta road
1		2	3	4(a)	4(b)
A. Same village	M	361	...	...	...
	F	278	...	...	...
B. Other villages of the same district (Kamrup)	M	...	2	...	...
	F	...	6	...	...
C. Towns in the same district					
1 Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	11	...
2 Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	2
3 Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...
Total	M	361	2	...	...
	F	278	6	11	2

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sex and place of birth

Number whose place of birth is					
Towns in the same district (Kamrup) — Nalbari town	Other districts of the state (name of the district	Other states of the country	Other countries	Total	Remarks
4(c)	5	6	7	8	9
...	...	...	...	361	
...	...	...	...	278	
...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	
1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	364	
...	...	...	...	297	

TABLE—41

Place of last residence, duration of present residence, sex and marital status

Place of last residence and sex		Number whose duration of present residence																				
		0—4 yrs. & who are				5—9 yrs. & who are				10—19 yrs & who are				20—40 yrs. & who are				41+ yrs. & who are				Total	Remarks
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A. Same village																							
(Nasatra)	M	65	...	...	..	76	...	...	...	66	2	...	...	44	63	1	...	...	42	2	..	361	
	F	45	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	60	6	1	...	5	71	4	...	...	9	22	...	278	
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
(Kamrup)	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
C. Towns in the same district																							
(1) Barpeta	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	F	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	
(2) Barpeta road	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
(3) Nalbari	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	M	65	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	66	4	...	...	44	63	2	...	...	42	2	...	364	
	F	45	2	...	...	55	...	...	...	60	18	3	...	5	72	6	...	...	9	22	...	297	

'Unm'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/s'—Divorced/separated

TABLE—42

Place of last residence, sex, religion and marital status

Place of last residence and sex		Numbers who profess Religion—Hinduism					
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Same village	M	251	107	3	...	361	
	F	165	86	27	...	278	
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	2	...	...	2	
	F	...	6	...	...	6	
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	7	4	...	11	
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	2	...	...	2	
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	1	...	1	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	M	251	109	4	...	364	
	F	165	101	31	...	297	

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Number whose literacy and educational level is							
		Illiterate and who are				Literate (without educational level) and who are			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Same village	M	163	65	3	...	37	25	...	...
	F	123	55	12	...	14	23	15	...
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
C. Towns in the same district									
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
	F	...	2	4	...	...	5	...	...
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	163	65	4	...	37	25	...	...
	F	123	59	16	...	14	31	15	...

'Unm.'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/S'—Divorced/separated

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educational level and marital status

Number whose literacy and educational level is							
Primary and who are				Middle and who are			
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	2	...	...	21	9	...	...
8	4	...	...	16	4	...	...
..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	3	...	...	21	10	...	...
8	7	...	...	16	4	...	...

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Number whose literacy and educational level is							
		Matriculation or higher secondary and who are				Non-technical diploma and who are			
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A. Same village	M	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district									
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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educational level and marital status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Technical diploma and who are				Graduate and above					
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Total	Remarks
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	361	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	278	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	364	
..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	297	

TABLE—44

Place of last residence, sex, mother-tongue and marital status

Place of last residence and sex		Number whose mother-tongue is				Total	Remarks
		Assamese					
		Unm.	M	W	D/s		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Same village	M	251	107	3	..	361	
	F	165	86	27	...	278	
B Other villages of the same district	M	...	2	...	...	2	
	F	...	6	...	...	6	
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	7	4	...	11	
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	. .	...	...	...	
	F	...	2	...	...	2	
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	1	...	1	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	M	251	109	4	...	364	
	F	165	101	31	...	297	

'Unm.'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/S'—Divorced/separated

TABLE—45

Place of last residence and sex, working status and marital status

Place of last residence and sex		Number who are									
		Non-workers and who are				Workers and who are				Total	Remarks
		Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Same village	M	207	3	2	...	44	104	1	...	361	
	F	165	84	26	...	...	2	1	...	278	
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
	F	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	
C. Towns in the same district											
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
	F	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	M	207	3	2	...	44	106	2	...	364	
	F	165	98	30	...	...	3	1	...	297	

'Unm.'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/s'—Divorced/separated

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex, industrial

Place of last residence and sex		Number who are workers and are					
		I Cultivators			II Agricultural labourers		
		Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Same village	M	7	24	...	...	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	1	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	7	24	...	...	3	...
	F	...	1	...	...	...	...

