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Part-XB

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MEGHALAYA

SURVEY REPORT ON TOWN TURA

Drafted by

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PREFACE

As an ancillary to the 1981 Census, the intensive urban study of Tura Town was taken up. The main aim of the study was to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation and also the impact of urbanisation on the rural neighbourhood. The selection of the town for special study was done in accordance with certain principles and criteria laid down by the Registrar General, India such as size, demographic features, location, functional characteristics, concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community etc.

The study of the town has been conducted on 20 per cent sample basis. The report is based on the results derived from the field survey through the schedules canvassed in the town. The data derived from the schedules are also supplemented by the census data and the results of the discussions with Government and non-Government institutions and interviews with knowledgeable persons of different walks of life. The prescribed schedules canvassed during the survey was Town Schedule, Household Schedule, Village Schedule, Institution Schedule, Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedule, Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedule, Bank Schedule and Schedules for Temple, Church, Mosque and other places of worship.

The field survey was conducted by S/Shri C. D. Sangma, S. A. and S. Biswas, Computer under the supervision and guidance of Shri L. R. Marak, Ex-Investigator in June, 1985. The compilation and generation of tables from the Schedules was done by the staff of this Directorate whose names are given separately under the supervision of Shri F. Lyngdoh, S. A. The maps and diagrams were prepared by the Map Section of this Directorate. The photographs presented in the report were taken by Shri E. Momin, Computer. My thanks are due to all of them. I am particularly thankful to Shri K. S. Lyongdoh, Assistant Director of Census Operations, who took great pains in drafting the report. The manuscript was typed out by Smt. L. Lyngdoh, Sr. Stenographer.

The report and tables were scrutinised in the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India. I am grateful to Shri K. P. Ittaman, Dy. Registrar General and Shri M. K. Jain, Sr. Research Officer, Social Studies Division who offered us their valuable suggestions and comments in improving the quality of the report.

We place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India under whose able guidance, constant encouragement and wise leadership this report could be completed on schedule.

I would also like to thank the residents of Tura Town, the Garo students Union and the officials of different departments and institutions who extended their full cooperation to us during the course of the field work.

SHILLONG
October, 10, 1988,

Sd/-
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CONTENTS

	PAGES
Foreword	(i)
Preface	(iii)
Acknowledgement	(iv)
Chapter I —Introduction	1
Chapter II —History of growth of the town	4
Chapter III —Amenities and services—History of growth and the present position	9
Chapter IV —Economic life of the town	15
Chapter V —Ethnic and selected socio demographic characteristics of the population	32
Chapter VI —Migration and settlement of families	45
Chapter VII —Neighbourhood Pattern	54
Chapter VIII—Family life in the town	60
Chapter IX —Housing and material culture	69
Chapter X —Slums, blighted and other areas with sub-standard living conditions	72
Chapter XI —Organisation of Power and Prestige	73
Chapter XII —Leisure and recreation social awareness, religion and crime	78
Chapter XIII—Linkages and continue	83
Chapter XIV—Conclusion	89

2—295 R.G. India/ND/88

Maps

Pages

1. Map of Meghalaya showing the position of Tura town xiii
2. Map of West Garo Hills district showing the location of Tura town xiv
3. Town map showing urban land use pattern xv

Charts and Digrams

1. Growth of population 1961-81. 6
2. Sex Ratio 1961-81 7
3. Literates and illiterates, 1981 8
4. Workers and non-workers, 1981 16
5. Classification of male and female workers 1981. 17
6. Population by major religions, 1981 33
7. Population by social composition, 1981 35
8. Age and sex structure, 1985 39

List of Photographs

1. A distant view of the town 143
2. Tura Peak overlooking the town 143
3. Tura Bazar 144
4. A multi-storied building 144
5. The Office of the Deputy Commissioner 145
6. District Council's Members' Hostel 145
7. The Office of the District Council 146
8. Turo Municipal Board Office 146
9. Affect of line buses. 147
10. Government Girls' High school 147
11. Government College 148
12. T.B. Hospital 148
13. Leprosy Colony 149
14. The Cinema Hall 149
15. The Public Park 150
16. Second World War Memorial. 150
17. The District Library 151
18. The Baptist Church 151
19. The Roman Catholic Church 152
20. The Hindu Temple 152

List of Household Tables

		PAGE
1.	Distribution of households and population by locality, religion and sex of the head of the household.	91
2.	Distribution of households and population by locality, caste, tribe or community and sex . .	93
3.	Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of Household	99
4.	Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household . . .	100
5.	Distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of household	100
6.	Distribution of households by number of members, migration status and last residence of head of household	101
7.	Distribution of households by number of members migration status of head of households and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the referrent town. . .	101
8.	Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age, status of members (Minor upto 14, Adult-15 and above)	102
9	Place of last residence of members of Household as related to place of birth	103
10.	Mother tongue and subsidiary language of members of household as related to duration of stay in the present residence	104
11.	Age, sex and study in educational institution by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and others .	106
12.	Distribution of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population by age sex, and educational level	109
13.	Distribution of population by broad age-group, sex, caste/tribe/community and educational level .	111
14.	Distribution of localities by average educational score per head	116
15.	Distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age, sex and locality	117
16.	Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex, caste or tribe or community and broad age-group .	124
17.	Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence, broad age group, sex	126
18.	Employment status of workers by locality and sex	128
19.	Employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence . . .	130
20.	Age at marriage as related to caste/tribe/community	131
21.	Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above, with others members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them	132
22.	Households classified by locality and per capita space	133
23.	Availability of amenities by locality	135
24.	Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality	138
25.	Physical, psychological and other after effects of family Planning measures as related to religion caste/tribe age and education (Female)	140
26.	Physical, psychological and other after effects of family planning measures as related to religion, caste/tribe, age and Education (Male)	142

MEGHALAYA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



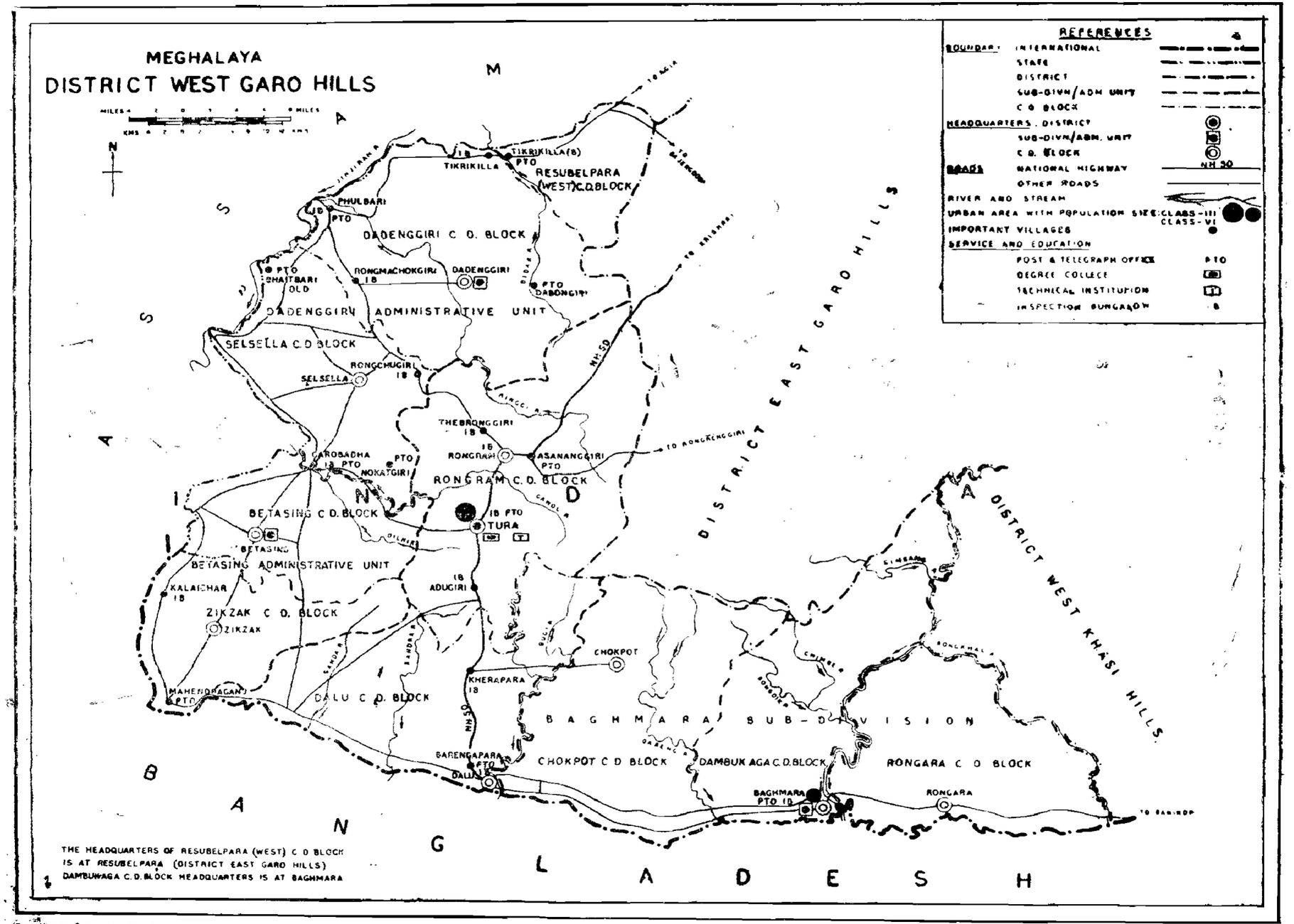
The headquarters of Resubelpara Administrative unit, Resubelpara east and Resubelpara west C. D. blocks are located at Resubelpara.

Where the names of headquarters differ from those of the district Sub-Divisions/Adm. units/C. D. blocks, the former are written in lower caps e. g. Tura.

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

The Indo-Bangladesh boundary shown on this map is the one existing prior to the conclusion of the agreement on May 16, 1974, between India and Bangladesh.

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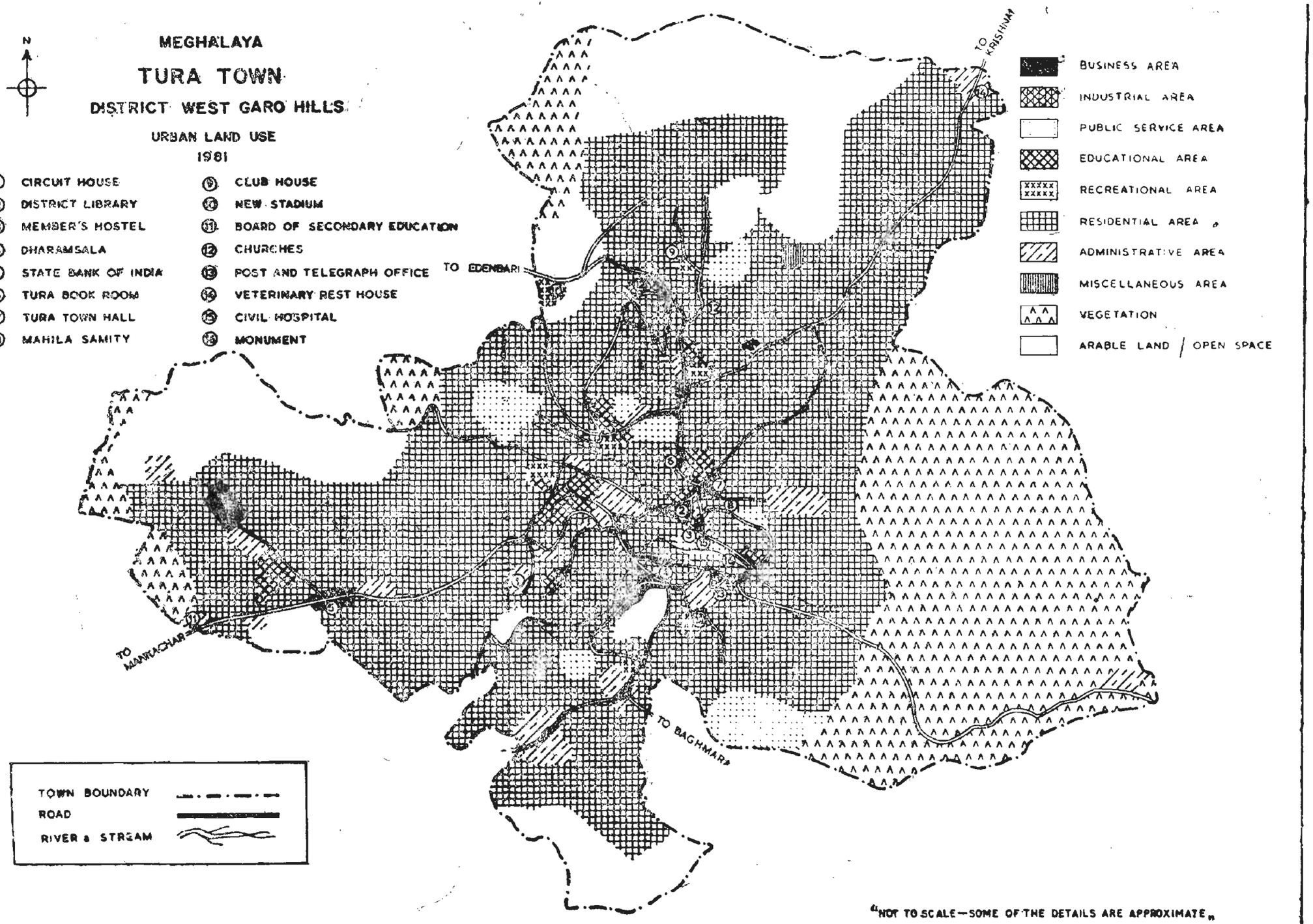


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location and most important characteristics of the town :

Tura is the headquarters of West Garo Hills district. It covers an area of 18.32 Sq. Kms., and has a total population of 35,257 according to 1981 Census. It is one of the 12 towns of the State and one of the two towns of the district. It lies on the slope of Tura peak and the tall evergreen forest and areca palms present a charming beauty to the town landscape. It is bounded on the north by Maganggiri and Chasangiri, on the south by Songgitalgiri and Songsanggiri, on the east by Tura peak and on the west by Matchakalgiri.

Tura has some unique features and physical characteristics of its own. The most prominent thing which attracts the eye of the viewer is the Tura peak (1400 mtrs.) overlooking the town. A 5-kilometre road from the town leads to the peak which promises good fun to the amateur rock climbers. There is an inspection bungalow at the top of the peak and is an ideal place for tourists. A number of streams namely Godima, Ringre Gandrak and Wadanang have their sources from Tura Peak which is covered with a dense sub-tropical forest. Viewed from the circuit house which is situated at the top of the hill, the scenic beauty of town is charming.

Communication with other places :

A net work of road communications connect Tura town with the rest of the country. It is connected by a national highway with Shillong via Guwahati in Assam a distance of about 323 Kms. A new road is being opened linking Shillong with Tura along the borders of Bangladesh via Balat, a border village in East Khasi Hills district. It is linked with Williamnagar the headquarters of East Garo Hills district by a State highway. The State Governmen has given top priority in the construction and development of roads in the state. All-weather roads are under construction and already important trade centres including the border areas have been connected with important State highways. It may be mentioned here that the construction of new roads and improvement of existing ones in the north eastern region is the concern of the North Eastern Council as well which has accorded high priority to the improvement of this infrastructure. Tura is also linked with important towns and cities like Guwahati (Assam), Shillong, Jowai and Nongstoin by road and via Guwahati with Calcutta (West Bengal) and the rest of the country by air and rails. In the town itself the main roads are quite good and are properly maintained. However, the by-roads are narrow and lanes and by-lanes are narrower and congested. In some cases houses and shops encroach the roads resulting in traffic problem. In most residential areas there are no approach roads or lanes and one has to trespass the premises of the houses if one is to go from one

(b) In case the IOH for these bogies is arranged

Topography :

Tura, the district headquarter of West Garo Hills is one of the principal towns of the State. West Garo Hills district is bounded by Bangladesh on the south-west, by Assam on the north-west, East Garo Hills district on the north-east and West Khasi Hills district on the east. The district consists of undulating plateau of hills and plains. The greater portion of the district is occupied by the hills which rise gradually from the plains on the south and after attaining their highest elevation in the Tura and Arbella ranges, slope down towards the Brahmaputra on the north. The Tura range passes through the centre of the district from south-east to north-west. It is about 50 Kms., long and extends to the central West Khasi Hills district. In the north of the Tura range runs the Arbella range almost parallel to the Tura range in east-west alignment. Nokrek peak, about 12 Kms., from Tura town is the highest peak in the district rising to a height of 1417.92 metres. Other peaks in the Tura range are Megongiri (12418) metres, Meimionram (1184 metres) and Gawangdara (999 metres).

The principal river is the Simsang (Someswari) which rises in the north of Tura hill. It flows east ward throughout the West Khasi Hills border, then down to the south and falls into the Kangsa river in Mymensingh district of Bangladesh. Other important rivers or streams which rise from Tura peak are Godima, Ringre Gandrak and Wadanang.

Flora and Fauna :

The floral landscape of Tura presents dense tropical forests in the southern and northern low hills and a restricted temperate flora in the higher parts of the Tura-Nokrek range. In the middle slope between 900 metre and 1200 metre altitudes, temperate forests and grasslands abound. Vegetation in these altitudes differ according to the diversity of slopes. The Tura-Nokrek range is covered with rich temperate forests. Jhum cultivation are often responsible for destruction of these rich forests and many areas are now devoid of trees and scrubs. However, the important trees are Chaplash, Sal, Gomeri, Siris and Teak. In the lower foot hills and terrai region, thick tropical forest in patches are found at different places with mixed evergreen and sal and bamboo jungles.

The jungles around Tura are the habitat of various wild animals, Balpakram, a hilly forest is noted for a large number of wild elephant population. Other wild animals infested the area are tigers, bisons, bears, barking deers, sambars, leopards, monkeys, reptiles and mammals. The jungles have also various species of bird fauna. Small birds like fly-catcher, thrush treepie, magpis, mineret, grey tit and backed-tit, heopoo and woodpecker are commonly found. Besides these, forests hornbill (Dhanash) including the great hornbill impoyen pheasant (Monal), partridges, wood-cock, florican, barn-owl and maina are also found.

Climate :

Tura, it may be said, has a moderate climate. The climate is, however, controlled by seasonal winds as in other parts of the state. The seasonal winds are the south-west monsoons and the north-east winter wind. Spring sets in during March and in April the weather gradually warms up. The temperature reaches the maximum point from the middle of April to May and this period may be termed as the summer season. The rain begins to fall by the third week of May and continues till the end of September and sometimes till the middle of October after which it gradually diminishes. The town receives a scanty rainfall and the average monthly rainfall does not exceed even 1000 mm. Maximum rainfall occurs over the southern slopes of East Khasi Hills, i.e. over Cherrapunjee and Mawsynram. These two places receive on the average 1200 mm. of rain annually.

October and November are the two months when the climate is cool and temperate. As the month of November approaches, the temperature slowly comes down and the climate gradually changes from a cool to a cold one. Often there are depressions formed over these hills and occasional showers also take place during this period especially from the last week of October to the first week of November when cyclones occur over the Bay of Bengal. This phenomenon often aggravates the cold climate over the hills. After November, winter season sets in and continues upto the end of February. During these months, temperature often comes down to as low as 12°C. The situation is, however not the same everywhere. Over the foothills and the lower altitudes the climate is equable or temperately mild even during the coldest month. On the whole, the climate is not at all extreme. Statement 1.1 shows the monthly distribution of temperature and rainfall at Tura in 1970.

STATEMENT 1.1

Monthly minimum and maximum temperature in centigrade and rainfall in mm. at Tura, 1970

Temperature/Rainfall	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Minimum Temperature in Centigrade . .	12·2	14·5	19·0	22·5	23·3	23·7	24·4	*23·5	23·6	20·6	17·0	13·5
Maximum temperature in entigrade.	23·1	26·2	29·7	32·0	31·6	29·2	28·8	*28·7	28·6	28·9	27·0	24·9
Rainfall in M.M. . .	36·8	10·5	55·4	130·9	367·8	935·9	941·6	*609·2	430·5	285·9	10·3	0·0

N. B.* 1969 Source : Meteorological centre, Calcutta.

Morphology :

Tura is a hilly town and is devoid of planned roads and drainage system. In the absence of proper drainage system, many parts of the town get inundated during the rainy season. Some of the areas become water-logged after a heavy shower. The road length inside the municipal area is 22.70 Kms., out of which 10 Kms., only is metalled and the rest is either gravelled or kaccha.

Land use pattern :

Tura town Municipality has no ward and the town itself has no clear cut demarcation among the functional areas. The town is intermixed with different activities. Such a situation is more or less obvious in a town of the size of Tura. Residential areas cover the substantial portion of all the localities. However, in some of the localities, government offices, educational institutions and commercial establishments are also housed. Certain pockets can be demarcated which can be classified as commercial areas, administrative and educational areas but even in such cases also residential houses are situated. No statistical data are available as regards the land-use pattern in the town. The functional classification of the town can, however, be summarised as follows—by giving due weightage to the concentration of offices, schools or colleges, shops etc., in different parts of the town.

Administrative Area :

Tura town, apart from being the biggest town of the district, is also the seat of its administration. Almost all the district level offices are located here. Important offices viz., office of the Deputy Commissioner, District Court, Election, Supply, Treasury, Post and Telegraph, Superintendent of Police, District Jail, Fire-Brigade, State Bank of India and the Central Reserve Police Force are located at Babupara. The Office of the District Council and the Members' Hostel are situated at Hawakhana. The District Library is situated at Lower Chandmari. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, the Joint Director of Soil conservation and the Inspector of weights and measures are located at Upper Chandmari. The office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department is located at Dobasipara. The Office of the District Agricultural Officer and the quarters are situated at Songsenggiri. Important offices have sprung up in the New Town complex viz., the Public Health Engineer, the Food Corporation of India, the Board of Secondary Education and the Border Security Force camp 86th Battalion.