'Unm'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed

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category of workers and marital status

Number who are workers and are								
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities			IV Mining and quarrying			V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs		
						(a) Household industry		
Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex, industrial

Place of last residence and sex		Number who are workers and are					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs			VI Constructions		
		(b) Other than household industry					
		Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
1		17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Same village	M	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...

—46 (*Concld.*)

category of workers and marital status

Number who are workers and are										
VII Trade & commerce			VIII Transport storage and communications			IX Other services				
Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Total	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
30	64	1	1	6	...	6	7	...	149	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	64	1	1	7	...	6	7	1	152	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Number who are non-workers and are					
		Full time student			Household duty		
		Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Same village	M	65	...	...	...	...	1
	F	27	...	...	15	78	8
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	..	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	5	...
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	7	3
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	..	...	2	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	. .
	F	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	M	65	...	...	...	...	1
	F	27	...	...	15	92	11

'Unm.'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed

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non-workers by activity

Number who are non-workers and are					
Dependent and infant			Retired		
Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
8	9	10	11	12	13
137	2	...	...	...	...
123	6	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
137	2	...	...	...	...
123	6	10	...	...	...

TABLE

Place of last residence, sex,

Place of last residence and sex		Number who are non-workers and are					
		Rentier			Beggar and vagrants		
		Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Same village	M	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	9
B. Other villages of the same district	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Towns in the same district							
(1) Barpeta town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	.
(2) Barpeta road town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Nalbari town	M	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	M	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	9

—47 (*Concld.*)

non-workers by activity

Number who are non-workers and are							
Inmates of panel, mental and charitable institution			Others (persons seeking employment)				
Unm.	M	W	Unm.	M	W	Total	Remarks
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	..	5	...	...	212	
	...	...	...	...	...	275	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	..	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	5	...	...	212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	293	

TABLE

Duration of residence in the village and

Duration of residence and sex		Total number	Number aged upto 14				Number aged 15—34			
			Unm	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 1 year	M	10	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	5	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	M	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	42	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
5—9 years	M	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 years	M	42	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	50	42	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
15—19 years	M	28	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...
	F	31	...	...	...	...	18	10	1	...
20+ years	M	153	...	...	...	...	43	28	...	...
	F	114	...	...	...	...	5	48	3	...
Total	M	364	182	1	...	...	68	30	...	...
	F	297	142	...	...	...	23	68	4	...

'Unm'—Unmarried
'M'—Married
'W'—Widowed
'D/S'—Divorced/separated

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distribution by age, sex and marital status

Number aged 35—44				Number aged 45—59				Number aged 60+				
Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Unm.	M	W	D/s	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	38	2	...	...	29	1	...	...	10	1	...	
.	25	1	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	16	...	
1	39	2	...	...	29	1	...	...	10	1	...	
...	25	2	...	...	7	9	...	...	1	16	...	

TABLE—49

Duration of residence in village and distribution of population by religion, age and sex

Duration of residence in the village and sex		Total number	Number professing Hinduism & who are aged 0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 year	M	10	10	...	...	...	...	
	F	5	5	...	...	...	...	
1—4 years	M	56	56	...	...	...	...	
	F	42	40	2	...	...	...	
5—9 years	M	75	75	...	...	...	...	
	F	55	55	...	...	...	...	
10—14 years	M	42	42	...	...	...	...	
	F	50	42	8	...	...	...	
15—19 years	M	28	...	27	1	...	...	
	F	31	...	29	1	1	...	
20+ years	M	153	...	71	41	30	11	
	F	114	...	56	26	15	17	
Total	M	364	183	98	42	30	11	
	F	297	142	95	27	16	17	

TABLE—50

Duration of residence in the village and distribution of population by scheduled caste/ scheduled tribe, age and sex

Duration of residence in the village and sex		Total number	Number who are: Scheduled caste (Namasudra) and in age-group 0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 year	M	7	7	...	...	...	...	
	F	3	3	...	...	...	...	
1—4 years	M	30	30	...	...	...	...	
	F	28	28	...	...	...	...	
5—9 years	M	41	41	...	...	...	...	
	F	30	30	..	..	...	...	
10—14 years	M	22	22	...	...	...	...	
	F	11	11	..	...	...	...	
15—19 years	M	20	...	20	...	...	...	
	F	22	...	22	...	...	...	
20+ years	M	81	...	35	22	19	5	
	F	60	...	23	14	11	12	
Total	M	201	100	55	22	19	5	
	F	154	72	45	14	11	12	

TABLE—51

Duration of residence in the village and distribution of population by mother-tongue, age and sex

Duration of residence in the village and sex		Total number	Number having Mother-tonges—Assamese in the age-group					Remarks
			0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 year	M	10	10	...	...	...	...	
	F	5	5	...	...	...	...	
1—4 years	M	56	56	...	...	...	...	
	F	42	40	...	2	...	...	
5—9 years	M	75	75	...	...	...	...	
	F	55	55	...	...	...	...	
10—14 years	M	42	...	42	...	...	...	
	F	50	...	42	1	7	...	
15—19 years	M	28	...	...	26	2	...	
	F	31	...	...	25	6	...	
20+years	M	153	...	...	24	118	11	
	F	114	...	...	17	80	17	
Total	M	364	141	42	50	120	11	
	F	297	100	42	45	93	17	

TABLE—52

Duration of residence in the village and distribution of population by mother-tongue, number of subsidiary languages spoken and age and sex

Duration of residence in the village and sex		Total number	Number having Mother-tongue—Assamese: Aged 0—9 who speak: English	Bengali	Hindi	Aged 10+ who speak: English	Bengali	Hindi	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 1 year	M	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1—4 years	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
5—9 years	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10—14 years	M	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	F	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
15—19 years	M	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20+years	M	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
	F	4	...	...	...	4	...	..	
Total	M	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	
	F	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	

TABLE—53

Duration of residence in the village by nature of activity and place of work of the workers

Duration of residence and sex		Total number	Non-worker	Number who are workers and working in: In the village	Other villages	Town Barpeta	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	M	10	10	...	...	...	
	F	5	5	...	...	...	
1—4 years	M	56	56	...	...	...	
	F	42	42	...	...	...	
5—9 years	M	75	75	...	. .	...	
	F	55	55	...	...	. .	
10—14 years	M	42	41	...	...	1	
	F	50	49	1	...	...	
15—19 years	M	28	7	6	...	15	
	F	31	31	..	...	...	
20+years	M	153	23	37	2	91	
	F	114	111	2	...	1	
Total	M	364	212	43	2	107	
	F	297	293	3	...	1	

TABLE

Duration of residence of workers

Duration of residence and sex		Total number	Number in: Cultivation	Agricultural labourers	Spinning & weaving	Retail trade in fish	Waiter in hotel	Motor mechanic	Handiman	Rickshaw Puller
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 1 year	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9 years	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 years	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 years	M	21	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+years	M	130	27	3	...	78	1	1	1	2
	F	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	M	152	31	3	...	94	1	1	1	2
	F	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...

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in the village and occupation

Number in										
Cart driver	Office peon	Office clerk	Domes-tic servant	Bus driver	Cycle repairers	Compo-under	Labourer	Teacher	Priest	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—55

Religion, literacy and educational level

Religion	Age and sex		Educational level: Total number	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism	0—14	M	183	145	25	7	6
		F	142	102	30	6	4
	15—24	M	50	14	8	6	12
		F	45	25	6	3	9
	25—34	M	48	18	15	4	6
		F	50	29	13	3	3
	35+	M	83	55	14	3	7
		F	60	42	11	3	4
	Total	M	364	232	62	20	31
		F	297	198	60	15	20

Educational level: Matric or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	...	...	
3	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	1	1	...	...	
3	...	...	1	...	...	

TABLE—56

Religion, mother-tongue and subsidiary languages

Religion	Mother-tongue and sex		Total speakers and mother-tongue—Assamese	Number having language at col. 2 as mother-tongue who speak as subsidiary languages—			Remarks
				English	Bengali	others	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism	Assamese	M	364	18	...	...	
		F	297	5	...	...	

TABLE

Religion by main activity and age-group

Religion	Age-group	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	0—14	183	142	182	142	1	...
	15—19	25	26	7	26	18	...
	20+	156	129	23	125	133	4
	Total	364	297	212	293	152	4

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and industrial category of workers

Industrial category of workers							
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					.		.
3					. .		
28	1	3	.		...		...
31	1	3					..

TABLE

Religion by main activity and age-group

Religion	Industrial category of workers					
	V Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs				VI Construction	
	(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hinduism	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...	...
	...	2	1	...	...	...

—57 (*Concld.*)

and industrial category of workers

Industrial category of workers						
VII Trade & commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	1	...	
80	1	8	...	13	...	
95	1	8	...	14	...	