Business Area :

Though shops and other commercial establishments are scattered in almost all the localities of the town there exist a few recognised markets. The main market area known as Tura Bazar is located near Dharamsala. Another market known as Nakham Bazar is located near the Rongkhon stream in between Dharamsala and Mandal camp. Both these markets are engaged in both wholesale and retail trade. All the essential commodities are available in the Tura Bazar ranging from cloth and footwear to meat and vegetables. Small shops like pan and cigarettes and tea stalls are found all along the market area. Besides the above two bazars, there is another one small bazar known as Chandmari bazar where betelnuts, pan leaves, vegetables etc., are sold on the road side. Some permanent shops dealing in grocery and tea stalls are also there.

Educational Area :

The various educational institutions are located in different parts of the town. The Tura Government College is located at Nehru Ading. The Central School and the Weaving school are also located here. The High School is located at Babupara. The Government High School for girls is located at Mission compound. Another High School for girls is located at Upper Chandmari. The Government Middle School is located at Lower Chandmari. St. Xavier's Middle School is located at Benepa Atilla. The Don Bosco High School is located at Kalazar compound. A good number of L. P. Schools are scattered all over the town.

Residential Area :

The predominance of residential dwellings is well marked in different parts of the town. The wholly residential areas are the New Town complex area, Akenggiri, Fancy Valley, Beldarpara, Mendal Barrack, Chitoktak and Ringregittim. Other localities are partly residential and partly administrative and educational areas.

Industrial Area :

There is no industry worth the name in Tura Town. Being devoid of small sized and medium sized industries, there is no area which can be distinctly termed as industrial area. The weaving school, a public sector undertaking, is being run by the State Khadi and village industries. In the private sector, automobile workshops have sprung up in good number and furniture industries are also found at Dakopgiri, Reserve Gittim and Upper Chandmari. Tailoring is found in the Tura Bazar and other parts of the town. In some areas cotton ginning is practised on a small scale. Bee keeping and cattle breeding are carried on in the outskirts of the town which have an influence on the economic life of the town people. On the whole, Tura town cannot boast to be in state of industrialisation as yet and much remains to be done to augment the economic upliftment of the people at large.

Residential pattern :

The residential pattern of the town is more or less of linear type, that is, most of the houses are situated lineally facing the main road or thoroughfare. The residential pattern is the same in all localities and of all the communities. Single storied houses are predominantly found in almost all the residential areas. Multi-storied buildings are also seen here and there and they are found mostly in commercial areas which are used largely as shop-cum-residence.

There is no preponderance of any community in the town. It is multi-ethnic in composition i.e. different communities live together and are mixing freely with one another. There are of course certain localities where the majority of the people belonging to the same community live together. The Garos who form the majority of the population live mostly in localities like Totongkhol, Wadanang, Rongkhon, Lower Chandmari and Ringregitim. The Scheduled Castes, viz., Bania, Bansphor, Jhalo, Malo, Namasudra, Rishi and Sutradhar are found concentrating in localities like Lower Dobasipara, Akonggiri, Fancy valley, Mondal Barrack, Lower Babupara and Tura Bazar. The Brahmins are predominantly found in Akonggiri, Fancy Valley, Balderpara and Tura Bazar. In commercial areas, people of different communities viz., Hindus, Muslims, Christians etc., are found living together.

There is no slum area in the town which can be called as such in the true sense of the term. However, there are some dilapidated houses belonging to economically weaker persons which can be said to be in a poor condition. These houses do not belong to any specific caste or community in particular and form no pocket or concentration in any part of the town.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

The traditional name of Tura was 'Dura'. It was the early British writers who had changed this name. The Ambengs who generally inhabit the region around Dura range have their own pronounciation for Tura as 'Dira' even today. This implies that the early British writers and Officers must have learnt of 'Toora' range from the "A'wes" the sub-clan of the Garos whom they first came in contact with. Hence this spelling. There is a strong feeling in some section of the Garo community that Tura must be renamed by its traditional name as 'Dura'. According to tradition, Tura range was an abode of a goddess named Durama Imbama. She was believed to have originally inhabited the hilly slopes in the bank of the river Ildek in the north-eastern part of Garo Hills. She became so enormously rich that it roused the jealousy of other inhabitants. She soon found that it was no longer safe for her to continue her stay there. Thus she fled westward and found a hilly range overlooking the mighty Songdu river which was the ideal place to settle down peacefully. She made it her permanent above and exercised her supreme control over that hilly kingdom threatening with dire consequences to any one who would violate her rights of sovereignty. This hilly range is the present Tura range and tradition has it that this hill came to be named after its dweller as "Dura hill".

The Garos fear their gods so much that no one would dare attempt to molest the Dura hill either by way of jhumming or cutting of trees or bamboos. Dura hill remained virgin, untouched by any individual for centuries together till the advent of the British who discarded the sanity of the Garo's traditional belief in the existence of Durama at Tura range and began their settlement right at the foot at it. As told by famous Chokri Chaprasi of Mandalgro, a centurian, the site which has at present become the main part of the town used to be called by the early Garos as 'Rong Nokma' or 'Gigantic Boulder' because this place was dotted with countless boulders at that time. Tura, before its occupation by the British, was believed to be included in the Ellaka of Roopagro which was then under the management of Rahim Sardar (Jingrepa) who happened to be one of the oldest servants of the Government in Garo Hills.

The Garos very often raided the plains people and this caused the British Government to appoint a Special Officer, Lt. W. J. Williamson as Assistant Commissioner of Garo Hills on the 12th July 1866. Lt. Williamson was to establish his headquarters at "Toora Range" which was a strategic place from the administrative point of view. In October 1866, Col. Hodgkins suggested to the Government to construct a house for Assistant Commissioner, Police lines, Magazine, a two storied block house and a Saraikhana for the visiting Chiefs. Lt. Williamson was sanctioned Rs. 10,000/- for the purpose. In the cold season of 1867, Lt. Williamson came to Toora range to look for a site to establish his station. Accompanied by a well armed force to thwart any possible threat of attack by the independent Garos, he entered into Garo Hills via Mankachar. Leaving aside "Rangeora Mountain," the side selected by David Scot in 1827 for his mission-cum-agricultural station, he proceeded eastward keeping his target on the virgin blue hill. It was only in December 1867 that Lt. W. J. Williamson was finally able to move to Tura and occupy his new station. From that time onward, the place came to be officially christened as "Tura" after the name of its dweller "Durama Imbama". When the site was first occupied, the buildings were constructed of wooden posts, bamboo mats and thatch. There was a small bungalow where the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police lived and a long building which served as a Court house, a guard room and a store house. Facing this was a large barrack which accommodated about a hundred and fifty constables and adjacent to it, was the hospital. On the top of the hill was a small outpost station. In September 1875, Rev. Marcus Clerk Mason and Rev. Elnathan Gooding Phillips came to Tura to look for a site for setting up a mission at Tura. They selected a site in between the two hill streams. Later on, on Saturday the 20th November 1876 Rev. Philips arrived at Tura with some Nepali Coolies and set himself with the task of starting the mission. With the growth and expansion of the American Baptist Mission at Tura, the area also grow in corresponding proportions. Rev. Mason in his account of Tura on his visit in September 1875 stated that at that time, there was no road and all around was a dense jungle.

Size and boundary :

The present size and boundary of the town differs considerably from the old one. When the village was first established in 1867 as the administrative headquarters of the British Government with Lt. W. J. Williamson as the Deputy Commissioner, Tura occupied only a small portion of the hilly areas at the foot of Tura peak. The indigenous inhabitants of the area, i.e. the Garos were afraid to shift their habitation near the peak for fear of the goddess Durama Imbama. On seeing that the White were not punished by her for their intrusion into her abode, the people started to move their habitation to the area. The missionaries opened up schools and hospital and the population slowly increased. The areas which presently constitute lower and upper Chandmari, Ringrogittim and Hawakhana were the first to be occupied. With the passage of time and with the increase of population other localities came up viz., Cherangiri, Wadanang, Babupara, Brahminpara, Bazar area, Fancy valley, and Boldorpara. The periphery of the town extends to the south-west and north-east. To the south-west it extends to Songgitalgiri, Songsonggiri and Akhonggiri and to the north-east it extends to Arai Hill known as New Tura and the north to Choranggiri, Megonggiri, Rongkhon and Chasinggiri.

Tura was recognised as town for the first time in 1961 Census. In 1961 Census, the area which was originally notified as Tura Town committee area vide Notification No. TAD/LF/50/26, dated 7-9-1951

was treated as town. The area of the town was 9.14 Sq. Kms., at that point of time. However, the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council amended the original notification and by a notification No. GOC/TC/13/811, dated 5-4-1971 it included certain areas in the town committee area. However, these new areas were not included in Tura town in 1971 census. In 1979, the Government of Meghalaya issued a notification No. MUN. 67/74/130, dt. 13-8-1979 constituting a municipality in Tura town and included 11 villages (which had been outside the Tura Town Committee area) within Tura town municipality. As a result, the area of the town is at present, 18.32 Sq. Kms. All these jurisdictional changes are of strategic importance for future growth and development of the town.

Population characteristics :

During the last decade there has been a substantial increase of population in Tura. The percentage decennial growth of population rose from 74.27 per cent during 1961-71 to 127.63 per cent during 1971-81. As has already been stated earlier, the sudden increase of population during the last decade was due to the fact that the periphery of the town was extended by including 11 villages within the town municipality. The density of population of the town is calculated at 1925 persons per Sq. Km. in 1981 as against 1695 persons in 1971. The following statement shows the decennial change of population of the town since 1961 Census.

STATEMENET II.1

Decennial change of population

Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	8,888	5,423	3,465	..	..	639
1971	15,489	8,705	6,784	+6,601	74·27	779
1981.	35,257	18,718	16,539	*19,768	127·63	884

The town has recorded a very low sex ratio since 1961. However, there has been a steady increase at the last two Census. The sex ratio of the town was 884 in 1981 which was far below the state average of 904. The low sex ratio of the town cannot be satisfactorily explained. Generally, towns and cities always receive an influx of migrants as these offer opportunities for works. Manufacturing towns or cities attract mostly the labour class whereas the commercial towns attract mainly the businessmen and traders. Other workers mostly engaged in the tertiary sector, migrate to towns having administrative and other government or non-government offices. Tura besides being an administrative headquarters of a district is at the same time a commercial town. As such it has attracted all types of workers from clerical workers in different offices to businessmen and traders and labourers. Labourers are engaged in sundry types of works like construction and road works etc. Regarding out migration of population of the town as will be seen in the relevant chapter, there is no particular evidence of large scale out-migration from the town. Students come out of the town for further studies in big cities and towns like Guwahati and Shillong and others leave the town for better employment in Government offices etc.

The distribution of the population of Tura in different categories according to 1981 Census is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT II.2

Population Distribution in to Scheduled castes/tribes, Literates/illiterates and workers/ Non workers, 1981

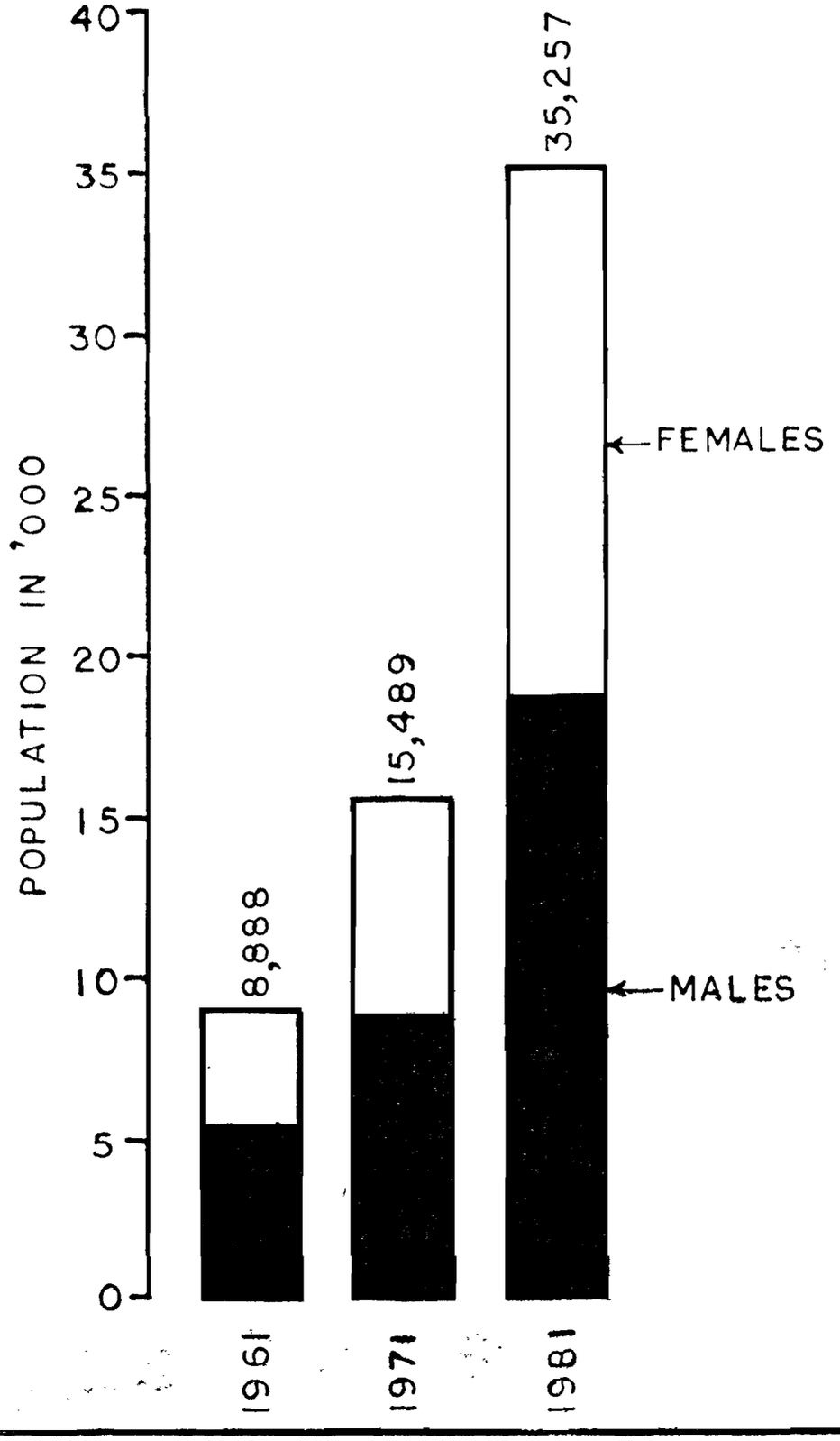
Catagories	Total Population			Percentage distribution		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Population	35,257	18,718	16,539	100·00	100·00	100·00
Scheduled Castes	1,303	711	592	3·69	3·80	3·58
Scheduled Tribes	21,495	10,725	10770	60·97	57·30	65·12
Population other than Scheduled Caste/scheduled Tribe	12,459	7,282	5,177	35·34	38·90	31. 30
Literate Persons	21,622	12,420	9,202	61·33	66·35	55·64
Illiterate Persons . . .	13,635	6,298	7,337	38·67	33·65	44·36
Total Workers	10,235	8,284	1,951	29·03	44·26	11·80
Total Non-workers . . .	25,022	10,434	14,588	70·97	55·74	88·20

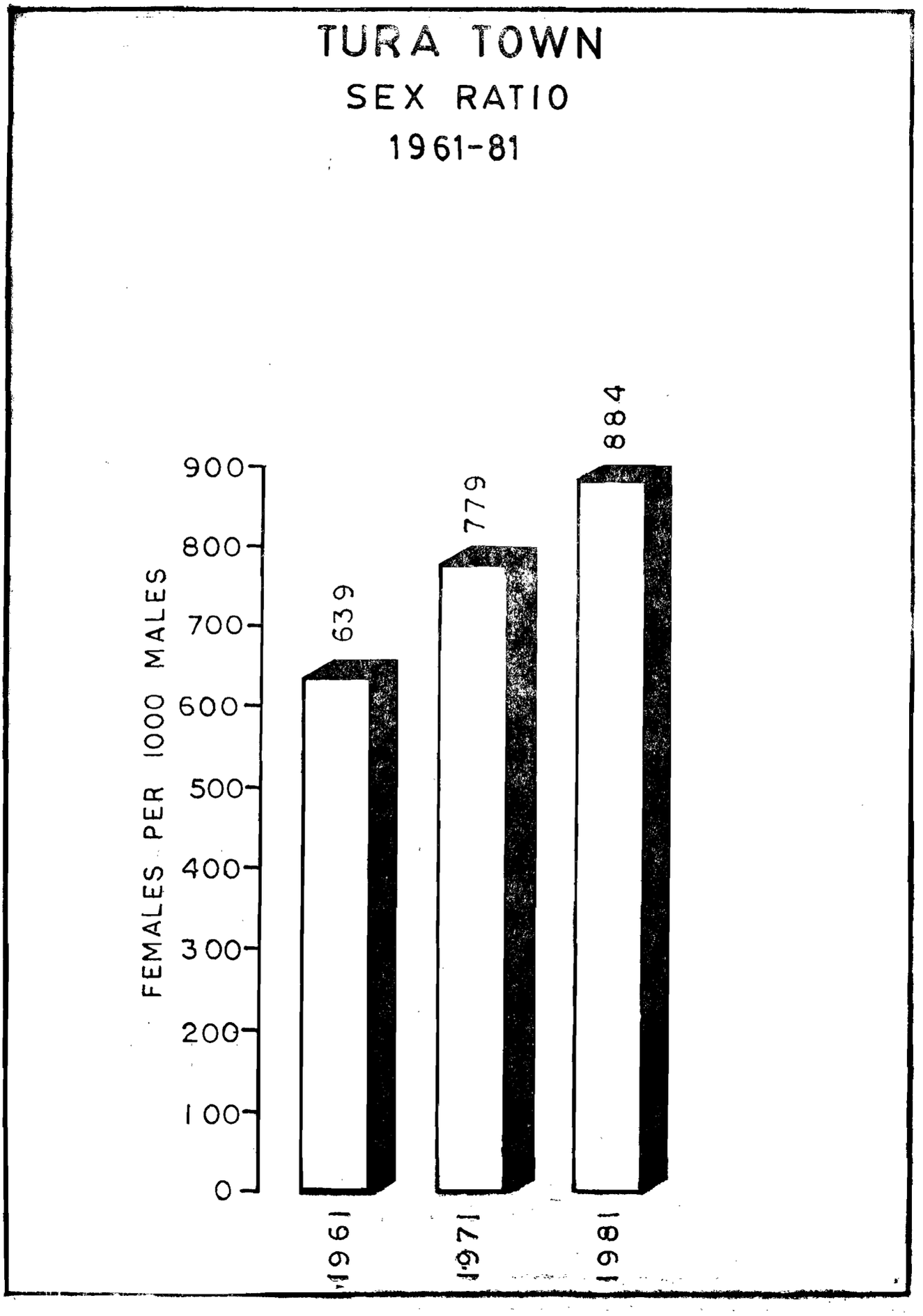
The scheduled castes form only 3.70 per cent while the Scheduled Tribes form 60.97 per cent of the total population of the town. The Scheduled Caste population comprises of Bania, Bansphor, Jhalo, Mali, Namasudra, Rishi and Sutradhar while the Scheduled Tribe consists of Garos, Hajong, Khasi and Mizo. The total workers constitute 29.03 per cent and the non-workers 70.97 per cent of the total population. A detailed discussion on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literates, workers and non-workers is given in the relevant chapters.