TABLE

Religion by educational level, main activity

Religion	Educational level	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	Illiterate	232	198	149	195	83	3
	Literate (without educational level)	62	60	26	60	36	...
	Primary	20	15	10	14	10	1
	Middle	31	20	14	20	17	...
	Matric or higher secondary	17	3	13	3	4	...
	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Graduate and above	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Total	364	297	212	293	152	4

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and industrial category of workers

Industrial category of workers							
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	1	3	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Religion by educational level, main activity

Religion	Educational level	Industrial category of workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Constructions	
		(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hinduism	Illiterate	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Literate (without educational level)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric or higher secondary	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	1	...	...	...

—58 *(Concld.)*

and industrial category of workers

Industrial category of workers						
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage & communications		IX Other services		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
61	1	4	...	4	...	
26	...	...	...	3	...	
3	...	1	...	3	...	
4	...	3	...	1	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	
95	1	8	...	14	...	

TABLE—59

Religion and occupation of workers and place of work

Religion	Occupation	Number engaged and working in: Same village Males	Same village Females	Other villages Males	Other villages Females	Town-Barpeta Males	Town-Barpeta Females	Town-2 Males	Town-2 Females	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism	Retail dealer in fish	...	...	...	...	94	1	...	...	
	Weaving	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rickshaw puller	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Driver (bus)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Mechanic (motor)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Driver (taxi)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
	Handyman (bus)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Cart driver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural labourers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cultivators	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pharmacist	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Domestic servant	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Waiters (hotel)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Clerk	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Peon	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	College teacher	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Priest (Satra Adhikar)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Labourers not classified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	43	3	2	...	107	1	...	...	

TABLE—60

Religion and employment status of workers by occupation

Religion	Occupation	Number who are: Employer M	Employer F	Employee M	Employee F	Family worker M	Family worker F	Single worker M	Single worker F	Self employed (cultivator) M	Self employed (cultivator) F	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hinduism	Retail dealer in fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1	...	...	
	Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	Rickshaw puller	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	Driver (bus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Mechanic (motor)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Driver (taxi)	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Handyman (bus)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cart driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	
	Pharmacist	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Domestic servant	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Waiters (hotel)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Clerk	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Peon	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	College teacher	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Priest (Satra Adhikar)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Labourers not classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	18	...	...	2	103	1	31	1	

TABLE

Religion of non-workers by main

Religion	Age-group	Non-workers			Number of non-workers whose main activity is: Full time students		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	0—14	324	182	142	67	46	21
	15—34	117	25	92	25	19	6
	35—59	45	2	43	...	...	...
	60+	19	3	16	...	...	...
	Total	505	212	293	92	65	27

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activity and age-group

Number of non-workers whose main activity is								
Household duties			Dependent and infant			Retired persons		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	...	3	253	135	118	...	...	...
77	...	77	10	1	9	...	...	...
37	1	36	3	...	3	...	...	...
2	...	2	12	3	9	...	...	...
119	1	118	278	139	139	...	...	...

TABLE

Religion of non-workers by main

Religion	Age-group	Number of non-workers whose main activity is: Rentiers & persons of independent means P	M	F	Beggar & vagrants P	M	F
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hinduism	0—14	...	...	...	1	1	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	5	1	4
	60+	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total	...	...	...	11	2	9

—**61** (*Concld.*)

activity and age-group

Number of non-sworkers whose main activity is						
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions			Others—unemployed job seekers			
P	M	F	P	M	F	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5	5	...	

TABLE

Scheduled caste by literacy and

Scheduled caste		Educational level in the age-group			
		5—9			10 – 24
		Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Illiterate
1		2	3	4	5
Namasudra	M	29	12	...	30
	F	24	5	1	33

Scheduled caste		Educational level in the age-group					
		10—24	25+				
		Graduate and above	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matric or higher secondary
1		12	13	14	15	16	17
Namasudra	M	...	43	15	2	5	3
	F	...	47	3	1	...	...

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educational level and age-group

Educational level in the age-group					
10—24					
Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matric or higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
6	7	8	9	10	11
9	5	8	3	...	...
2	4	3	...	...	...