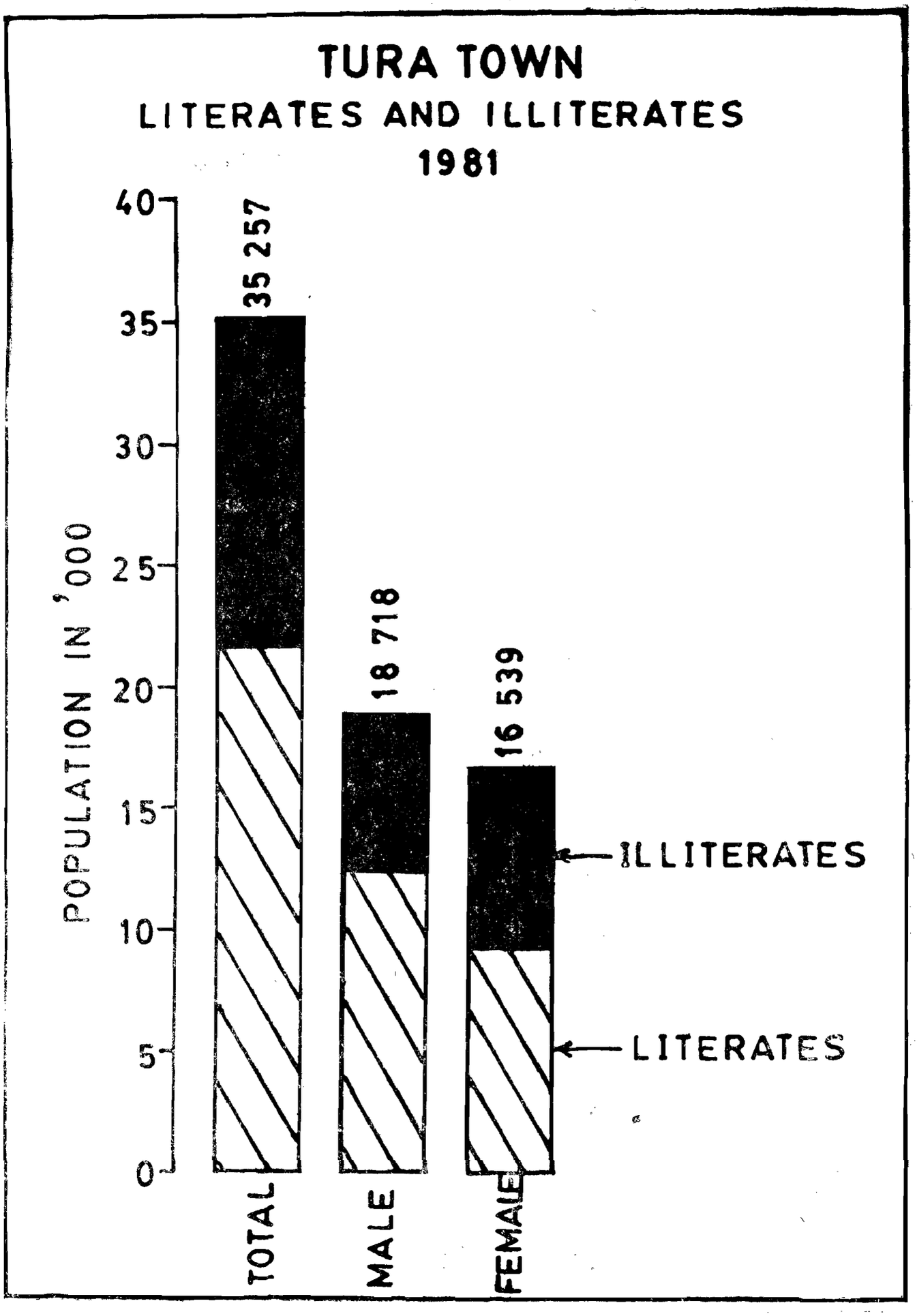
TURA TOWN

GROWTH OF POPULATION

1961–81




TURA TOWN
SEX RATIO
1961-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
639
779
884
1961
1971
1981


TURA TOWN
LITERATES AND ILLITERATES
1981
POPULATION IN '000
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
35 257
18 718
16 539
ILLITERATES
LITERATES
TOTAL
MALE
FEMALE

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITIONS

As stated in the preceding chapter, when the British Government constituted Garo Hills into a separate jurisdiction under the Deputy Commissioner, Tura became the administrative headquarters in 1867. The Deputy Commissioner, Capt. Williamson tactfully dealt with the Garos and gradually brought most of the Garo villages under the British territory. The enactment of the Act XXII of 1869 enabled the Lt. Governor to separate the Garo tract lying north of the revenue survey line on the Mymensingh frontier and to place it under the direct management of a Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills with his headquarters at Tura.

Tura, besides being the district headquarters, also serves as an important link with other areas within and outside the district in respect of administrative, economic and social activities. The amenities and services are mainly to cater the needs of town dewellers but some of the infra-structures are also important to the people of the surrounding areas commuting to the town. Hospitals, schools, colleges and marketing centres are as beneficial to the town dwellers as to the people of the surrounding areas. Other infra-structures such as electricity, water supply and conservancy are exclusively for the benefit of the town dwellers. Some of the important offices located at Tura are discussed below.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner :

The office of the Deputy Commissioner is the oldest establishment and was established in 1867. It is situated at Lower Babupara. The office has a strength of 88 employees excluding the officers.

The Chief Administrative Authority in the districts vests in the Deputy Commissioner, who is the District Magistrate and the District Collector as well. In addition to these traditional roles, he also functions as head of the development schemes at the district level and co-ordinates the working of the district offices e.g. Block Development Offices in respect of development works. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate, the Sadar Subdivisional Officer, the Extra-Assistant Commissioners in charge of different units or departments, the revenue, election, civil registration, etc., the Treasury office, the District Transport Officer, the District Planning Officer etc. Some of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, drawn from the State Civil Service, also function as Magistrates.

Office of the Superintendent of Police :

The administration of law and order was all along looked after by the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his duties. A separate office of the Superintendent of Police was created only in 1961. It is situated at Akhonggiri. It has a strength of 61 ministerial staff. The Superintendent of Police is mainly responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is assisted by a chain of officials like the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Asstt. Sub-Inspector etc.

Office of the District Council Garo Hills :

The Garo Hills District Council is situated at Hawakhana and was established in 1952. It has a strength of 86 ministerial staff. The council consists of 30 members of whom 29 are selected by adult franchise and 1 is nominated for a period of 5 years. The over-all administration of the Garo Hills District Council is vested in the Executive Committee headed by the Chief Executive Member (C.E.M.), who is elected by the members of the Council. Besides him there are two Executive Members and two Deputy Executive Members who are appointed by the Governor of Assam and Meghalaya on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Member. There is a Secretary of the Executive Committee and he is responsible for the supervision of the administrative works of the council. The Council has three main administrative wings of specific functions viz., Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.

Tura Municipal Board :

The Tura Municipality was constituted by an ordinance called "The Meghalaya Municipal (Garo Hills Autonomous District) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979" promulgated by the Governor of Meghalaya on 9th August 1979 vide Government Notification No. MUN. 6774 dated 4-8-1979. The Municipality comprises the areas of the erstwhile Tura Town Committee and its adjoining areas as specified in the Government notification No. MUN. 67/74/130 dated 13-9-1979. The adjoining areas include 11 villages which are tagged to the Municipality area. This appointed body was later dissolved by the Government vide notification No. 67/74/Pt. 113 dated 18-6-1982 and the Deputy Commissioner of West Garo Hills, Tura was appointed Administrator of Tura Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner was empowered to exeriise all the powers and functions of the Municipality as envisaged under the Meghalaya Municipal Act vide Govt. Notification No. MUN. 67/74/Pt/116 dated 18-6-1982. The Deputy Commissioner still continues to hold charge as the administrator of the Municipality till date.

The main function of the Municipality is the implementation of various developmental schemes viz., providing street-lighting, repairing of footpaths and timber bridges, sanitation etc.

Income and Expenditure :

The item-wise details on income and expenditure are not available as the records of the same are not properly maintained by the Board. However, the total net income and expenditure as given by the Board for the year 1984-85 were Rs. 8,76,861.20 and Rs. 6,68,314.29 respectively.

Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) :

The Public Works Department is an important department of the State which looks after the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads and buildings. The Department is divided into a number of Circles and Divisions. The circle is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer and the Division under an Executive Engineer. At Tura there is the office of the Superintending Engineer and the whole of West Garo Hills District falls under Tura Circle. There is also the office of the Executive Engineer, Tura Division (established in 1948) and the whole of Tura is under its jurisdiction.

The North Eastern Council sets up the office of the Executive Engineer at Tura in 1981 which undertakes opening up of new roads in the whole district. The Central Public Works Department also opens the office of the Executive Engineer NH-cum-Tura Central Division to open and develop the national highways within and outside the district. The construction and improvement of local roads and the construction and maintenance of government quarters are the responsibilities of the State Public Works Department. The opening and construction of roads in the border areas (bordering Bangladesh) is taken up by the NEC and that of national highways by the Central Public Works Department.

Fire Fighting :

There is one fire service station in the Town which was established in 1962. It is located at Akhonggiri and is under the management and control of the Police Department. It has a total strength of 56 staff which includes 1 station Officer, 1 sub-station officer, 28 firemen, 5 drivers and one mechanic. Quite a number of fire accidents occurred in the town and other nearby areas during 1984-85. There were as many as 25 calls during the year. Since timber is extensively used in the construction of houses and buildings in the town and in some areas the inhabited part of the town is extremely congested the risk of fire accidents is great.

Other important Government offices :

The following is the list of Central and State Government offices located at Tura.

1. District Agricultural Officer, West Garo Hills.
2. District Veterinary Officer, Tura.
3. District Home Guards Commandant (HQ) D.T.C.
4. Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies, West Garo Hills District, Tura.
5. Asst. Development Commissioner, Tura.
6. District Statistical Officer, Tura.
7. Inspector of Schools (E & W), Garo Hills District, Tura.
8. Secretary, Board of School Education, Tura.
9. Election Officer, Garo Hills, Tura.
10. Asst. Employment Officer, District Employment Exchange, Tura.
11. Superintendent of Excise, Tura.
12. Superintendent of Fisheries, Tura.
13. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Garo Hills Division, Tura.
14. Civil Surgeon, Tura.
15. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Tura.
16. Information Officer, West Garo Hills, Tura.
17. Labour Inspector, Tura.
18. Superintending Engineer (Public Health Engineering), Rural Circle, Tura.
19. Executive Engineer (PHE) Tura Division, Tura.
20. Superintendent, District Jail, Tura.
21. Dy. Director, Printing & Stationary, Tura.
22. Asstt. Director of Sericulture, Tura.
23. District Social Welfare Officer, Tura.
24. Joint Director, Soil Conservation, Tura.
25. Deputy Director of Supply, Tura.
26. Superintendent of Taxes, Tura.
27. Tourist Officer, Tura.
28. Associate Town Planner, Tura.
29. Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd., Regional Office, Tura.
30. Superintending Engineer (Roads & Buildings) Garo Hills.
31. Post Master, Tura Post Office.
32. S.D.O. Telephone, Tura.
33. Joint Director of Public Instruction, Tura.
34. Tura Municipal Board.
35. Assistant Station Superintendent, Meghalaya Transport Corporation.
36. Superintendent of Police (Police Department).
37. Life Insurance Corporation of India.
38. State Intelligence Bureau.
39. Border Security Force.
40. Food Corporation of India.
41. Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
42. Customs and Central Excise.
43. Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.
44. Industrial Training Institute.

Water Supply :

The Public Health Engineering Department is solely responsible for the supply of drinking water in the town. The increasing population has caused water shortage in the town. However, the Public Health Engineering Department has made tremendous efforts to increase the supply of drinking water to the town. The Rongkhong river, situated at the outskirts of the town has been tapped. There is a pumping station at Edenbari and three pumps are used each with 402 H.p. capacity. There are altogether twelve service reservoirs and for the purpose of efficient supply of water the town is divided into two phases viz., Tura Phase I Water Supply Scheme and Tura Phase II—Water Supply Scheme. There are four reservoirs under Phase I each with an average capacity of 381,360 litres and under Phase II there are 8 reservoirs each with an average capacity of 2,190,000 litres. The total length of net work of pipe laid is 8200 metres for Phase I and 8628 metres for Phase II. The total supply of water per day is on the average 2,450,000 litres. The nature of treatment of water is by rapid sand filter with chlorination. The supply of water is however, intermittent. In the morning the water is supplied from 6.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. and in the evening from 5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. The whole town has not been covered by the Rongkhong water supply scheme. Only about 60% of the population has been served and only 70% of the area of the town covered. The areas of the town which have not been covered by the scheme are New Tura Complex, Agibuggiri, Akhonggiri, Cheranggiri, Rishipara, Hajongpara, Modynagar, Baladingiri, Ringrigittir, Forest Tilla and Matchakolgiri. The distribution lines have already been laid in certain areas of these localities but connections are not yet provided due to non-completion of zonal and service reservoirs.

Roads and Communication :

A number of arterial road links exist in the district. Roads radiate from Tura, the district headquarters to different areas of the district and outside. State highways have feeder roads linking the inner inaccessible areas and thus paved the way for speedy development of the region. The following are the network of roads in the district.

1. Tura-Mankachar Road—It is 51 Kms., from Tura. It passes through Damalgiri, Garobadha and Rongapani.
2. Tura-Dalu Road—It is 51 Kms., from Tura and passes through Adugiri and Kherapara.
3. Tura-Phulbari-Mendhipara Road—It is 154 kms., long and passes through Rongram, Rongchugiri, Rongmatchokgiri and Phulbari.
4. Tura-Rongrenggiri Road—Its distance is 69 Kms.
5. Tura Bajengdoba Road—It is 72 kms., long and passes through Garobadha and Hallidy-Anegiri, Gokulgiri and Bakenang.
6. Tura-Phulbari Road—It is 85 Kms., long and passes through Garobadha and Hallidyganj.
7. Tura-Chokpot Road—It is 51 Kms., long.
8. Tura-Ampati-Mahendraganj Road—It is 76 Kms., long.
9. Dalu-Baghmara Road—It is 64 Kms., long and passes through Gasuapara and Sibbari.
10. Tura-Baghmara Road—It is 115 Kms., long.

The effective fleet strength of transport buses plying on different routes were 21 during 1984-85. There is no railroad in the district and buses are the only means of communication. Construction of roads has therefore received top priority in the state.

Within the town, all the areas are linked with each other through pucca or metalled roads. There is no conveyance for passengers within the town, i.e. there are no buses, taxis, rickhaws or pony carts. The only source of conveyance for passengers within the town is the jeep-cum-taxis. That is, the jeeps are being used as taxis and the rates are very high. Transportation of goods and commodities is carried by coolies within the town.

Communication :

There is one post office at Tura. The following statement shows the number of telephone connections in the town during the year 1985.

STATEMENT III.1

Particulars about telephones

No . of connections	Rates	No. of total calls during the last one year	No. of trunk calls during the last one year	Whether the exchange is automatic or manually operated or other wise	No. of Public telephone booths	Total revenue during the last one year	Remarks including No. in the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
357	General & Special Rs. 1175·00 OYT- Rs. 5385·00	.. ..	Booked 28511 Effective 15645	Automatic	NIL		OYT—9 Special—1 General—31

Information on the money transactions, sale of different types of postal stationery etc., are not available with the local post office.

Power and Road Lighting:

The Meghalaya State Electricity Board controls and maintains the electric supply in the town. However, the street and road lighting inside the municipality area is looked after by the Municipal Board and the amount for the electricity bill is paid by the same to the Meghalaya Electricity Board. During 1984-85 there were 2140 connections for domestic consumption and for power 98 connections. For commercial purposes, there were 451 connections for lighting purpose and 47 connections for power. For water pumps there were 3 connections. For streetlight, there were 14 connections. As would be seen from the statement below the bulk of the consumption is made for domestic purposes. During 1984-85, the consumption was 1,002,275 units for domestic light and for power 12,740 units. The next major consumption is made by commercial establishments which was 164,768 units for lighting purposes and 12,230 for power. The statement below shows the volume of consumption, the number of connections and charges during 1984-85.

STATEMENT III.2

Electricity connections and charges in Tura Town 1984-85

Sl.	Type of establishment	No. of connections given	Volume consumption (in units) 1984-85	Rate per unit 1984-85	Charges during 1984-85	Charges raised during 1984-85	No. of applications, if any, in the waiting list	Additional load required for pending applications
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*1.	Domestic	2140	1002275	As per tariff	561890·35	534498·56	20 Nes.	8400 Wattes
	(a) Light			1981 of MSEB				
	(b) Power	98	12740		11334·25	9560·69	—	—
2.	Commercial							
	(a) Light	451	164768	9	10118.927	164834.74	10 Nos.	6800 Watts
	(b) Power	47	12230		45951.52	32964.87	..	..
3.	L. T. Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Water Supply	3	4716	..	10097.42	1848.03	NIL	..
6.	Steet Light	14	51113	..	60697.42	826000.13	NIL	..
7.	Bulk Supply	6	11020		106220.68	118065.13	NIL	..

Sanitation:

Sanitation and the general public health conditions of the town are the responsibility of the Municipal Board. The sanitation work is supervised by a sanitory inspector assisted by a number of assistants and conservancy staff. Owing to the lack of proper and systematic planning, the sanitary conditions are very poor. In some parts of the town, the density of houses is so high and the roads so narrow that laying of proper drainage sytem is not possible. The people are habitual of throwing the offal and garbage in the open drains making the task of the conservancy staff difficult. There are no service latrines and people use either pit latrines or septic tank.

Educational institutions—Historical background:

It is not known when the first school was established at Tura. It is believed that sometime in 1871 three Garos were sent to Tura by Dr. Miles Bronson and Dr. Stoddard. One was to open a school at Tura and the other two were to be appointed as Government vaccinators. This school must have been opened to the children of constables stationed at Tura.

The next school to open at Tura was the Normal School which was shifted from Goalpara to Tura in March 1878. The Upper Primary school was upgraded to the Middle School level in 1907. This Middle School was later on bidfurcated into two establishment in 1920. One establishment meant exclusively for boys was taken over by the Government while the other one meant for girls was left in the care of the Baptist Mission. The Government Boys' Middle School was first housed in a temporary shed which was later shifted to Chandmari in December 1927. This is the present site of the Government Boy's High School.

Tura Town High School (initially known as Bengali school) was established in 1919. The Teachers Training school was started in March 1908. The first High school was started by the Garo Baptist Convention in March 1934. But this school did not survive long and with the upgradation of Government Boys' M.E. School to High School level, this school was automatically closed down.

Detailed account of important educational institutions:

(i) **Government Boy's High School:** This English High school was established as far back as 1938. It is a Government school and located at Lower Chandmari. It is meant for boys only. English is the medium of instruction and vernacular languages like Garo, Bengali and Assamese are also taught. The

subjects taught in the school are English, Mathematics, General Geography, History, Science (Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology), Hygiene, Commercial Geography and Vernaculars. There are 485 boys students and 14 teachers, 10 males and 4 females. Fee exemptions are given to poor and needy students Scheduled Tribe students enjoy free studentship. The students are encouraged to take part in sports and games. The school holds annual sports competition and winners are awarded prizes at a special function.

(ii) **Government Girls' High School :** It was established in the year 1968 and is located at Ringregittin This High school is meant exclusively for girls and is run by the Government. The subects taught in the school are the same as those in the Boy's High School. The students after completing Class X have to appear for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Meghalaya Board of School Education. There are 332 girls students in this school and 16 teachers out of whom 12 are females and 4 are males. All teachers are qualified and are degree holders. Free studentship is given to poor and needy students and also to those belonging to Scheduled Tribe community, Sports and games are encouraged and annual sports are held and prizes distributed to the winners.

(iii) **Tura Town High School :** This is a very old school which was started first as middle English school in 1919 and then as a high school in 1959. It is situated at Lower Babupara. It is a Government Aided High school and is having co-education. The school has provision for middle standard to matriculation standard i.e. from Class IV to Class X. There are 417 students, 260 boys and 157 girls. The number of teachers are 13 males and 6 females. The school has a Managing Committee with the Headmaster as the secretary. The other members are drawn from the educational department and the local people. The curriculum of the school are the same as those in other high schools of the state.

(iv) **Night High School :** A night high school was started in 1969 in the premises of the Girls' High School. The school is meant for both boys and girls who do not have the means to attend day school. The school is Government aided and managed by the Managing Committee which consists of the President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, 6 members and 2 representatives one representing the guardians and another from the teachers. There are 245 students out of whom 155 are males and 90 are females. There are 9 male teachers and 3 female teachers. The school curriculum is the same as in all high schools.

(v) **Tura Government College :** The Tura Government college was established in 1958. It is situated at Nehru Ading (Hawakhana) in the district as a whole. It is a Government college in the district as a whole. It is the only degree college of co-education and affilited to the North Eastern Hill University. Students from different parts of East and West Garo Hills districts come here to pursue their higher studies. The college has provision both for Arts and Science subjects with degree level. English is the medium of instruction. Vernacular languages viz., Garo, Bengali and Assamese are also taught. There are altogether 981 students of which 674 are males and 307 females. There are 49 teachers, 27 males and 22 females and all the teachers are post-graduates in different subjects. There are, at present 8 students doing research work in geography, education and political science. Deserving and needy students are given fee concessions and other facilities. Scheduled tribe students get special scholarships. There are no scheduled caste students. The relations between the teachers and students are good and cordial. Both take equal interests in organising functions, cultural activities and other variety programmes like debates, sports and games etc.

(vi) **Industrial Training Institute :** This Institute was established in 1964 at Araimile. Vocational training in craftsmanship is taught in the institute and after completing the course a certificate is awarded to the successful students. The Industrial Training Institute is under the control and management of the Department of Labour, Employment and craftsman, Government of Meghalaya. The institute has at present 70 students out of whom 64 are males and 6 females. There are 12 male teachers and 1 female teacher. Various crafts are taught in this institute ranging from short-hand typing to mechanical and and electrical education.

(vii) **Normal Training school :** The Normal Training Scrool or the training school for teachers was established in 1968 at Lower Chandmari. It is managed and controlled by the State Education Department. The school imparts training to would-be teachers and after passing the training, the person is appointed as a teacher in Lower Primary School or in Junior Basic School. It is a co-education school and has 29 students, 26 males and 3 females. There are 6 male teachers and 2 female teachers in the school.

Besides the above, there are a good number of schools from primary to high school standard, run by the Baptist Mission and Catholic Mission. Some primary and nursery schools are also run by private institutions and women's organisation. Boys and girls especially the younger ones get the opportunity of attending any school within the town.

Medical facilities and medical institutions :

The Garos believe in a number of benevolent and malevolent spirits. To some is attributed the creation of the world, to others the control of natural phenomena and the destinies of man from birth to death are governed by a host of divinities whose anger must be appeased by sacrifice and whose good offices must be entreated in like manner. Diseases and epidemics are considered to be consequential to the course of various deities and spirits. The Garos, having profound faith in such beliefs would therefore, naturally resort to appeasement of these spirits. Some individuals command adherence by their claim to heal the diseases through the invocation of spirits

and by offering sacrifices. This belief and practice are still in vogue among the orthodox and non-christian Garos. With the passage of time and the coming of Christianity many people were converted into the new faith and the old faith and orthodoxy also started declining and became out-dated. Modern medical facilities have created a confidence in the public and have gained such a popularity that there would be hardly a family, particularly in the town, who might be unaware of these facilities and has sometime or the other, not sought aid from the present day medical institutions.

Civil Hospital:

The Civil hospital was set up in 1968 and is located at Upper Babupara. All medical and surgical requisites are provided in the hospital. There are different departments in the hospital such as surgical, gynaecology, obstetric, medical and paediatric departments which are independently functioning under the Surgeon Superintendent. There are altogether 56 beds in the hospital. The medical staff include 9 doctors, 13 nurses and 13 para-medical staff. The surgeon superintendent, who apart from discharging his duties as a doctor, also exercises powers to look after the administration of the hospital. During the year under report, there are as many as 2495 indoor patients and 47509 outdoor patients who have been treated in the hospital. The following statement shows the incidence of diseases treated in the hospital during he year 1984-85.

STATEMENT III.3

Incidence of diseases treated in Civil Hospital during the year 1984.

	Category of diseases	Number treated	
		Indoor	Outdoor
I	Infactive and Parasitic Diseases	34	215
II	Nesplasme	65	122
III	Allargic Endocrine system, Metabolic & Nutritional Diseases	31	256
IV	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming orgins	110	3675
V	Mental, Psychoneurosis & Personality Disorders	17	255
VI	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	12	5215
VII	Diseases of the circulatary system	6	6
VIII	Diseases of the Digestive system	352	6038
IX	Diseases of the Respiratory sytem	201	8512
X	Diseases of the Urinogenital system	111	5217
XI	Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy, child birth and the Puerperium	615	2521
XII	Diseases of the skin and celluar tissue	27	5222
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and organs of movements	79	12000
XIV	Congenital Malformations	2	1
XV	Accidents, Poisoning and voilencee	7095	9710

The civil hospital has extended its services in the field of midwifery and also undertakes some preventive measures against epidemics inside the town. Inoculations against cholera and vaccinations against small pox are given free to the people.

T. B. Hospital:

There is also one Government T.B. Hospital in the town. It was established in 1974 at Lower Chandmari. It has 1 doctor who is also the medical officer, 5 nurses, 2 laboratory assistants, 4 male attendants, 2 female attendants and 1 X'ray technician. It has 25 beds. During the year under report there are 306 indoor patients and 388 outdoor patients. The hospital is provided with all modern medical facilities.

Baptist Mission Hospital:

It is the first hospital in the town which was established in the year 1878 by the Baptist Mission. At that time it was a dispensary and only the police constables and British officers and their families availed of the medical facilities. In 1908 it was converted into a hospital. During the period of survey there are 70 beds in the hospital. There are 3 doctors, 12 nurses, 1 pharmacist, 1 laboratory technician, 1 X'ray technician and 1 anaesthetic assistant. The hospital also provides training for nurses and during the year under report there are 25 trainees in the hospital. The hospital is managed an controlled by the Christian Baptists Mission of North East India.

Family Welfare Centre:

There is the urban family welfare centre at Tura which was started in 1969. It is run by one doctor, 2 nurses and 4 non-medical staff. The centre provides motivational and contraceptic facilities. The sterilizations are also performed at this centre. **To wit,** 6 vasectomy and 113 tubectomy operations treated ni the hospital during the year 1984-85.

Leprosy colony:

A new colony called Leprosy colony was recently opened in the Town. The Government have constructed some thatch houses where the lepers along with their families can stay. According to 1981 census, there were 126 households with 323 persons in this colony. The exact number of lepers is not known. Free treatment includes food is given by the Government. The lepers and their family members are engaged in doing horticulture. There is a small dispensary in the colony and the doctor and nurses come to visit the colony only in day time. So far, there has not been any major breakthrough in the rehabilitation of the lepers and their families.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The town is the main centre of trade and commerce in the district. It caters the needs of all the outlying areas of the district. The commuters who came from different areas to sell their products also purchase various goods like cloth and other necessities from the town. Similarly, people who come to the town to attend court hearings or other functions also take along with them various articles which are not available in the villages but are available in the town at much cheaper rates. Others come to the town to purchase various goods and sell them in the villages. The volume of business increases manifold during the festivals in the town. 'Wangala' is the biggest festival in the district During this festival some people from the outlying areas will come to the town to purchase new clothes, shoes, utensils, ornaments and food items. 'Christmas' is another festival which Christians celebrate with pomp and gaiety. Other fairs and festivals held in the town are Bihu, Holi, Durga Puja, Diwali, Muharram, Id-Ul-Fitr etc. These fairs and festivals not only increase the volume of trade but also boost the sales of businessmen.

Apart from being the main centre of trade and commerce, the town also serves as the main venue of clearing various goods and products. The most important items of imports are food grains and food articles, clothes, shoes, kerosene, beverages, tobacco, intoxicants, etc. The most important items of exports are jute, cotton, ginger, timber and handloom products. The imports are first brought to the town and then taken to the outlying areas. Likewise, the exports pass through the town. Improvement in transport and communications has helped increase the volume of imports and exports.

There are four banks in the town, namely, the Union Bank, the Meghalaya Cooperative Bank, the State Bank of India, and the Purbanchal Bank. Apart from banking facilities, these banks also provide loans and advances for promotion of cultivation, agricultural marketing, promotion of household and cottage industries and commercial activities. Banking facilities include maintenance of current accounts, saving bank accounts, time deposits, sending of bills for collection, issue and payment of drafts and telegraphic transfers. As per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, the figures about bank deposits, transactions etc., are to be treated as confidential and as such cannot be published in any way.

Apart from these banking institutions, banking facilities are also provided by the post office. The post office accounts both savings and fixed deposits and offers handsome rates of interest. It has also started a number of other schemes to attract deposits from the public.

Working population :

A worker according to census is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. Out of the total population of the town of 35,257 in 1981 Census, 10,235 are workers and 25,022 are non-workers. The sex-wise composition of workers are 8,284 males and 1,951 females and that of non-workers 10,435 males and 14,588 females. The female participation in economic activity is obviously very low compared to that of male. Only 11.80 per cent of females are workers out of the total female population of 16,539. The following statement shows the distribution of the working population in different industrial categories during 1971 and 1981.

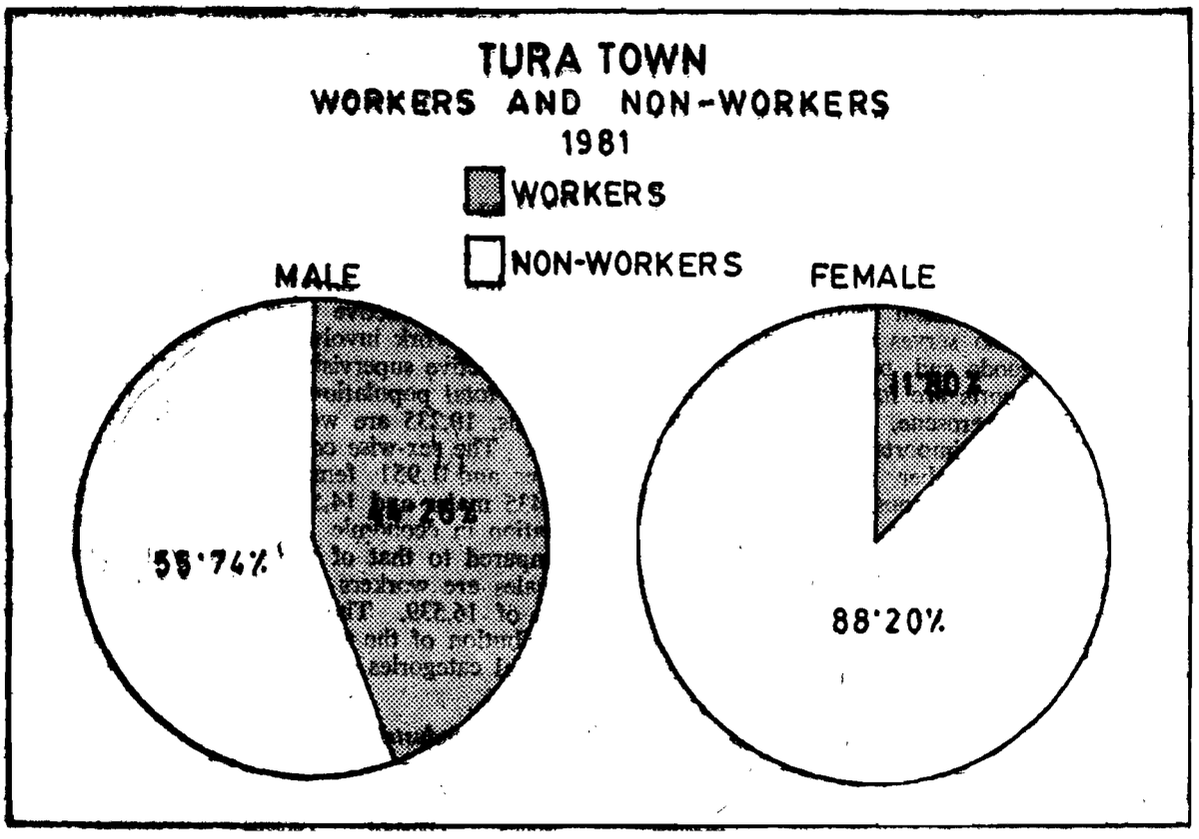
STATEMENT IV.1

Distribution of working population in different industrial categories

Industrial category	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Workers	4307 (100·00)	3881 (100·00)	426 (100·00)	10235 (100·00)	8284 (100·00)	1951 (100·00)
Category I—Cultivators	167 (3·88)	106 (2·73)	61 (14·32)	470 (4·59)	211 (2·55)	259 (13·28)
Category II—Agricultural labourer	25 (0·58)	24 (0·62)	1 (0·24)	420 (4.10)	250 (3·50)	136 (6·66)
Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Orchard & allied activities.	32 (0·74)	32 (0·83)	.. ..	212 (2·07)	209 (2·52)	3 (0·15)
Category IV—Mining and Quarrying	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19 (0·19)	17 (0·20)	2 (0·10)
Category V (a)—Household Industry	76 (1·77)	53 (1·37)	23 (5·48)	99 (0·97)	83 (1·00)	16 (0·82)
Category V (b)—Other than household Industry	196 (4·55)	193 (4·97)	3 (0·70)	271 (2·65)	250 (3·02)	21 (1·08)
Category VI—Construction	183 (4·25)	181 (4·66)	2 (0·47)	758 (7·41)	652 (7·87)	106 (5·43)
Category VII—Trade and Commerce	746 (17·32)	714 (18·40)	32 (7·51)	1424 (13·51)	1149 (13·87)	275 (14·18)
Category VIII—Transport, storage & communication.	107 (2·48)	101 (2·60)	6 (1·41)	390 (3·81)	390 (4·71)	—
Category IX—Other Services	2775 (64·43)	2477 (63·82)	298 (69·95)	6172 (60·30)	5033 (60·76)	1139 (58·38)

Figures within brackets indicate percentage.

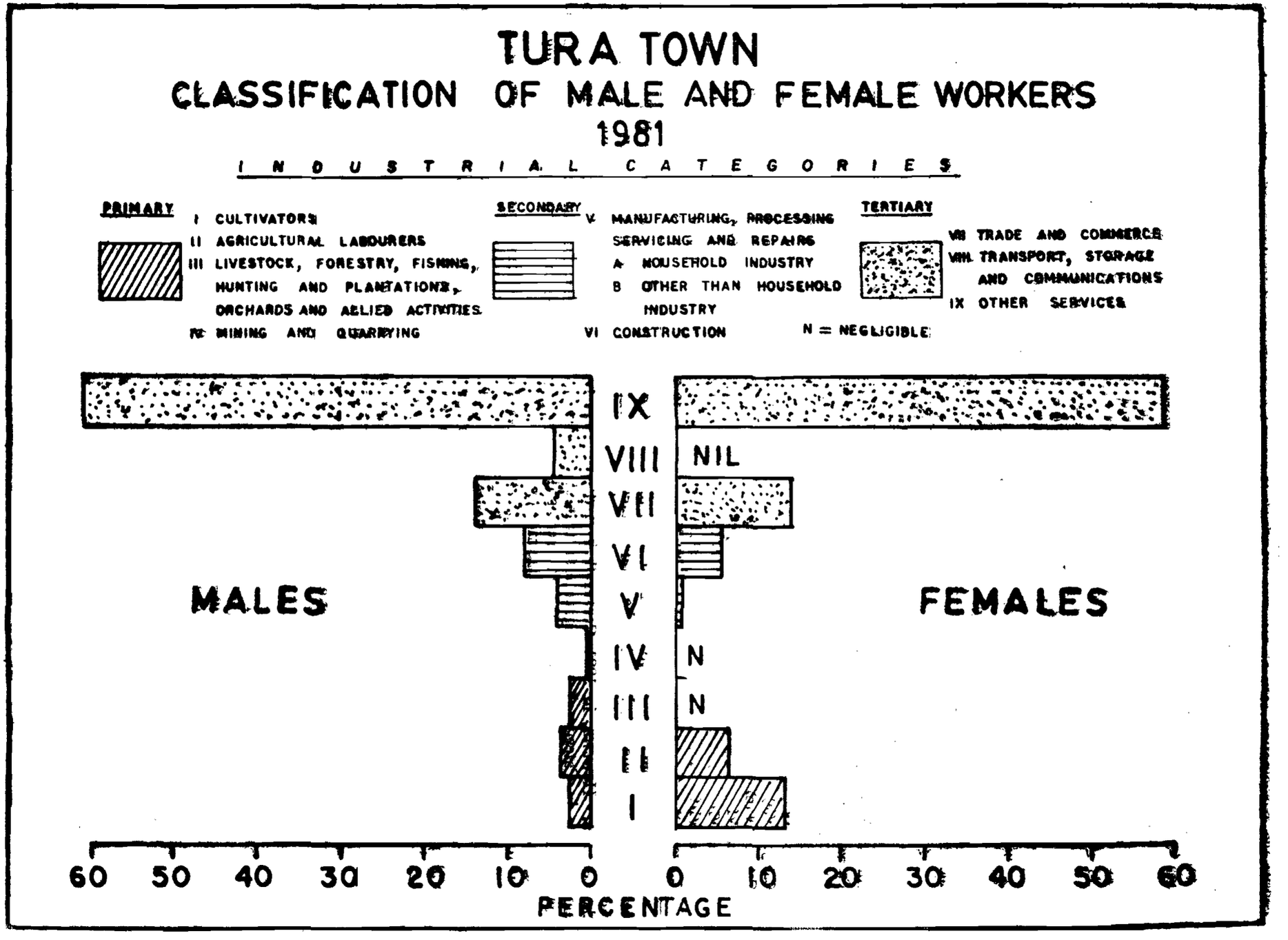
5—295 R.G. India/ND/88


TURA TOWN
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
MALE
FEMALE
55·74%
88·20%

TURA TOWN

CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS

1981



It is seen from the above statement that in 1971 census the participation rate of workers was highest in category IX which was followed by those in categories VII, V(b), VI, I and V(a). Workers in other industrial categories were insignificant. In 1981 Census the distribution of workers in different industrial categories was slightly different from that of 1971 census. In the 1981 census as in the previous one, the highest percentage of workers was recorded in category IX which was followed by categories VII, VI, I, II, VIII, V(b) and III. Workers in categories V(a) and IV did not contribute even 1 per cent of the total working force. Workers engaged in categories IX, VII, V(b) and V(a) registered a sharp decline in terms of percentage during the decade. In 1971 Census, the participation rate of the male workers was highest in categories VII, V(b), VI, VIII, II and III while in the case of females, the highest percentage of workers was found in categories IX, V(a) and I. In 1981 Census the trend of participation of workers in different categories were more or less the same with that of 1971 Census though in the case of female workers, the highest percentage was found in categories I, II and VII.

The following statement shows the category-wise percentage break-up of male and female workers of the last two censuses.

STATEMENT IV.2

Percentage break-up of male and female workers by industrial category

Industrial Category	1971		1981	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Categories	90.11	9·89	80·94	19.06
Category I	63·47	36·53	44·89	55·11
Category II	96·00	4·00	69·05	30·95
Category III	100.00	..	98·59	1·41
Category IV	..	..	89·47	10·53
Category V(a)	69·74	30.26	83·84	16·16
Category V (b)	98·47	1·53	92.25	7.75
Category VI	98.91	1·09	86·02	13.98
Category VII	95·71	4·29	80.69	19·31
Category VIII	94.39	5·61	100.00	..
Category IX	89.26	10·74	81·55	18·45

It is seen from the above statement that the percentage of female workers to the total workers was very low in all the industrial categories in both the censuses. However, in 1981 Census their participation rate in Category I was higher than that of males. The percentage of female workers increased during the decade in all the industrial categories except that of categories V(a) and VIII. This may be due to the fact that most female workers switched over to cultivation and agricultural labour. Hence the increase in categories I and II in 1981 Census. It is also seen that there was no worker in Category IV during 1971 Census whereas in 1981 Census the participation rate in this category was 89.47 per cent for males and 10.53 per cent for females. This may be due to the fact that the opening up of the new town complex has attracted people to switch over their occupations to mining and quarrying.

Distribution of workers by sex and age-group :

The following statement shows the distribution of the working population by sex and age-group according to survey data.

STATEMENT IV.3

Distribution of workers by sex and age-groups

Age-group	Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0—9	..	..	..
10—14	6(1·67)	6(2·06)	..
15—19	6(7·22)	24(8·25)	2(2·90)
20—24	38(10·56)	31(10·65)	7(10·14)
25—29	58(16·11)	42(14·43)	16(23·19)
30—34	49(13·61)	41(14·09)	8(11·59)
35—39	48(13·33)	32(11·00)	16(23·19)
40—49	72(20·00)	60(20·62)	12(17·39)
50—59	44(12·22)	38(13·06)	6(8·70)
60—64	10(2·78)	9(3·09)	1(1·45)
65+	9(2·50)	8(2·75)	1(1·45)
TOTAL	360(100·00)	291(100·00)	69(100·00)

Out of the total population of 1432 in the town, the workers constitute only 360 persons. The working force thus contribute barely 25.14 per cent of the total population. Male and female workers from 38.65 per cent and 10.16 per cent respectively. This great disparity in the participation rates of the male and female workers of the town is not unusual. This is the general pattern of the urban areas of the state as a whole though in the rural areas this disparity is minimised to some extent. Social and economic factors are very much responsible for this disparity in the participation rate between the two sexes.

The above statement shows that under the age-group 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49 and 50-59. the respective percentages of 10.65, 14.43, 14.09, 11.00, 20.62 and 13.06 of the total male population are engaged in some sort of economic activities. The high proportion of workers is found in age-group 40-49. In all age-groups the female participation in economic activity is comparatively very low. The comparatively less proportion of female workers in age group 30-34 is obvious for reasons well known as it is the child bearing age groups. Age groups 10-14 and 60 above contribute very less proportion of workers. Obviously, the young are too young for work who are actually in the school going age and the old are too old for work.

The following statement shows the distribution of workers by sex, caste, tribe, community and broad age-group.

STATEMENT IV.4

Distribution of workers by sex, caste or tribe or community and broad age-group

Caste/Tribe Community	Workers											
	0–14			15–59			60+			All Ages		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rishi	1	1	..	8	7	1	1	1	..	10	9	1
Garo	1	1	..	183	131	52	9	7	2	193	3	54
Hajong	2	2	..	10	9	1	..	..	..	12	1	1
Khasi	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
Mizo	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Anglo Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kayastha	1	1	..	26	25	1	6	6	..	33	32	1
Tanti	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Mali	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
Baniya	..	..	..	11	11	..	1	1	..	12	12	..
Teli	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Rajbangsi	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Burmese	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dalu	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1
Christian	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Koch	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
Meithei	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Namasudra	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	4	4	..
Sikh	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Rabha	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	20	19	1	..	..	..	20	19	1
Kshatriya	..	..	..	9	7	2	..	..	..	9	7	2
Sonar	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Sutradhar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Muslim	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	5	4	1
Jhalo	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	6	5	1
Kurmi	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Hajam	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
Bansphor	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	3
TOTAL	6	6	..	335	268	67	19	17	2	360	291	69

It is seen that the number of workers in the age-group 0-14 is negligible among all the communities. Age-group 15-59 absorbs the maximum of workers. Among the Garos there are 183 workers belonging to this age-group and among them 131 are male workers and 52 female workers. The overall participation rate among the Garos in this age group comes to 12.78 per cent of the total population and 50.83 of the total working force. Similarly, among the Kayastha there are altogether 26 workers in this age-group out of whom 25 are males and 1 female. The overall participation rate among the Kayastha accounts for 1.82 per cent of the total sample population and 7.22 percent of the total working force. The participation rate among the females is very low among all the communities and this shows that the females are mostly dependant and engaged themselves in household chores.

Employment status of workers :

The following statement shows the type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex and by nature of establishment in the sampled households.

STATEMENT IV.5

Employment status of workers by sex according to the nature of establishment and type of occupation

Nature of Establishment	No. of Workers	Type of occupation	Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		Cultivator		Agricultural labourer	
			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
Private workers, bus service, labourers, teashop, household duty, peon, chowkidar, sweeper.	91	Un-skilled manual	..	..	45	12	22	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
Driver, Watchrepairers, restaurant Raj mistery, Police, Electrical work, cook, cobbler, mechanic, painter, Tax collector, Power, tiller, weaving, cloth, lineman, Tracer, compounder, Forest guards.	88	Skilled workers	1	..	49	1	25	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
Religious service, Primary teacher.	9	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher).	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small business, tea stall, selling of firewood, fish, vegetables, liquor, salesmen, Proprietor.	29	Small business	..	..	7	..	9	2	9	2	..	..	..	..
Eye surgeon, gynaecologist, Radiologist, etc.	4	Highly skilled & supervisory manual.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocery shop, private firm, Government office etc.	17	Clerks & shop assistants.	..	..	8	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Educational Institutions trading firms etc.	7	Intermediate professional & related posts.	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium business, automobile workshop, Govt. construction etc.	32	Medium business.	2	..	1	..	19	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
Govt. & semi-Govt. Institutions, Health service private company, police, Banks, Educational service, Political worker.	74	Higher professional & salaried posts.	..	..	49	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivator	9	Cultivator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..
TOTAL	360	..	3	..	173	42	81	19	30	3	4	5	..	..