Educational level in the age-group			
25+			
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above	Remarks
18	19	20	21
...	...	...	There is no scheduled caste
...	...	...	other than Namasudra

TABLE

Scheduled caste by main activity and age-group

Scheduled caste	Age-group	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudra	0—14	100	72	99	72	1	...
	15—19	18	21	2	21	16	...
	20+	83	61	11	58	72	3
	Total	201	154	112	151	89	3

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and industrial category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers							
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Scheduled caste by main activity and age-group

Scheduled caste	Age-group	Industrial category of workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Constructions	
		(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Namasudra	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	2	1	...	...	...
	Total	...	2	1	...	...	...

—63 (*Concld.*)

and industrial category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers						
VII Trade and commerce		VII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	...	...	...	...	...	There is no scheduled
13	...	...	...	1	...	caste other than
50	1	5	...	5	...	Namasudra
64	1	5	...	6	...	

TABLE

Scheduled caste category as a whole by educational level, age-group,

Educational level	Age-group	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	0—14	86	61	85	61	1	...
	15—19	10	19	...	19	10	..
	20+	43	55	5	53	38	2
Literate (without educational level)	0—14	10	7	10	7	...	. .
	15—19	4	...	...	...	4	...
	20+	22	3	...	3	22	...
Primary	0—14	3	3	3	3	...	...
	15—19	2	1	...	1	2	...
	20+	2	2	...	1	2	1
Middle	0—14	1	1	1	1	..	...
	15—19	1	1	1	1	.	...
	20+	11	1	3	1	8	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	1	...	.	...
	20+	5	...	3	...	2	.
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...	...	.	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	.
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	..
Graduate degree and above	0—14	...	...	...	...	.	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		201	154	112	151	89	3

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main activity and industrial category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers							
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Scheduled caste category as a whole by educational level, age-group,

Educational level	Age-group	Industrial category of workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Constructions	
		(a) Household industry		(b) Other than household industry			
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Illiterate	0—14	...	...	..	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	1	...	...	...	...
Literate (without educational level)	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	1	...	...	...	...
Middle	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher secondary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	1	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...		...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree and above	0—14	...	...	.	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	2	1	...	...	...

—64 (*Concld.*)

main activity and industrial category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers						
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	1	...	
26	1	3	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	2	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	1	5	...	6	...	

TABLE

Scheduled caste, occupation of

Scheduled castes	Place of work	Number engaged in occupation—					
		Cultivator		Agricultural labourers		Spining and weaving	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All scheduled castes (Namasudra)	Inside the village	12	...	1	...	...	2
	Other villages	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barpeta town	...	...	...	...	...	...

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workers and place of work

Number engaged in occupation—							
Retail trader		Office clerk		Office peon		Domestic servant	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
63	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE

Scheduled caste, occupation of

Scheduled caste	Place of work	Number engaged in occupation—					
		Waiter (hotel)		Cycle repairer		Bus driver	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
All scheduled castes	Inside the village	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Namasudra)	Other villages	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barpeta town	1	...	1	...	3	...

—**65** (*Concld.*)

workers and place of work

Number engaged in occupation—						
Motor mechanic		Handiman		Total		
M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	15	2	
...	...	...	...	2	...	
1	...	1	...	72	1	

TABLE

Scheduled caste and employment

Scheduled caste	Occupation	Number who are			
		Employer		Employee	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudra	Retail dealer in fish	...	...	...	...
	Cultivators	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...
	Weaving	...	...	...	...
	Waiter (hotel)	...	...	1	...
	Domestic servant	...	...	2	...
	Clerk	...	...	2	...
	Peon	...	...	2	...
	Handiman	...	...	1	.
	Driver (taxi)	...	...	3	...
	Driver (bus)	...	...	...	...
	Machanic (motor)	...	...	1	...
	Total	...	...	12	...

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status of workers by occupation

Number who are								
Single worker		Family worker		Self employed in agriculture		Total		Remarks
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
63	1	...	...	...	...	63	1	
...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
65	1	...	2	12	...	89	3	

TABLE

Scheduled caste non-workers by

Scheduled caste	Age-group	Total non-working population			Number of non-workers whnse main activity is: Full time students		Household duties	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Namasudra	0—14	171	99	72	23	10	...	3
	15—34	57	11	46	7	2	...	36
	35—59	23	1	22	...	...	...	15
	60+	12	1	11	...	...	...	...
	Total	263	112	151	30	12	...	54

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main activity and age-group

Number of non-workers whose main activity is										
Dependents and infants		Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others unemployed and job seekers		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
75	59	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	There is no
2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	scheduled caste
...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	other than
1	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	Namasudra
78	76	...	...	2	9	...	...	2	...	