Of the total workers of 360, 213 are employees. These include 171 males and 42 females. They constitute 59.17% of the total workers. There are 100 single workers with 81 males and 19 females. They form 27.78% of the total workers. The family workers constitute 30 males and 3 females and together they account for 9.17% of the total workers. There are 9 cultivators, 4 males and 5 females. There are only 5 male employers. The highest proportion of employees among workers may be attributed to the fact that the town, being the district headquarters and hence a service town, offers many opportunities to the people to work in different Government and private offices and institutions.

There are 91 unskilled manual workers representing 25.28 per cent and 88 skilled manual workers representing 24.44 per cent of the total workers. Those who are employed in higher professional and salaried posts constitute 20.56 per cent of the total workers. Those who are engaged in medium business form 8.89 per cent and those in small business form 8.05 per cent of the total workers. The distribution of workers in other type of occupations is evenly distributed. The female participation in different types of occupation is very less.

The following statement shows the migration status of workers with reference to place of last residence.

STATEMENT IV.6

Distribution of workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence Broad-age group and Sex

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Age-Group											
	0—14			15—59			60+			All Ages		
	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
A Non-Migrant (Born in the town).	5	5	..	99	71	28	3	2	1	107	78	29
B-I-Migrant Last residence outside the town but within the district.	..	..	..	104	83	21	4	4	..	108	87	21
II-Last residence outside the district but within the State—												
East Khasi Hills . .	..	..	..	14	11	3	1	..	1	15	11	4
East Garo Hills . .	..	..	..	14	12	2	1	1	..	15	13	2
III-Last residence in other States—												
Assam	1	1	..	56	48	8	3	3	..	60	52	8
Bihar	..	..	..	17	16	1	2	2	..	19	18	2
West Bengal . . .	..	..	..	12	11	1	2	2	..	14	13	1
Tamil Nadu . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
H.P.	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Delhi	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Karnataka . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Punjab	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mizoram . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
IV-Last residence in other country—												
Bangladesh . . .	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	1	..	7	6	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
TOTAL . . .	6	6	..	335	268	67	19	17	2	360	291	69

It will be seen from the above statement that out of 360 workers there are 107 non-migrant workers and 253 migrant workers. Thus non-migrants account for 29.72 per cent of the total workers, while migrants account for 70.28 per cent. The migrants are attracted to the town which offers them many job opportunities in different sectors. The majority of the migrants have come from Assam with reference to the place of their last residence. Most of these migrants who have come from Assam are working in Government offices even after the creation of the new State. Those coming from Bihar are mostly labourers and are engaged in road repairing and construction etc. Those who have migrated from other states are few in number and there are also those who have migrated from other countries like Bangladesh, Burma and Bhutan.

Persons seeking employment :

The following statement gives the number of persons seeking employment by religion and sex.

STATEMENT IV.7

Persons seeking employment by religion and duration of stay in the town by sex

Religion	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay and sex																				
	Less than 1 year			1—3 years			4—5 years			6—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			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
Christian . . .	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	7	6	1	16	13	3
Hindu . . .	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	13	10	3
TOTAL . .	7	4	3	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	7	7	..	10	8	2	29	23	6

Altogether 29 persons are found to be seeking employment in the town. These persons belong to Christian and Hindu religions.

It would be interesting to study the number of persons seeking employment in the town. The following statement shows the number of persons seeking employment by age-groups and sex according to the survey data.

STATEMENT IV. 8

Number of households with persons seeking employment by age-group & sex.

No of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment																	
	AGE-GROUP																	
	0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49			50—59			60+		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26 . .	..	..	..	15	10	5	12	11	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

There are 26 households out of 205 sampled households with atleast one unemployed person in the town under study. Altogether there are 25 persons who are unemployed and who are seeking employment. Of these 23 are males and 6 females. In age-group 15-24 there are 15 persons, including 10 males and 5 females. In age-group 23-34 there are 12 persons including 11 males and 1 female and there are only 2 males in age-group 35-45. Age-group 0-14 is a school-going age and hence there is non in this age-group. Age-group 50 and above is a major age-group and none from this age-group is reported to be seeking employment.

It is also interesting to see how many of these people who seek employment register in the Employment Exchange and how many who are not.

STATEMENT IV. 9

Number of persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registered with Employment Exchange

Educational level	Seeking employment and registered with Employment exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with Employment Exchange							
	Age-group								Age-group							
	0—14		15—24		25—34		35+		0—14		15—24		25—34		35+	
	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education without level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Matric	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..
Diploma & Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	6	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	4	1	..	..

It is seen that three are 10 persons who have passed Matriculation are seeking employment and have registered their names with the Employment Exchange. There are 6 persons who have passed Matriculation, though seeking employment, have not registered their names with the Employment Exchange. Seven persons who have passed the Middle Standard registered their names with the Employment Exchange while 4 others have not registered their names. There is only one male in age-group 15-24 who has passed the Degree but has not registered his name in the Employment Exchange. Also 1 male in age-group 15-24 has passed Primary but has not registered his name.

Non-workers by type of activity :

The following statement shows the non-workers by sex, age-group and type of activity according to the survey data :

STATEMENT IV. 10

Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age group	Total No. of non-workers			Full Time students			Household duty		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14	580	303	277	339	184	155	2	1	1
15—24	284	118	166	194	105	89	50	2	48
25—34	86	18	68	10	8	2	62	..	62
35—49	66	2	64	1	1	..	62	1	61
50—59	29	8	21	..	..	..	17	1	16
60+	27	13	14	..	..	..	7	..	7
TOTAL	1,072	462	610	544	298	246	200	5	195

Age-group	Retired & Rentiers having independent maps			Beggars, vagrants etc.			Inamtes of institutions			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	118	121
15—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	11	29
25—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10	4
35—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
50—59	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	5
60+	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	6
TOTAL	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	151	168

There are 1072 non-workers out of the total population of 1432. These include 462 males and 610 females. Altogtther they constitute 74.86% of the total population. The males constitute 61.35% and the females 89.84% of their respective total population. The maximum number of non-workers comes from the age-group 0-14 accounting for 54.10 per cent of the total non-workers. The persons in this age-group are either infants or students. With the exception of age-groups 0-14 and 60 and above, all other age-group may be considered as working age-groups. The maximum number of females are found to be engaged in household duties. 'Others' include dependents, infants and disabled as they are not doing any activity. There are no beggars, vagrants or inmates of institutions.

Notional classification of occupation :

The revised edition of the notional classification of occupation (N.C.O.) of 1968 has been followed at the 1981 Census. The revised edition classifies occupations into 8 occupational divisions (one digit code number), 95 occupational groups (two digit code number), 462 occupational families (three digit code number) and 2482 occupational codes (four digit code number).

Our present discussion will be confined to only the occupational divisions and occupational groups. The following 8 divisions emerged in the new classification :—

0—1. Professional, Technical and Related workers.
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.
3. Clerical and related workers.
4. Sales workers.
5. Service workers.
6. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.
7, 8 & 9. Production and related workers, Transport, Equipment Operators and Labourers.
10. Workers not classified by occupation.

The following statement shows the absolute as well as the percentage distribution of persons at work in different occupational divisions according to 1981 Census. The data are presented for both the urban areas of West Garo Hills District, viz., Tura and Baghmara, as no separate data for Tura are available.

STATEMENT IV. 11

Distribution of workers according to occupational division

Source : 1981 Census

Occupational Divisions	Persons		Males		Females	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	10,268	100·00	8,565	100·00	1,703	100·00
Division 0—1 (Professional, Technical and Related workers)	1,097	10·68	695	8·11	402	23·61
Division —2 Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	1,122	10·93	1,065	12·43	57	3·35
Division—3 Clerical & related workers	1,463	14·25	1,252	14·62	211	12·39
Division—4 Sales Workers	1,644	16·01	1,403	16·38	241	14·15
Division—5 Service Workers	1,323	12·89	1,055	12·32	268	15·73
Division —6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers	253	2·46	227	2·65	26	1·53
Division—7, 8, 9 Production & related workers, Transport, Equipment Operators and Labourers)	2,820	27·46	2,469	28·83	351	20·61
Division—10 Workers not classified by occupation	546	5·42	399	4·66	147	8·63

It is seen from the above statement that the participation rate of the working population is comparatively high in Divisions 3, 4, 5 and combined 7, 8 and 9. The male workers alone constitute 72.15 per cent in these divisions while the female workers constitute 62.88 per cent. The participation rates of the female workers are remarkably low in Divisions 2 and 6 registering only 3.35 per cent and 1.53 per

cent respectively against that of males of 12.43 per cent and 2.65 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the participation rates of female workers are much higher than that of the male workers in Divisions 0-1 and 5. The higher percentage of female workers in Division 0-1 is mainly inflated by the workers under occupational group 08, i.e. Nursing and other medical and health technicians and under occupational group 15, i.e. Teachers.

The following statement shows the distribution of male and female workers in different occupations.

STATEMENT IV. 12

Occupational classification of workers other than cultivators and Agricultural labourers by sex

Divisional/Group (NCO)	Persons		Males		Females	
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	10,268	..	8,565	..	1,703	..
Division 0—1						
Professional, Technical & related workers	1,097	100·00	695	100·00	402	100·00
Group 01						
Physical Science Technicians	3	0·27	2	0·29	1	0·25
Group 02						
Architects, Engineers, Technologist & Surveyors	25	2·28	25	3·60	..	..
Group 03						
(Engineering Technicians)	59	5·38	55	7.91	4	1·00
Group 05						
(Life Scientists)	17	1.55	15	2·16	2	0·50
Group 07						
Physician & Surgeons including Dental and Veterinary Surgeons)	43	3·92	38	5·47	5	1·24
Group—08						
Nursing and other Medical & Health Technicians	160	14·59	55	7·91	105	26·12
Group 10						
Mathematicians, Statisticians & related workers	24	2·19	19	2·73	5	1·24
Group 12						
Accounts, Auditors and related workers	87	7·93	79	11·37	8	1·99
Group 13						
Social Scientists & related workers	63	5·74	45	6·48	18	4·48
Group 14						
Jurists	14	1·28	14	2·01	..	..
Group 15						
Teachers	554	50·50	306	44·03	248	61·69
Group 16						
Poets, Authors, Translators & related workers	3	0·27	2	0·29	1	0·25
Group 17						
Sculptors, Painters, Photographers & related Creative Artists	14	1·28	14	2·01	..	..
Group 18						
Composers and performing Artists	1	0·09	1	0·14	..	..
Group —19						
Professional Workers, n.e.c.	30	2·73	25	3·60	5	1·24
Division — 2						
Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	1,122	100·00	1,065	100·00	57	100·00
Group—20						
Elected and Legislative Officials	21	1·87	20	1 88	1	1·75

STATEMENT IV.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group — 21						
Administrative & Executive Officials, Government and Local Bodies	607	54·10	600	56.34	7	12·28
Group — 22						
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	39	3·47	39	3·66	..	..
Group—23						
Directors and Managers, Financial Institutions	22	1·96	22	2·07	..	..
Group—24						
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and related concerns	382	34·05	343	32·21	39	68·42
Group—25						
Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers and related Executives, Transport, Storage and Communication	16	1·43	14	1·31	2	3·51
Group—26						
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, (other services)	26	2·32	18	1·69	8	14·04
Group—29						
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers, n.e.c.	9	0·80	9	0·84	..	..
Division—3						
Clerical and related workers	1,463	100·00	1,252	100·00	211	100·00
Group—30						
Clerical and other supervisors	332	22·69	285	22·76	47	22·28
Group—31						
Village Officials	22	1·50	22	1.76	..	..
Group—32						
Stenographer, Typists and Card & Tap Punching Operators	21	1·44	12	0·96	9	4·27
Group—33						
Book Keepers, Cashiers and related workers	49	3·35	43	3·43	6	2·84
Group—34						
Computing Machine Operators	4	0·27	3	0·24	1	0·47
Group—35						
Clerical and related workers	910	62·20	766	61·18	144	68·25
Group—36						
Transport Conductors and Guards	20	1·37	19	1·52	1	0·47
Group—37						
Transport Conductors and Guards	50	3·42	50	3·99	..	..
Group—38						
Main Distributors and related workers	18	1·23	17	1·36	1	0·47
Group—39						
Telephone and Telegraph Operators	37	2·53	35	2·80	2	0·95
Division—4						
Sales Workers	1,644	100·00	1,403	100·00	241	100·00
Group—40						
Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesales and Retail Trade	1,235	75·12	1,011	72·06	224	92·95
Group—41						
Manufacturers, Agents	2	0·12	2	0·14	..	..
Group—42						
Technical Salesmen and Commercial Travellers	1	0·06	1	0·07	..	..

STATEMENT IV.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group—43						
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers .	404	24·58	387	27·59	17	7·05
Group—49						
Sales Workers, n.e.c.	2	0.12	2	0·14	..	..
Division—5						
Service Workers	1,323	100·00	1,055	100.00	268	100·00
Group—50						
Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	82	6·20	64	6·07	18	6·72
Group—51						
Housekeepers, Matron and Stowards (domestic and institutional)	2	0.15	2	0·19	..	..
Group—52						
Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders, and related workers (domestic and institutional)	163	12·32	104	9·86	59	22·01
Group—53						
Maids and other House Keeping Service Workers, n.e.c.	261	19·73	114	10·80	147	54·85
Group—54						
Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and related workers	82	6·20	45	4·26	37	13·81
Group—55						
Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers . .	13	0·98	12	1·14	1	0·37
Group—56						
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	38	2·87	38	3·60	..	..
Group—57						
Protective Service Workers	680	51·40	674	63·89	6	2·24
Group—59						
Service Workers, n.e.c.	2	0·15	2	0·19	..	..
Division—6						
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers	253	100·00	227	100·00	26	100·00
Group—60						
Farm Plantation, Dairy and other Managers and Supervisors	42	16·60	42	18.50	..	..
Group—61						
Cultivators	2	0·79	2	0·88	..	..
Group—62						
Farmers other than Cultivators	6	2·37	6	2·64	..	..
Group—65						
Other Farm Workers	103	40·71	94	41·41	9	34·62
Group—66						
Forestry Workers	92	36·37	75	33·04	17	65·38
Group—68						
Fishermen and related Workers	8	3·16	8	3·53	..	..
Division—7, 8, 9						
Production and related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers . . .	2,820	100·00	2,469	100·00	351	100·00
Group—71						
Miners, Quarrymen, Well Drillers and related workers	1	0·04	1	0.04	..	..
Group—73						
Wood Preparation Workers .	1	0·04	1	0·04	..	..

STATEMENT IV.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group—75 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	68	2·41	11	0·45	57	16·23
Group—76 Tanners, Fellmongers and Pelt Dressers	1	0·04	1	0·04	..	..
Group—77 Food and Beverage Processors	58	2·06	58	2·35	..	..
Group—79 Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and related workers	114	4·04	107	4·33	7	1·99
Group—80 Shoemakers and Leather Goods Makers	43	1·52	42	1·70	1	0·29
Group—81 Carpenters, Cabinet and related Wood Workers	252	8·94	251	10·17	1	0·29
Group—83 Blacksmiths, Tool Makers and Machine Tool operators	24	0·05	24	0·97	..	..
Group—84 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (except Electrical)	185	6·56	184	7·45	1	0·29
Group—85 Electrical Fitters and related Electrical and Electronic Workers	89	3·16	88	3·57	1	0·29
Group—86 Broadcasting Station and Sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectionists	8	0·28	8	0·32	..	..
Group—87 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal and Structural Metal Preparer and Erectors	28	0·99	27	1·09	1	0·29
Group—88 Jawellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers (except Printing)	7	0·25	7	0·28	..	..
Group—90 Rubber and Plasters Product Makers	5	0·18	5	0·20	..	..
Group—91 Paper and Paper Board Product Makers	2	0·07	2	0·08	..	..
Group—92 Printing and related workers	13	0·46	13	0·53	..	..
Group—93 Painters	2	0·07	2	0·08	..	..
Group—94 Production and related workers, n.e.c.	12	0·42	12	0·49	..	..
Group—95 Bricklayers and other Construction Workers	110	3·90	110	4·46	..	..
Group—96 Stationery Engines and related Equipment Operators Oilers and Gresears	14	0·50	14	0·57	..	..
Group—97 Material Handling and related Equipment Operators, Loaders and Unloaders	48	1·70	46	1·86	2	0·56
Group—98 Transport Equipment Operators	432	15·32	432	17·51	..	..
Group—99 Labourers, n.e.c.	1,303	46·20	1,023	41·43	280	79·77

STATEMENT IV.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division X						
Workers not-classified by occupations . . .	546	100·00	399	100·00	147	100·00
Group—X2						
Workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described	191	34·98	159	39·85	32	21·77
Group—X9						
Workers not reporting any occupations . .	355	65·02	240	60·15	115	78·23

It is seen from the above statement that in Division 0-1 (professional, technical and related workers) there are altogether 1097 workers including 695 males and 402 females accounting for 63.35 per cent and 36.65 per cent respectively to the total workers. In this Division the highest number of both male and female workers are found in occupational group of 15 i.e., teachers, constituting 44.03 per cent and 61.69 per cent respectively of the total workers. No female workers are found in occupational groups 02 (architects, engineers, technologists and Surveyors), 14 (Jurists), 17 (Sculptors, Painters, Photographers and related creative artists) and 18 (composers and performing artists).

In Division 2 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers) there are altogether 1122 workers out of whom 1065 (94.92 per cent) are males and 57 (5.08 per cent) are females. In this division the highest number of male workers are found in occupational group of 21, i.e., Administrative and Executive officials, Government and Local Bodies constituting 56.34 per cent of the total male workers found under that division. On the other hand, the highest number of female workers are found in occupational group 24, i.e., Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers, mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns constituting 68.42 per cent of the total female workers in that Division as against 32.21 per cent in case of male workers. There are no female workers in occupational groups 22 (Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, wholesale and retail trade), 23 (Directors and Managers, financial institutions) and 29 (Administrative and Managerial workers).

In Division 3 (clerical and related workers), there are altogether 1463 workers including 1252 males (85.58 per cent) and 211 females (14.42 per cent). In this Division the highest number of workers of both sexes are found in occupational group 35 (clerical and related workers) constituting 61.18 per cent of male workers and 68.25 per cent of female workers. There are no female workers in occupational group 31 (village officials) and 37 (transport conductors and guards).

There are altogether 1644 workers including 1403 males (85.34 per cent) and 241 females (14.66 per cent) in Division 4 (Sales workers). Under this Division the highest number of workers of both the sexes are found in occupational group of 40 (Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade). The percentages of male and female workers of this group to their respective divisional totals are 72.07 per cent and 92.95 per cent. In this division there are no female workers in occupational groups 41 (Manufacturers and Agents), 42 (technical salesmen and commercial travellers) and 49 (Sales workers).

Altogether 1323 workers including 1005 males (79.74 per cent) and 268 females (2026 per cent) are found in Division 5 (Service Workers). In this division highest number of male workers are found in occupational group 57 (Protective service workers) which constitute 63.89 per cent of the total male workers of that division. On the other hand, the highest number of female workers are found in occupational group 53 (Maids and related housekeeping service workers) constituting 54.85 per cent of the total female workers of that Division as against 10.80 per cent that of male workers. No female workers are found in occupational groups 51 (House Keepers, matrons and stewards, domestic and institutional), 56 (hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers) and 59 (service workers).

The lowest number of workers are found in Division 6, i.e., farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers accounting for only 4.26 per cent of the total workers of all divisions. The males constitute 89.72 per cent and the females 10.28 per cent of the respective sex under this divisions. The highest number of male workers constituting 41.42 per cent are found in occupational group 65 (Other Farm workers) whereas the highest female workers constituting 65.38 per cent are found in occupational group. 66 (Forestry workers). There are no female workers in occupational group 68 (Farm plantation, dairy and other managers and supervisors), 61 (cultivators), 62 (Farmers, other than cultivators) and 68 (Fishermen and related workers).

There are altogether 2820 workers under the combined divisions of 7, 8 and 9 representing production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers out of whom 2469 are males (87.55 per cent) and 351 are females (12.45 per cent). The male workers outnumber the female under these divisions. Taking into account the male workers only, the highest number of 1023 persons representing 41.43 per cent of the total of the combined divisions are found in occupational group 99 (labourers). In case of female workers, the highest number of workers representing 79.77 per cent are found in occupational group 99 (labourers) which is followed by occupational group 75 (spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers) representing 16.25 per cent.

Division X includes all the workers who are not classified by their occupation. It is sub-divided into two occupational groups viz., X1 (workers reporting occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described) and X9 (workers not reporting any occupation.

Under this division there are altogether 546 workers out of whom 399 (73.08 per cent are males and 147 (26.92 per cent) females. In these two occupational group 6, i.e., X1 and X9, the male workers constitute 39.85 per cent and 60.15 per cent respectively and the female workers 21.77 per cent and 78.23 per cent respectively.

Place of work :

Out of 360 economically active persons found during the survey, the distance of the place of work for 164 persons (45.56 per cent) is within a radius of 1 kilometre, 125 persons (34.72 per cent) between 1 and 2 kilometres, 63 persons (17.50 per cent) between 3 and 4 Kms. and 8 persons (2.2 per cent) between 5 and 6 kilometres.

Means of conveyance :

As many as 348 persons (96.67 per cent) are going to the place of work on foot, 5 persons (1.39 per cent) are coming by bazar bus and 7 persons (1.94 per cent) by office vehicle.

Time required to reach the place of work from home :

Among the total workers of 360 persons found during the survey, 298 workers (82.78 per cent) require less than half an hour to reach their place of work. Among them, 286 persons (95.97 per cent) do not use any conveyance, 5 persons (1.68 per cent) use bazar bus and 7 persons (2.36 per cent) use staff car, 57 persons require 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach their place of work and 5 persons require 1 hour to 1½ hours to reach their place of work.

Industries :

Industrial growth has been recognised as a *sine-qua-non* for the development of an economy. But Tura town lags behind in this aspect. Some small scale industries exist in the town but these do not have much impact on the economy of the town. It is found that out of the total number of 10235 workers in 1981 Census, only 19 workers are engaged in household industry and 370 are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. The household industries found within the town are rice-husking, wood and bamboo works, weaving, servicing and repairing of vehicles, tailoring etc. It is strange to see that though cotton is grown abundantly in different parts of the district, no ginning or weaving industry is established in the town. In fact, cotton is transported to Assam and other places outside the town. There are no factories or registered workshops in the town. There are, of course, some small workshops where processing and servicing are done by a particular household but no details are available as to the management, number of persons employed, power or fuel used etc.

Animal husbandry :

Animal husbandry is considered as a hobby among the town dwellers. Animals are reared more for domestic use than for commercial purposes. The animals reared are cattle, pigs, poultry, goats, pigeons, etc. The following statement shows the number and the species of animals reared by the sampled households :

STATEMENT IV. 13

Number of households having livestock by number

Description of livestock and poultry	Number of Households rearing	Total number reared
1. Cattle	20	63
2. Pigs	39	87
3. Goats	34	133
4. Poultry	102	1,177
5. Pigeon	3	95

Poultry birds form the single largest category of livestock. There are as many as 1177 birds reared by 102 households. Pigs and goats are reared mostly for commercial purposes. Cows are reared both for milk and meat.

Tura is a service town. Most of the land is used for residential, educational and commercial purposes and for road, parks, play-grounds and the like. Hence, the revenue derived from land property forms only a meagre part of the total receipts of the Municipal Board. The important source of income of the Municipal Board is the revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation, such as revenue from the markets, sale of electricity and water. As has been stated earlier, no detailed account is available from the Board.

Trade and commerce :

The largest number of workers are engaged in other services which is being followed by trade and commerce. In 1981 Census, out of the total workers of 10235 as many as 6172 (60.30%) persons were engaged in services followed by as many as 1424 (13.91 per cent) persons in trade and commerce. During the last ten years, there has been a spectacular increase in both these sectors. The number of workers engaged in trade and commerce has gone up by 52.39 per cent during the decade and that of services by 44.96 per cent. The number of commercial establishments and workers engaged therein has increased considerably. Though data were collected regarding the number of these establishments during the survey, it has been seen that a number of trade and business establishments have come up in the main commercial areas of the town. Some are engaged in retail trade in foodgrains and food articles, some in restaurants, hotels and eating places while some others in beverages, medicines etc.

Banking facilities :

As has already been stated there are four banks in the town, namely, the Union Bank, the Meghalaya Co-operative Bank, the State Bank of India and the Purbanchal Bank. Apart from banking facilities, these banks also provide loans and advances for promotion of cultivation, agricultural marketing, promotion of household and cottage industries and commercial activities.

The following statement gives the number of accounts in respect of fixed, saving and current deposits and transactions during the year 1984-85 for all the four banks in the town.

STATEMENT IV. 14

Number of deposits amount and transactions

No and amout of deposits Type of deposits	Transactions		
	Number	Amount	Loans and Advances
Fixed . . .	668	5,762,491·00	
Savings . .	4165	16,982,774·00	
			2,309,475·00
Current . .	432	2,255,569·00	
Others . .	503	4,050,168·00	

Private money lenders, until recently have been rendering valuable services to the cultivators, traders and other persons by providing ready credit in cash to the needy persons. The borrowers in return mortgage their land, their crops, gold and other property. These money-lenders are usually charging very high rates of interest and are always indulging in malpractices keeping the borrowers in their clutches. It was not possible to collect information in respect of unregistered money-lenders during the survey and no one would like to volunteer giving the information.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Nationality :

Persons belonging to different nationalities can be estimated from Table D-II i.e. 'Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration' 1981 Census. Many of the foreign nationals who have settled in India for quite a long time have chosen Indian nationality. Also many of the Indians who have stayed abroad and who have come back to India are also shown in this table as migrants. Therefore in estimating the nationality figures due weightage is to be given to such people.

As no separate data on migration is available for Tura town at the 1981 Census, the combined data of the two urban areas of West Garo Hills district, viz., Tura and Baghmara are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT V.1

Migrants classified by place of last residence outside India.

Last residence	Total Migrants			Total Migrants		
	Absolute			Percentage distribution		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Countries in Asia beyond India including U.S.S.R.	1,482	824	658	100·00	100·00	100·00
Bangladesh	1,350	747	603	91·09	90·66	91·64
Bhutan	4	4	..	0·27	0·49	..
Nepal	81	52	29	5·47	6·31	4·40
Pakisthan	39	19	20	2·63	2·30	3·04
Saudi Arabia	1	1	..	0·07	0·12	..
U.S.S.R.	1	1	..	0·07	0·12	..
Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	3	..	3	0·20	..	0·46
Countries in Oceania	3	..	3	0·20	..	0·46

There are altogether 1482 international migrants in the urban areas of West Garo Hills district according to 1981 Census. Out of these, 824 persons (55.60 per cent) are males and 658 persons (44.40 per cent) are females. Among the foreign migrants, 1350 persons have migrated from Bangladesh alone constituting 91.09 per cent of the total migrants. The Bangladeshi migrants are being followed in number by the Nepali migrants who constitute 5.47 per cent of the total international migrants. The Pakistani migrants come next numbering 39 persons or 2.63 per cent of the total international migrants. There are 4 males who have migrated from Bhutan, 3 females each from countries in Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) and countries in Oceania and 1 male each from Saudi Arabia and U.S.S.R.

Religion :

Tura town has, by and large, a mixed population of different religious and ethnic groups. Since the members of one ethnic group have a tendency to cluster together, there is a natural preponderance of one ethnic group in one area and of others in other areas. But no locality is exclusively inhabited by any single group or community. The Christians most of them Garos, prefer to cluster together in one area for reasons of which are partly social and partly religious. The Hindus, being mostly engaged in business, have found their abode in the bazaar areas, like Nakham Bazaar, Tura Bazaar, Lower Babupara and Brahminpara. Besides, the Hindus are also found preponderantly in localities like Fancy Valley, Beldarpara, Dharamshala and Hawakhana. The Muslims, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs are found living together in areas where Hindus and Christians live.

The following statement shows the number of persons belonging to various religious groups and their percentages to the total population according to 1981 Census and the survey data.

STATEMENT V.2

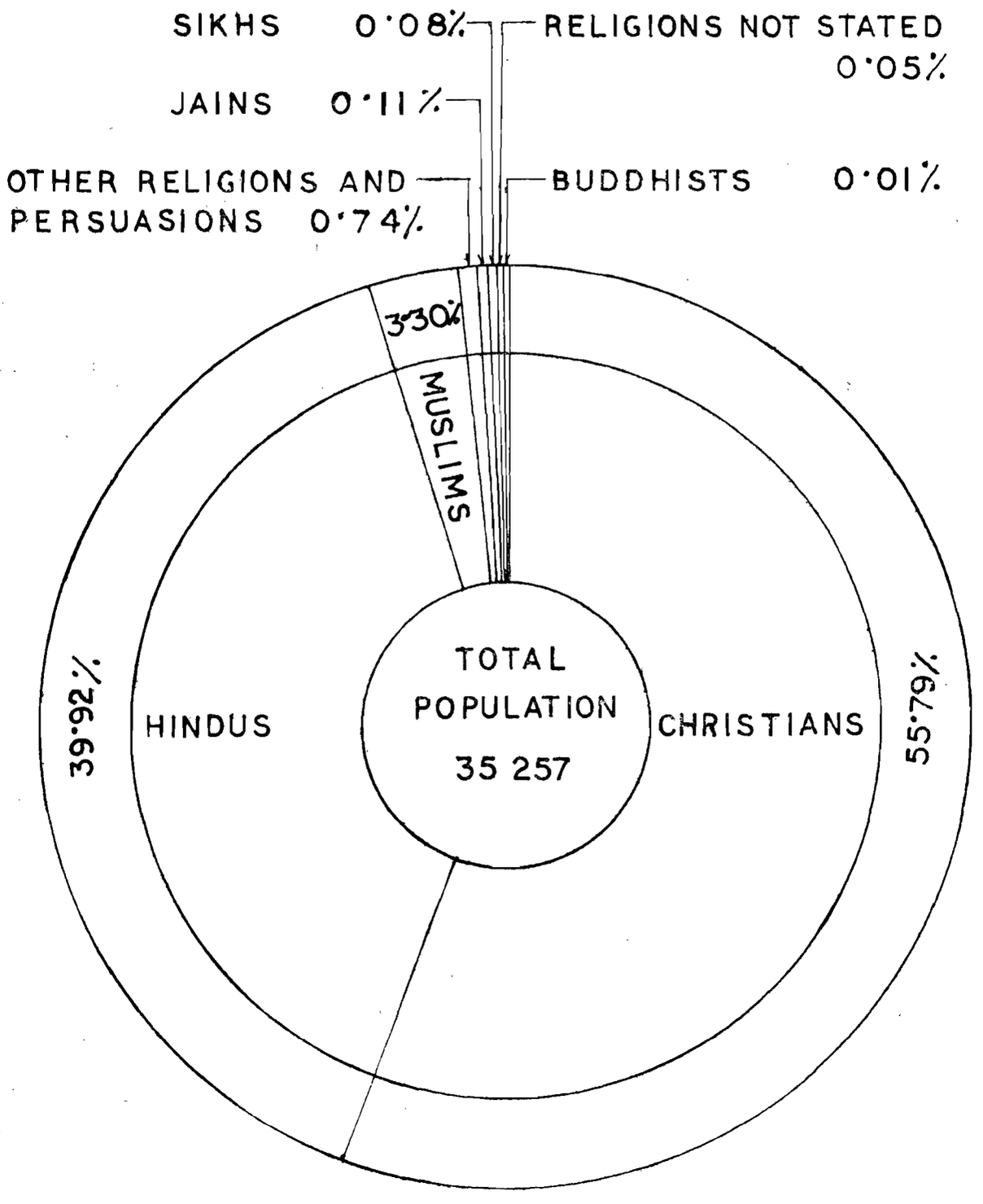
Distribution of population by religion

Religion	1981 Census			1985 surveyed data		
	Persons	Percentage to total	Sex Ratio	Persons	Percentage to total	Sex ratio
All religions	35,257	100·00	884	1,432	100·00	902
Budhist	4	0·01	1,000	..	..	..
Christian	19,670	55·79	985	878	61.31	942
Hindu	14,075	39·92	809	519	36·24	840
Jain	39	0·11	625	..	..	..
Muslim	1,163	3·30	664	17	1·19	545
Sikh	28	0·08	333	10	0·70	1,500
Other religion & persuasion	261	0·74	1,105	8	0·56	1,000
Religion not stated	17	0·05	545	..	..	..

TURA TOWN

POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS

1981



The Christians form the majority of the population of the town. Out of a total population of the town of 35,257 persons, 19,670 persons are Christians constituting 55.79 per cent. According to the survey data out of the total sampled population of 1432, 878 persons or 61.31 per cent are Christians. It may be recalled that the original inhabitants of the town are Garos. When the British came they introduced Christianity to the original settlers and many were converted into the new faith. As the town grew in years, other communities came and settled in the town. The most dominant are the Hindus and they form the bulk of the population next only to the Christians. There are as many as 14,075 Hindus at the 1981 Census and they account for 39.92 per cent of the total population of the town and 36.24 per cent according to the Survey data. The Muslims come next and they form 3.30 per cent at the 1981 Census and 1.19 at the 1985 survey.

The sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of Tura town is 884 at the 1981 Census and 902 at the 1985 survey which is far below that of the district which is 963. Among the people of different religions, the Christians have the highest sex ratio of 985 (942 according to survey data). They are followed by the Hindus with 809 (840 according to the survey data). The Buddhists have equal number of males and females.

The following statement gives the distribution of sampled population by religion and sex.

STATEMENT V. 3

Distribution of population by religion and Sex

Survey data—1985

Religions	Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Female	Percentage
All religions	1,432	100·00	753	100·00	679	100·00
Christians	878	61·31	452	60·03	426	62·74
Hindu	519	36·24	282	37·45	237	34·91
Muslim	17	1·19	11	1·46	6	0·88
Sikh	10	0·70	4	0·53	6	0 88
Others	8	0·56	4	0·53	4	0·59

Here also we find that the Christians form the majority of the population with 61.31 per cent. The next in order are the Hindus accounting for 36.24 per cent of the total population. The Muslims constitute 1.19 per cent of the total population of town. The Sikhs form only 0.70 per cent. There are no Buddhists and Jains recorded during the survey.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

According to 1981 Census out of the total population of the town of 35,257 persons, 21,495 are Scheduled Tribes of which 10,725 are males and 10,770 are female. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of the town works out to 60.97 per cent. The Garo is the major tribe and forms 92.84 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population. The following statement gives the tribe-wise population of the town by sex.

STATEMENT V.4

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes by Sex, 1981 *Census*

Name of the Scheduled Tribes	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
All Scheduled tribes	21,495	10,725	10,770	100·00
Garo	19,956	9,942	10,014	92·84
Hajong	1,344	679	665	6·25
Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng,Pnar, War, Bhoi Lyngngam.	139	73	66	0·65
Any Kuki tribes	15	8	7	0·07
Man (Tai speaking)	7	4	3	0·03
Any Mize (Lushai) Tribes	23	12	11	0·11
Mikir	1	1	..	0·00
Any Naga Tribe	10	6	4	0·05

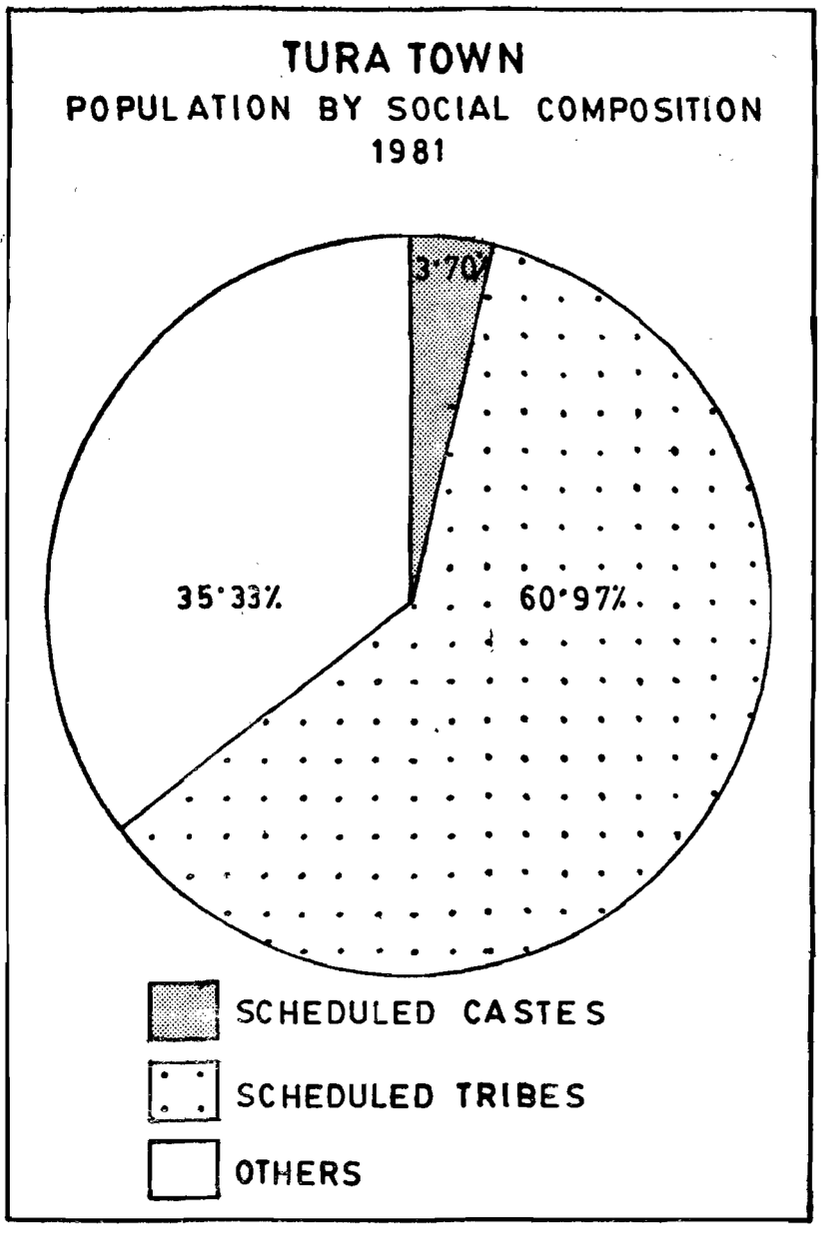
The Garos are the original inhabitants of the district and they form 92.84 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the town and 56.60 per cent of the total population of the town. The other tribe of numerical importance is the Hajong who forms a substantial number of population with 1344 persons accounting for 6.25 per cent of the total tribal population. Other tribes are migratory in character and their numbers are very less.

The scheduled caste population of the town is 1303 only constituting 3.70 per cent of the total population of the town. The following statement gives the caste-wise population of the town by sex according to 1981 census.

STATEMENT V.5

Distribution of Scheduled Castes by Sex, 1981 *Census*

Name of Scheduled Castes	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total Scheduled caste population
All Sdheduled Castes	1303	711	592	100.00
Bansphor	142	82	60	10.90
Bhuimali, Mali	22	14	8	1.69
Brittial Bania, Bnnia	2	2	—	0.15
Dhupi, Dhobi	43	24	19	3.30
Hira	10	3	7	3.53
Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo	46	25	21	3.53
Kaibatta, Jaliya	52	30	22	3.99
Mahter, Bhangi	11	5	6	0.84
Muchi, Rishi	549	279	270	42.13
Namasudra	235	139	96	18.04
Surtradhar	184	102	82	15.11
Unspecified	7	6	1	0.54


TURA TOWN
POPULATION BY SOCIAL COMPOSITION
1981
3·70%
35·33%
60·97%
SCHEDULED CASTES
SCHEDULED TRIBES
OTHERS

Among the Scheduled Castes of the town, Muchi, Rishi form the largest population with 549 persons including 279 males and 270 females. They constitute 42.13 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the town. They are being followed by the Namasudra with 235 persons accounting for 18.04 per cent. Sutradhar with 184 persons account for 14.12 per cent and Bansphor with 142 persons account for 10.90 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the town. Other castes found in the town are very less in number.

Houseless and institutional population:

The following statement shows the houseless and institutional population by number of households and by sex according to 1981 Census.

STATEMENT V. 6

Distribution of houseless and institutional population by sex

Houseleess Population				Institutional population			
Persons	Males	Famales	Percentage to total Population	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
100	96	4	0.28	1,065	728	337	3.02

Houseless persons are those who are found to live on the roadside, pavements or in open tempie, mandaps and the like. There are 100 houseless persons including 96 males and 4 females. They constitute 0.28 per cent of the total population of the town. These are enumerated on the night of the 3rd March, 1981. Institutional population most generally consists of these persons usually unrelated, who are found living in boarding houses, hotels, camps or other institutions. The number of such persons in the town is 1065 constituting 3.02 per cent of the total population of the town.

Disabled population by type of disability:

The term "physically handicapped" covers a wide range of handicaps. However, on the insistence of the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India, only the three main disabilities were covered at the 1981 Census, viz., totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. Mentally retarded could not be included because it is a very sensitive question and would not elicit reliable information. In the Census, the term, "Totally crippled" refers to such persons who have lost their arms or legs. There may be cases where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned above. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. Great care has been taken to ensure that there has been no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these difficulties. Persons who may be blind or crippled due to old age are also included.

The following statement shows the number of physically handicapped persons in the town according to 1981 census.

STATEMENT V.7

Disabled population by type of disability

Type of disability	Number in total	Remarks
1. Totally blind	16	
2. Totally crippled	7	
3. Totally dumb	6	

Generally, there are three types of blindness, viz., blindness at birth, blindness caused by accidents in later life or contagious diseases and blindness by old age. There are as many as 16 blind persons recorded during 1981 Census in Tura town. There are also 7 crippled persons in the town. A person may be crippled from birth or caused by accident in later life or by a disease like paralysis etc. A dumb person may also be dumb from birth or caused by a disease in later life or by old age. There are such 6 persons in the town according to 1981 Census.

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status:

The following statement gives the distribution of population by age groups and sex ratio.

STATEMENT V.8

Population by age-groups and sex ratio

(Survey Date 1985)

Age-Group	Persons		Males		Females		Sex ratio (females) per 1000 males
	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Ages .	1432	100·00	753	100·00	679	100·00	902
0—4 .	208	14·52	107	14·21	101	14·87	944
5—14 .	378	26·40	202	26·82	176	25·92	871
15—19 .	210	14·66	110	14·61	100	14·73	909
20—24 .	138	9·64	63	8·37	75	11·05	1190
25—29 .	110	7·68	59	7·83	51	7·51	864
30—34 .	83	5·80	42	5·58	41	6·04	976
35—49 .	186	12·99	94	12·48	92	13·55	979
50—59 .	73	5·10	46	6·11	27	3·98	587
60—69 .	31	2·16	24	3·19	7	1·03	292
70 & above.	15	1·05	6	0·80	9	1·32	1500

From the above statement it is seen that age-group 5-14 has the highest population constituting 26.40 per cent of the total population of the town. It is being followed by age-group 15-19 representing

14.66 per cent and age-group 0-4 representing 14.52 per cent of the total population of the town. With the exception of age-group 35-49 population dwindles with the increasing age-groups. Looking at the sex ratio we find that except age-groups 20-24, 30-34, 35-49 and 70 above, all other age-groups register low sex ratio. The lowest sex ratio is found in age-group 60-69 with 292 only.

The following statement shows the distribution of the population according to their marital status by age-group.

STATEMENT V. 9

Age-groupwise distribution of population according to marital status in percentage

Age-group	Naver Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or seperated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
0—9 . . .	41·44	44·31	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . . .	18·68	22·76	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 . . .	20·43	20·68	2·16	6·49	..	..	..	..
20—24 . . .	10·70	10·41	3·45	12·99	..	11·11	..	25·00
25—29 . . .	5·83	1·45	12·50	18·18	..	..	50·00	..
30—34 . . .	1·17	0·49	14·66	16·45	20·00	25·93	50·00	12·50
35—49 . . .	1·17	..	37·07	34·63	20·00	29·63	..	62·50
50—59 . . .	0·39	..	18·53	8·23	20·00	7·40	..	..
60—69 . . .	0·19	..	9·91	2·16	..	25·93	..	..
70+	..	..	1·72	0·87	40·00	..	..	..

Marital Status :

Out of the total population of 1432 persons according to survey data, 927 persons (64.73 per cent) are never married, 463 persons (32.33 per cent) are married, 32 persons (2.24 per cent) widowed and 10 (0.70 per cent) separated or divorced.

Never married persons :

Out of the total 927 never married persons, 514 are males and 413 females constituting 68.26 per cent and 60.82 per cent of their respective total population. There are 213 males and 183 females in age group 0-9 constituting 41.44 per cent and 44.31 per cent respectively of the total never married males and females of all ages. There are 105 males and 85 females in age-group 15-19 who are found never married. They represent 20.43 per cent and 20.58 per cent respectively. Age group 20-24 consists of 55 males and 43 females representing 10.70 per cent and 10.41 per cent respectively. The number of never married persons starts declining from this age-group onwards.

Married persons :

Age groups 0-9 and 10-14 register no married persons of either sex. The number of married persons of both the sexes start increasing in descending order from age-group 15-19 onwards. Age-group 35-49 registers the highest number of married persons of both males and females with 37.07 per cent and 34.63 per cent respectively. It is seen that the number of married persons of both sexes start declining from this age-group. Thus it is seen from the above figures that early marriage for both sexes is not prevalent in the town. It may be said that boys prefer to marry after 25 years of age while girls are ready to get themselves married after the age of 15 years.

Widowed persons :

There are altogether 5 widowed males and 27 widowed females in the town constituting 0.66 and 3.98 per cent of the total male and female persons respectively. The comparatively low percentage of widowed males to that of widowed females is mainly due to the fact that most of the widowed males get married. In fact, widow remarriage is not uncommon in Garo society and there is no social bar to such remarriage.

Divorced or separated :

There are altogether 2 divorced males and 8 divorced females who constitute 0.27 per cent and 1.18 per cent of the total males and females respectively. The number of divorced females is higher in age-groups 20-24 and 35-49 constituting 25.00 per cent and 62.50 per cent respectively. Remarriage is more common among men than women. In fact though remarriage is allowed and recognised by the society women are shy and can hardly reconcile with a remarried life.

Age, Sex and Education :

Out of the total population of 1432 persons according to survey data, 560 persons or 39.11 per cent of the total population are illiterate and 872 persons or 60.89 per cent are literate. The following statement shows the distribution of the population by age, sex and education.

STATEMENT V. 10

Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Educational level	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Illiterate	67	61	19	18	11	15	9	14	8	24	16	42	28	20
2. Literate without educational level	33	19	28	17	9	7	2	5	5	4	6	3	2	3
3. Primary	6	2	36	43	32	24	9	7	26	16	16	18	13	9
4. Middle	..	..	13	16	48	45	25	33	45	23	35	21	15	9
5. Matriculation/H.S.L.C.	..	..	..	..	9	8	10	8	18	16	8	3	9	1
6. Higher Secondary/Pre-University	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	7	11	6	7	2	2	..
7. Non-Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
8. Graduate degree other than technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	5	..	5	1
9. Post Graduate Degree other than technical degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
10. Engineering degree & Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
11. Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
12. Agriculture & Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
13. Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14. Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	106	82	96	94	110	100	63	75	101	92	94	92	76	43

From the above statement it is seen that 143 persons constituting 16.40 per cent of the total literate population are literate without educational standard. Of those 85 persons are males constituting 17.42 per cent and 58 are females representing 15.10 per cent of their respective literate population. There are 328 persons who have completed middle standard representing 37.61 per cent of the total literate population. Out of these 181 persons are males representing 37.09 per cent and 147 are females representing 38.28 per cent of their respective literate population. 90 persons are found to have completed matriculation or High School Leaving Certificate and they represent 10.32 per cent of the total literate population. Of these the males represent 11.07 per cent and the females 9.38 per cent of their respective literate population. 42 persons representing 4.82 per cent of the total literate population have completed Higher Secondary or Pre-University standard. These include 26 males representing. 5.33 per cent and 16 females representing 4.17 per cent. 20 persons have completed graduate degree other than technical degree representing 2.29 per cent of the total literate population. Of these 17 are males constituting 3.48 per cent and 3 are females constituting 0.78 per cent. The number of those who have passed post-graduate degree and other technical degree is insignificant.

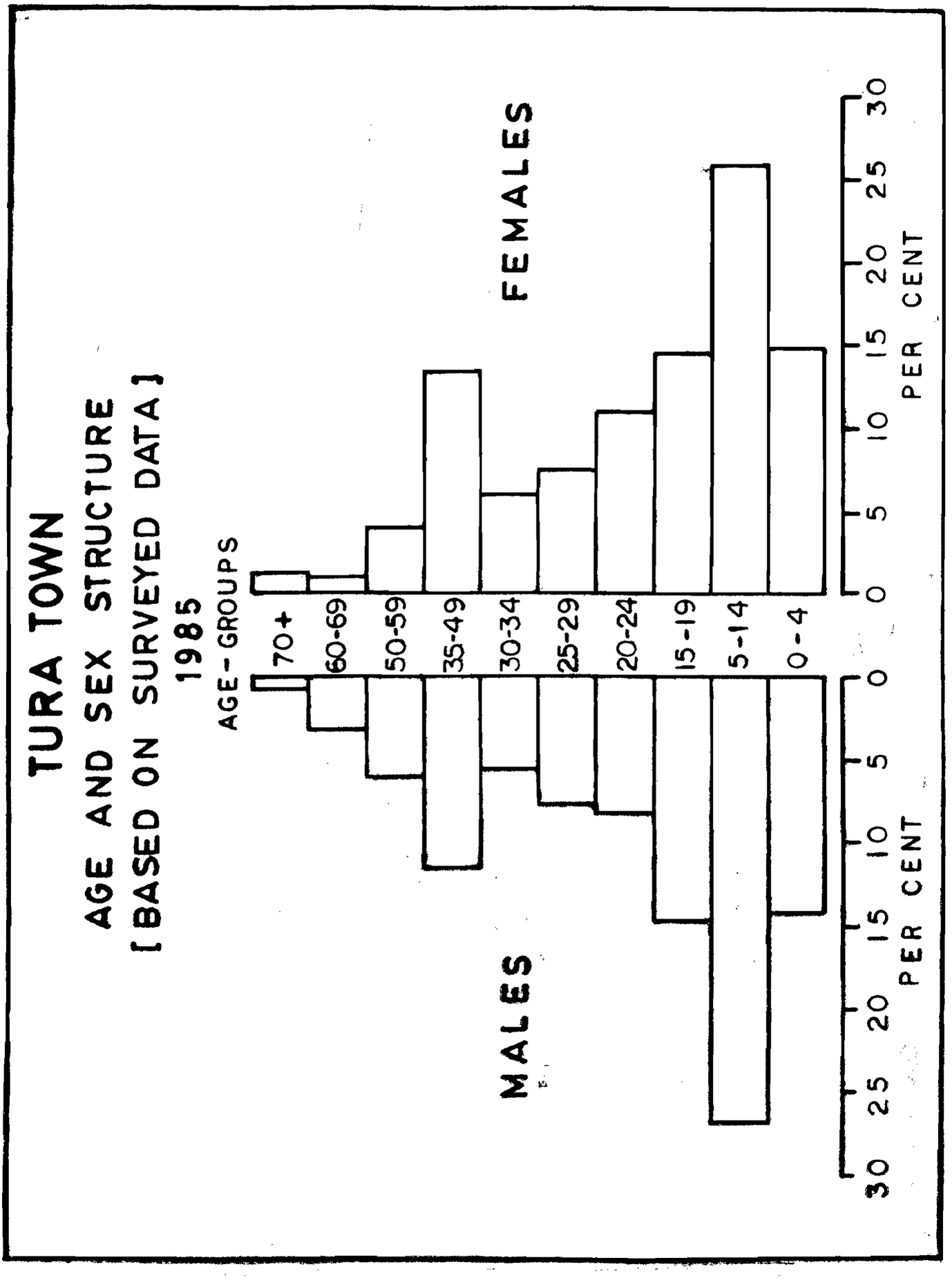
Age at marriage as related to educational level:

The following statement gives the distribution of the sampled population by age at marriage as related to educational level by sex.

STATEMENT V. 11

Distribution of population by age at marriage as related to educational level by sex

Educational	Age at Marriage																	
	Males									Females								
	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate	1	16	17	13	2	..	..	..	49	19	54	20	3	..	..	..	..	96
Below Primary	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	10
Primary	1	6	16	6	5	4	1	..	39	4	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	46
Middle	..	10	40	25	4	3	..	..	82	3	49	20	3	2	..	..	..	77
Matric/Higher Secondary.	..	5	17	17	5	1	1	..	46	..	9	20	2	..	1	..	..	32
Degree and above	..	1	3	6	4	..	..	2	16	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	2	38	95	70	22	8	2	2	239	26	158	68	10	3	1	..	..	266


TURA TOWN
AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE
[BASED ON SURVEYED DATA]
1985
AGE-GROUPS
70+
60-69
50-59
35-49
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
5-14
0-4
MALES
FEMALES
PER CENT
30 25 20 15 10 5 0
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

From the above statement, it is seen that the females marry earlier than males. There are 26 females whose effective age at marriage is below 14 years. They constitute 9.77 per cent of the total currently married females. Those of the females who marry early in life are most of them illiterate and there are 96 such females representing 36.09 per cent of the total married females. The marriageable age of males is mostly from 20 years above and in age-group 20-24, we find there are 95 males who married within this age-group and they constitute 39.75 per cent of the total currently married males. Age-Group 25-29 records 70 married males constituting 29.29 per cent of the total currently married males. Coming to the females again, we find that the marriageable age of most of them is in the age-group 15-19. There are 158 females whose effective age at marriage are in this age-group representing 59.40 per cent of the total currently married females. In both males and females we find that the number of married persons keeps on decreasing with the increase in age.

Among the currently married persons, there are 82 males and 77 females who have passed the Middle School Standard and they constitute 34.31 and 28.95 per cent of their respective currently married males and females. Those who have passed Matriculation or High School Leaving Certificate are 46 males and 32 females constituting 19.25 per cent and 12.03 per cent of the total currently married males and females respectively. Thus we find that as the educational level advances, the number of marriages keeps declining.

Inter-religion and inter-caste marriage :

Caste and religious considerations play a dominant role in matrimonial affairs. A Garo will always marry his daughter to a Garo or a Christian to a Christian and so is the case with other tribes and communities. The new generation has, however started in having their own way and for them suitability of the spouse has become the most important criteria for matrimonial alliances. In the present survey, it is found that the husband who belongs to Hindu religion marries a wife of muslim religion and another marries a Christian woman. It is also found that a Muslim marries a Christian woman and also a Sikh marries a Christian woman. Inter-marriages between a Khasi and a Garo, between a Hajong and a Garo, between a Mizo and a Garo, between a Garo and a Kayastha etc., are found. The following statement shows the inter-caste marriages according to the survey 1985.

STATEMENT V. 12

Inter-caste marriage among caste/tribe/community

Caste/Tribe/Community of wife	Name and Number of caste/tribe/community of husband								
	Khasi	Brahmin	Kayastha	Hajong	Sikh	Mizo	Muslim	Burmese	Garo
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Garo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Garo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Garo	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Garo	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kayastha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Widow/Remarriage :

The following statement shows the extent of widow/widower remarriage in the town under survey.

STATEMENT V. 13

Widow/widower remarriage by age of becoming widow/widower by caste, tribe or community

Caste/Tribe or community	Sex	Number reporting to have become widow/widower at age			Number remarried out of those who have become widow/widower at age		
		Below 25	25-34	35 & above	Below 25	25-34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bania	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bansphor	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jhalo	M	..	1	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	M	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	..	1	..	..	..	..
Namasudra	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	2	..	..	..
Rishi	M	..	..	2	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	M	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	1	2	..	..	..

STATEMENT V. 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kshatriya . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kayastha . .	M	2	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	2	..	..	..
Kurm . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sonar . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..
Garo . .	M	1	3	9	..	3	3
	F	..	1	14	..	3	3
Hajong . .	M	..	..	2	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dalu . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..
Christian . .	M	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Garos have the largest number of widows and widowers and also the largest number of remarriages of both the sexes. There are altogether 13 widowers among the Garos, 1 in age-group below 25 years, 3 in age-group 25-34 and 9 in age-group 35 and above. Among the widowers who have remarried are 3 in age-group 25-34 and another 3 in age-group 35 and above. Among the females, there are 15 widows out of whom 1 is in the age group 25-34 and 14 in age-group 35 and above. There are 6 widows who have remarried—3 each in age-groups 25-34 and 35 and above. The Garo custom is such that the daughter's husband generally becomes his father-in-law's "nokrom" (Son-in-law). At the death of the father-in-law the nokrom marries the widow, thus assuming the anomalous position of husband to both mother and daughter. The nokrom is not an heir, for as a male he cannot inherit, but he acts as a care-taker of the motherhood's property.

Remarriage of widowers among the other castes and tribes is rare except one case of widower's remarriage which is found among the Jhalo. But no case of remarriage of widows among communities other than Garos is reported during the survey.

Divorce and remarriage :

The following statement shows the extent of divorce and remarriage in the town under survey.

STATEMENT V. 14

Number of persons who have become divorced /separated and remarried by age, sex, caste/tribe or community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Sex	Number reporting to have divorced/ separated at age			Number remarried- of those who be came divorced/ eparated at age		
		Below 25	25— 34	35 & above	Below 25	25— 34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garo . .	M	..	2	1	..	2	1
	F	2	..	5	..	2	..
Hajong . .	M	..	1	..	..	1	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	1	..	..	..	..

Only three communities, viz., Garo, Hajong and Kshatriya are found to have cases of divorce or separation. In the case of Garo, there are 3 males who have become divorced or separated in age-groups 25-34 and 35 and above respectively. The number of those who have remarried are 2 and 1 in age-groups 25-34 and 35 and above respectively. The Hajong have only 1 male in age-group 25-34. Among the females we find there are 2 below 25 years and 5 in age-group 35 and above who becomes divorced or separated. Among them 2 have remarried, in age-group 25-34 who have become divorced or separated and who have remarried in the same age-group. The Kshatriya have only 1 female who has been divorced or separated and has not remarried.

Education by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

The following statement shows the educational level of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as per survey data :

Among the Scheduled tribes, the Garos have by far attained much higher educational level than the rest of the tribe and castes. Those who have passed Primary standard are 75 males representing 19·74 per cent and 83 females representing 22.43 per cent, those who have passed the middle standard are 113 males and 108 females representing 29.74 per cent and 29.19 per cent respectively. There are 30 males and 22 females who have passed Matriculations or High School Leaving Certificate, 15 males and 13 females have passed Higher Secondary or Pre-University and 1 female who has passed the non-technical Diploma not equal to degree. Those who have passed the Graduate degree are 5 males and 2 females. The Hajong have 6 males and 3 females who have passed Primary, 4 males and 3 females who have passed Middle, 1 female who has passed Matriculation and 2 males have passed Higher Secondary or Pre-University. The Khasis have 1 male in Matriculation or High School Leaving Certificates and the Mizo have 1 male each in Middle, Matriculation and Higher Secondary or Pre-university.

Among the Scheduled Castes, the Namasudra have 4 males who have passed Primary, 1 female who has passed Middle and 4 males who have passed Matriculation or High School Leaving Certificates. Among the Jhalo, there is 1 female who has passed Primary, 3 females who have passed Middle and 3 males have passed Matriculation. The Mali have 1 female in Primary and 1 male in Middle. The Rishi have only 1 male in Primary standard.

Age at Marriage as related to Caste, Tribe and Community :

The following statement gives the distribution of sampled population by age at marriage as related to caste, tribe and community by sex :

STATEMENT V. 15

Educational level of Scheduled Caste/Tribe by Sex

Educationa levell	Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe																					
	Garo		Hajong		Khasi		Mizo		Bansphor		Jhalo		Malo		Namasudra		Rishi		Sutradhar		Bania	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Illiterate	81	104	5	11	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	2	4	2	10	6	10	10	1	2	3	5
Literate without educational level	57	34	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	3
Primary	75	83	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	4	1
Middle	113	108	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
Matriculation/H.S.L.C. . .	30	22	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Higher Secondary/P.U.C. . .	15	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate other than technical degree	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Post Graduate other than technical degree	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering & Technology .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture & Dairying . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	380	370	22	20	2	1	3	..	4	8	8	6	5	3	19	9	13	11	2	2	16	11

STATEMENT V. 16

Distribution of population by Casts/Tribe/Community and by age at marriage

Name of Caste/Tribe/Community	Age at Marriage																				
	Males											Females									
	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	A.N.S.	Total	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	ASN	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sonar	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	7	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Namasudra	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Kayastha	..	1	8	5	4	..	1	1	..	20	1	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
Jhale	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Muslim	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brahmin	1	2	6	2	2	1	..	..	..	14	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bansphor	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Christian	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutradhar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rishi	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hajong	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Teli	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kshatriya	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bania	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mali	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kurmi	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rajbangsi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	1	21	37	20	12	2	1	1	1	96	23	59	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	93

As pointed out earlier, the females marry earliar than males. It is seen that in the age group below 14 years, there are 4 females belonging to the Brahmin community, 3 each to Kshatriya and Bania, 2 each to Namasudra, Bansphor and Hajong and 1 each to Sonar, Kayastha, Muslim, Teli, Mali, Kurmi and Rajbansi. It is found that the males generally prefer to marry late in life among all the communities preferably above 20 years while females prefer to marry early generally below 20 years. In age-group 15-19, we find there are 59 married females and in age-group 20-24 there are 10 married females. There is no married female in age-group 30 and above.

Mother tongue and Subsidiary languages :

The following statement gives the mother-tongue and the number of persons speaking subsidiary languages :

STATEMENT V. 17

Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages, 1985

Mother-tongue	Subsidiary languages and number of speakers														
	Assamese	Bengali	English	Garo	Hajong	Hindi	Khasi	Koch	Latin	Mizo	Nepali	Rabha	Sanskrit	Urdu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assamese	..	8	6	6	..	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bengali	31	..	36	101	..	112	..	..	..	..	21	..	2	..
Bhojpuri	3	24	6	17	2	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1
Burmese	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalu	3	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo	58	124	147	..	4	164	7	1	..	9	19	1	..	..
Gurumukhi	..	3	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hajong	17	35	2	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindi	3	27	2	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koch	3	6	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maithali	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepali	8	44	21	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabha	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	130	284	232	213	7	331	8	1	2	9	50	1	2	1

Out of total population of 1,432 persons covered at the survey, 1271 persons accounting for 88.76 per cent are reported to have knowledge of other subsidiary languages besides their own mother-tongue. Among the subsidiary languages mostly spoken by different communities are Hindi, Bengali English, Garo and Assamese. Those who speak Hindi as a subsidiary language are 331 persons accounting for 23.11 per cent of the total population of the town, 284 persons who speak Bengali as a subsidiary language accounting for 19.83 per cent, 232 persons who speak English as a subsidiary language accounting for 16.20 per cent, 213 persons who speak Garo accounting for 14.87 per cent and 130 persons who speak Assamese accounting for 9.08 per cent of the total population of the town.

Enrolment in School :

Out of 205 households according to survey, 149 households representing 72.68 per cent of the total households have children of school going age i.e., in the age-group 5-14. These 149 households are distributed among different tribes and communities. Out of the 88 households 27 belong to Garo, 10 households to Kayastha, 7 households each to Brahmin and Hajong, 5 to Namasudra, 4 to Kshatriya, 3 each to Bania and Rishi, 2 each to Jhalo, Sonar, Teli, Dalu and Christian and 1 each to Bansphor, Mali, Sutradhar, Hajam, Kurmi, Maithli, Rajbangsi, Mizo, Burmese, Koch, Anglo-Indian and Muslim. Again among 149 households having children of school going age, only 2 households fail to send their children to school. These households belong 1 each to Rishi and Hajong.

Discontinuation of Study :

Among the Garos, we find that there are only 2 males and 1 female in the age-group 10-14 who have discontinued their studies after having passed Class 1. Among the Hajongs, there is only 1 male child in the age-group 5-9 who has discontinued the study after passing Class I. The reasons for discontinuation of study is not known.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Introduction :

Migration is one of the factors which contribute towards population growth of a particular place. Migration is a consequence of push and pull factors generated by a complex set of situations which are reflected in the histories and characteristics of the migrants. Broadly speaking, the important variables affecting directly and indirectly the pace of migration are sociological, economic and others.

The Census of India continues to be the basic source for providing migration data. The 1971 Census introduced the concept of "last residence" in addition to "birth place". The Individual slips canvassed during 1971 Census including three questions on migration. These are :—

(i) Birth place :
  (a) Place of birth
  (b) Rural/Urban
  (c) District
  (d) State/Country

(ii) Last Residence :
  (a) Place of last residence
  (b) Rural/Urban
  (c) District
  (d) State/Country

(iii) Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

In the 1981 Census also the same questions on migration were canvassed.

Here we will concentrate our discussion on migration data based on 20 per cent sample survey of Tura Town.

Migrants classified by place of birth :

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

STATEMENT VI. 1

Distribution of sample households by migration status and place of birth

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households	Percentage to total
1		2	3
Migrants		163	100·00
I. Born outside the town in the district.	(a) R	65	39·88
	(b) U	2	1·23
II. Born within the state in the district of	(a) R	13	7·98
	(b) U	2	1·23
1. East Khasi Hills	(a) R	3	1·84
	(b) U	2	1·23
2. East Garo Hills	(a) R	10	6·14
	(b) U	..	..
III. Born in other states	(a) R	25	15·33
	(b) U	25	15·33
1. Assam	(a) R	13	7·98
	(b) U	15	9·20
2. Bihar	(a) R	9	5·52
	(b) U	3	1·84
3. Kerala	(a) R	1	0·61
	(b) U	..	..
4. Orissa	(a) R	..	..
	(b) U	1	0·61
5. Punjab	(a) R	1	0·61
	(b) U	..	..
6. Uttar Pradesh	(a) R	1	0·61
	(b) U	..	..
7. West Bengal	(a) R	..	..
	(b) U	5	3·07
8. Mizoram	(a) R	..	..
	(b) U	1	0·61
IV. Born in other countries		31	19·02
1. Bangladesh		29	17·80
2. Burma		1	0·61
3. Nepal		1	0·61
V. Unspecified		..	..

Out of 205 sampled households, 42 of them representing 20.49 per cent are non-migrant households and 163 representing 79.51 per cent are migrant households. Out of 163 migrant households 67 of them representing 41.11 per cent have their places of birth outside the town but within the district. 15 households representing 9.21 per cent have their places of birth in other districts of the state, 50 households representing 9.21 per cent have their places of birth in other states of the country and 31 households representing 19.02 per cent have their places of birth in other countries of the world.

65 households (39.88 per cent) have their places of birth in the rural areas outside the town but within the district and 2 households (1.23 per cent) in the urban areas outside the town within the district. 13 households (7.98 per cent) have their places of birth in the rural areas in other districts of the state and 2 households (1.23 per cent) in the urban areas. An equal number of households, i.e., 25 (15.33 per cent) have their places of birth in the urban and rural areas respectively in the states of the country.

Migrants classified by place of last residence :

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

STATEMENT VI. 2

Distribution of households by migration status and last residence

Migration status and last residence of Head of Household		Households	Percentage
1		2	3
Migrants		172	100·00
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district.	(a) R	74	43·03
	(b) U	2	1·16
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state.	(a) R	17	9·89
	(b) U	11	6·40
1. East Khasi Hills District	(a) R	4	2·33
	(b) U	9	5·24
2. East Garo Hills District	(a) R	13	7·56
	(b) U	2	1·16
III. Last residence in other states	(a) R	28	16·27
	(b) U	29	16·86
1. Assam	(a) R	21	12·21
	(b) U	20	11·63
2. Bihar	(a) R	2	1·16
	(b) U	4	2·33
3. Tamil Nadu	(a) R	..	..
	(b) U	1	0·58
4. Uttar Pradesh	(a) R	2	1·16
	(b) U	..	..
5. West Bengal	(a) R	3	1·74
	(b) U	3	1·74
6. Delhi	(a) R	..	..
	(b) U	1	0·58
IV. Last residence in other Countries		11	6·39
1. Bangladesh		7	4·07
2. Bhutan		1	0·58
3. Burma		2	1·16
4. Nepal		1	0·58
V. Unspecified		..	..

If we take the last residence of migrant households with consideration, we find 76 households representing 44.19 per cent have come from outside the town but within the district, 28 households representing 16.29 per cent have come from other district of the state, 57 households representing 33.18 per cent from other states of the country and 11 households representing 6.39 per cent from other countries of the world.

On further analysis, we find that out of 76 households who have migrated from outside the town but within the district, 74 of them have come from the rural areas and 2 from the urban areas. Out of 28 households who have come from other districts of the state 17 of them have come from the rural areas and 11 from the urban areas. Altogether 57 households have migrated from other states of the country of which 28 households have come from the rural areas and 29 from the urban areas.

Duration of stay in the present residence :

The following statement shows the distribution of migrant households according to their duration of stay in the town.

STATEMENT VI. 3

Distribution of migrant households according to their duration of residence in Tura

Number of Members	Duration of residence in years												
	Non-migrant (born & last residence in town	Rural Areas						Urban Areas					
		Less than 1 year	1—5 yrs.	6—10 yrs.	11—20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	Total	Less than year	1—5 yrs.	6—10 yrs.	11—20 yrs.	21+ yrs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	3
2	..	1	..	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	3	..	1	1	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	3
4	2	3	3	5	5	3	19	..	..	1	..	..	1
5	3	1	1	5	12	2	21	..	1	2	6	1	10
6—7	7	..	3	4	8	8	23	..	3	2	3	1	9
8—9	9	1	2	3	12	13	31	..	1	1	2	3	7
10—12	7	..	..	4	2	12	18	..	..	..	3	2	5
13 & above	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	4
TOTAL	33	7	11	24	44	43	129	..	6	6	18	13	43

With reference to last place of residence it was found that there are 33 non-migrant households where the heads were born in the town and are also residing in the town ever since. They constitute 16.10 per cent of the total households. Among the migrant households those with their last residence in the rural areas constitute 75.00 per cent and those in the urban areas 25.00 per cent of the total sampled households. There are only 7 households in the rural areas where the duration of stay of any member who has stayed the longest in the town is less than 1 year. There are 11 households in the rural areas and 6 in the urban areas whose atleast one member has been staying in the present residence for 1-5 year, and 43 households in the rural and 13 in the urban areas have resided in the town for more than 21 years. There is thus a preponderance of rural migrants over the urban ones. Taking the number of members, 7 of single member households and 6 two members households are migrants. They are obviously recent migrants who have come to the town in search of livelihood. Out of 67 households with 3-5 members, 59 households are migrants, out of 86 households with 6-9 members, 70 are migrants. and out of 39 households with 10 members or more 30 are migrant households who have been residing in other places prior to their migration to Tura Town. Thus it is observed that no broad correlation between the number of member in a household and its migration status can be established.

Last residence as related to place of birth :

The following statement shows the relationship between the place of birth and the place of last residence.

STATEMENT VI. 4

Place of last residence of Members of Households as related to place of birth

Place of birth			Place of last residence: Same as place of birth M	Same as place of birth F	Different from place of birth M	Different from place of birth F	Remarks
1			2	3	4	5	6
Same place			409	364	18	13	
Same District		R	117	120	24	19	
		U	1	3	2	3	
Other District of states :							
East Khasi	Hills	R	3	3	2	2	
		U	2	5	..	2	
East Garo	Hills	R	17	19	4	3	
		U	..	..	..	..	
Other States :	Assam	R	23	24	14	11	
		U	21	18	5	2	
	Bihar	R	15	9	7	7	
		U	4	2	..	..	
	Kerala	R	..	..	2	..	
		U	..	..	..	..	
	Madras	R	..	..	..	..	
		U	..	..	..	1	
	Orissa	R	..	..	..	..	
		U	..	..	..	1	
	Punjab	R	..	2	1	..	
		U	..	..	..	..	
	Uttar Pradesh	R	2	..	..	..	
		U	..	1	1	..	
	West Bengal	R	3	2	1	1	
		U	5	7	5	4	
	Mizoram	R	..	..	..	..	
		U	2	..	1	..	
Other Countries :							
	Bangladesh		7	6	28	24	
	Bhutan		4	..	..	..	
	Burma		..	..	1	..	
	Nepal		2	1	..	..	
TOTAL			637	586	116	93	

,Out of the total population of 1,432 persons, 1,223 persons have been residing at the same place where they were born and 209 persons have been residing at places different from their places of birth. This however, does not show that all those who are tabulated unded "same as place of birth" are non-migrants because the place of last residence stands for the place where the individuals were residing before their migration to Tura town. It will be noticed that quite a few persons were born in places other than Tura town and they have been residing at their respective places of birth before coming to the place of enumeration.

Migrants classified by age, sex and study in educational institutions :

The following statement shows the distribution of migrant population classified by sex and study in educational institutions.

STATEMENT VI. 5

Migrants classified by sex and number studying/not studyihg in educational institutions as determined by place of birth

Migration status and places from where migrated	Total: Males	Total: Females	Number studying: Males	Number studying: Females	Number not studying: Males	Number not studying: Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town).	322	281	207	161	115	120
B. Migrant . .	324	297	91	83	233	214
I. Born outside the town in the Dist.	145	143	51	44	94	99
II. Born within the state in the Dist.						
1. East Khasi Hills .	8	11	4	7	4	4
2. East Garo Hills .	23	25	10	13	13	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Born in other States :						
1. Assam . .	59	51	18	13	41	38
2. Bihar . .	23	17	3	2	20	15
3. Tamil Nadu .	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Uttar Pradesh .	3	3	..	..	3	3
5. West Bengal .	12	12	1	3	11	9
6. Punjab . .	1	1	..	..	1	1
7. Kerala . .	2	..	..	..	2	..
8. Mizoram . .	3	..	1	..	2	..
9. Orissa . .	..	1	..	..	..	1
IV. Born in other counties :						
1. Bangladesh .	38	31	2	1	36	30
2. Bhutan . .	4	..	1	..	3	..
3. Nepal . .	2	1	..	..	2	1
4. Burma . .	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL . . .	646	578	298	244	348	334

Out of the total non-migrant population of 603 persons (of age-group 5 years above), 368 persons or 61.03 per cent aer studying in different educational institutions and 235 persons or 38.97 per cent are not studying at all. Of 368 persons who are studying, 207 are males and 161 are females representing 64.29 per cent and 57.30 per cent of their respective males and females. Taking the migrant population, we find that out of 621 persons (of age-group 5 years above), 174 persons or 28.02 per cent are studying in different educational institutions and 447 persons or 71.98 per cent are not studying. Of these who are studying, 91 are males representing 28.09 per cent of the total male persons and 83 are females representing 27.97 per cent of the total females. It is obvious that the number of persons who are studying is higher among the non-migrants. On the contrary, the number of persons who are not studying is higher among the migrant population. The migrants come to the town in search of livelihood and only very few of them come for the purpose of education.

Workers and Non-workers classified by place of last residence :

The following statement shows the distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to the place of last residence.

STATEMENT VI. 6

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence by sex

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	Total population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town)	779	412	367	107	78	29	672	334	338
B. Migrant :	653	341	312	253	213	40	400	128	272
I. Last residence outside the town but within the District.	333	165	168	108	87	21	225	78	147
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state.	84	42	42	30	24	6	54	18	36
(a) East Khasi Hills District .	40	17	23	15	11	4	25	6	19
(b) East Garo Hills District .	44	25	19	15	13	2	29	12	17
III. Last residence in other States .	206	116	90	102	90	12	104	26	78
(a) Assam	127	73	54	60	52	8	67	21	46
(b) West Bengal . . .	26	14	12	14	13	1	12	1	11
(c) Bihar	39	21	18	19	18	1	20	3	17
(d) Tamil Nadu . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
(e) Uttar Pradesh . . .	5	3	2	3	3	..	2	..	2
(f) Delhi	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
(g) Karnataka . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
(h) Punjab	3	..	3	1	..	1	2	..	2
(i) Mizoram	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
IV. Last residence in other countries.	30	18	12	13	12	1	17	6	11
(a) Bangladesh . . .	19	9	10	7	6	1	12	3	9
(b) Bhutan	6	5	1	4	4	..	2	1	1
(c) Burma	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
(d) Nepal	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1

Out of the total population of 1432 persons, 360 persons are workers and 1072 are non-workers. In terms of percentage 25.14 per cent are workers and 74.86 per cent are non-workers. Taking sex-wise, the percentage of male workers is 38.65 per cent and female workers 10.16 per cent.

Taking the non-migrant population 107 persons or 13.74 per cent are workers and 672 persons or 86.26 per cent are non-workers. In terms of percentage, 18.93 per cent are male workers and 7.90 per cent female workers. Coming to the migrant population, we find 253 persons or 37.74 per cent are workers

and 400 persons or 61.26 per cent non-workers. The male workers constitute 62.46 per cent and female workers 12.82 per cent of their respective total. Those whose place of last residence is outside the town but within the district have 52.43 per cent workers and 67.57 per cent non-workers. Those whose place of last residence is outside the district but within the state have 35.71 per cent workers and 64.29 per cent non-workers. These whose place of last residence is in other states of the country constitute 49.51 per cent workers and 50.46 per cent non-workers, and whose having their last residence in other countries constitute 43.33 per cent workers and 56.67 per cent non-workers

Stages of migration of the household according to period of migration :

We can safely divide the period of migration into four stages, viz., those who have migrated prior to 1966, those who have migrated during the period 1966-70, those who have migrated during 1971-75 and those who have migrated during 1976 and later. There are altogether 172 migrant households according to the survey. The places from where these households hail are Baghmara (2), rural areas of the district (74), other districts of the state viz., East Khasi Hills (Rural 4, Urban 9), East Garo Hills (Rural 13, urban 2) other states viz., Assam (Rural 21, Urban 20), Bihar (Rural 2, Urban 4), Delhi (Urban 1), Tamil Nadu (Urban-1), Uttar Pradesh (Rural-2) and West Bengal (Rural-3, Urban 3) Those from other countries are 7 from Bangladesh 1 from Bhutan, 2 from Burma and 1 from Nepal.

The following statement shows the stages of migration of the households.

STATEMENT VI. 7

Migration status of households hailing from outside

Place from where the households hails		Total No. households	No. of households migrating prior to 1966	Numbers of Households migrating											
				1966-1970				During 1971-1975				During 1976 & later			
				Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Other Town of the District (Name)—															
Baghmara		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rural Areas of the District		74	24	11	1	2	..	11	2	5	1	12	3	1	1
Other Districts of the State (Name)—															
East Khasi Hills	R	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	U	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..
East Garo Hills	R	13	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States (Name)—															
Assam	R	21	8	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	2	..	1
	U	28	11	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bihar	R	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	R	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries (Name)—															
Bangladesh		7	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		172	66	17	6	2	..	26	4	5	2	27	9	5	3

There are 66 households which have come to this town before 1966. The places from where these households come to the town during or before 1966 are the rural areas of the district (24), other districts of the state, viz., East Khasi Hills (1 each in rural and urban), East Garo Hills (2 each in rural and urban), other states of the country viz., Assam (Rural-8, Urban 21), Bihar (Rural 1, Urban 4) Tamil Nadu (Urban 1), and West Bengal (Rural 1, Urban 1). Those from other countries are 5 from Bangladesh, 1 from Bhutan, 2 from Burma and 1 from Nepal.

There are 25 households which have migrated during the period 1966-70 out of which 17 households have come directly to Tura town from the place of origin, 6 households have come in two stages and 2 in three stages of migration.

During 1971-75, there are 37 households which have migrated to the town 26 of them have come directly to the town from the place of origin, 4 in two stages, 5 in three stages and 2 in more than four stages of migration.

There are 44 households which have migrated to the town during 1976 and later. Of those 27 households have come directly from the place of origin, 9 households in two stages, 5 in three stages and 3 in more than four stages of migration.

Thus, it is seen that there is migration of the households from the rural and urban areas of the district, other districts of the state, other states of the country and from outside the country. Out of 172 migrants households 104 households have migrated from other parts of the district as well as other districts of the state constituting 60.46 per cent of the total, 57 households or 33.14 per cent have migrated from other states of the country and 11 households or 6.40 per cent from outside the country.

Summing up, we find that prior to 1966, 66 households constituting 38.37 per cent of the total migrants have migrated into the town from various places. During 1966-70, 25 households which constitute 14.54 per cent have migrated into the town during the period of 5 years. There are 37 households constituting 21.51 per cent which have migrated into the town during 1971-75 and 44 households constituting 25.58 per cent which have migrated into the town during and after 1976.

Reasons for migration :

The following statement shows the reason of migration of the migrant households.

STATEMENT VI. 8

Year	Reason of migration								
	Education	Employment	Seeking work	Marriage	Settlement	Riot	Leprosy treatment	Business	Total
	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	No. of H/H	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prior to 1966	6	25	1	7	21	1	1	4	66
1966-70	2	9	..	1	6	..	2	5	25
1971-75	3	22	3	1	4	1	2	1	37
1976 & above . . .	4	29	3	1	5	..	1	1	44
TOTAL	15	85	7	10	36	2	6	11	172

Of 172 migrant households, 15 households (8.72 per cent) have migrated to the town for education, 85 households (49.92 per cent) for employment in various government and private institutions, 7 households (4.07 per cent) for seeking work, 10 households (5.81 per cent) for marriage, 36 (20.93 per cent) for permanent settlement in the town, 2 (1.16 per cent) have moved to the town because of riot in the place of their origin, 6 (3.49 per cent) have come to the town for treatment of leprosy and 11 households (6.40 per cent) for business.

Unit of migration :

The unit of migration conveys the idea of the migration of the members of the households in different periods of time, that is, whether only male working members went out or the whole household migrated together or the male working members first and then the rest of the family members followed. The following statement shows the unit of migration as related to place of last residence by religion, caste, tribe and community.

STATEMENT VI.9

Unit of migration

Last residence	Religions	Caste/Tribe Community	Male members only	All at a time	Males first, others follow
1	2	3	4	5	6
Outside the town but within the District	Hindu	Bania	2	..	..
		Dalu	..	1	..
		Jhalo	..	1	..
		Kayastha	..	2	..
		Hajong	2	6	1
		Rajbangai	..	..	1
		Tali	1	..	..
	Christian	Garo	2	..	..
		Rabha	1	54	..
		Hajong	..	1	..
	Songsarek	Garo	..	1	1
Outside the District but within the state	Hindu	Brahmin	..	1	..
		Kayastha	..	2	..
		Kshatriya	..	1	..
	Christian	Garo	6	11	4
		Khasi	1	..	..
		Koch	..	1	..
		Christian	..	1	..
Other States in the country					
Assam . . .	Hindu	Bania	1	..	1
		Kayastha	1	..	2
		Brahmin	3	1	3
		Sonar	..	..	1
		Tanti	1	..	1
		Dalu	..	1	1
		Namasudra	..	2	..
		Rishi	..	2	..
		Garo	..	1	..
		Hajong	..	..	1
		Kshatriya	..	..	1
		Satradhar	..	..	1
	Christian	Garo	8	1	4
		Burmase	..	1	..
		Christian	..	1	1
	Sikh	Sikh	..	..	1
	Muslim	Muslim	..	..	1
Bihar	Hindu	Bansphor	..	1	..
		Brahmin	..	1	..
		Kayastha	1	..	1
	Christian	Anglo-Indian	..	1	..
		Christian	..	1	..
Delhi . . .	Sikh	Sikh	..	..	1
Uttar Pradesh . .	Hindu	Brahmin	..	..	1
		Kurmi	..	..	1
West Bengal . .	Hindu	Bania	1	1	..
		Kayastha	1	1	..
		Mali	..	1	..
Other countries					
Bangladesh . . .	Hindu	Brahmin	..	..	1
		Jhalo	..	2	..
		Namasudra	..	..	2
		Rishi	..	2	..
Bhutan	Hindu	Namasudra	..	..	1
	Christian	Garo	..	..	1
Burma	Christian	Burmase	..	..	1
Nepal	Hindu	Namasudra	..	1	..
		TOTAL	32	104	36

From the above statement it is seen that in case of 32 households representing 18.60 percent of the total migrant households the male working members only have migrated to the town, 104 households representing 60.47 per cent all the members of the households have migrated together and 36 households representing 20.93 per cent the male working members have come first and the rest of the family members have followed thereafter.

Of 172 migrant households, 102 households belong to Christian religion, 65 households belong to Hindu, 2 households to Sikh, 2 to Songsarek and 1 to Muslim. Among the Christian households 18 are such households in case of which only the male working members have migrated, 73 in case of which all the members of the household have migrated together and 11 in case of which the male working members have come first and the rest of the family members have come thereafter. Among the Hindu households, 14 are such in case of which only the male working members have migrated, 30 of which all the members of the household have migrated together and 21 of which the male members have come first and the rest of the members of the family have come thereafter. In case of 2 Sikh households, the male working members have come first and then the rest of the family members have come thereafter. In case of 2 Songsarek households, 1 household in case of which all the members of the household have moved together and 1 in case of which the male members have moved first and the rest of the family members have come thereafter. In case of 1 Muslim household, the male members have come first and the rest of the members have come thereafter.

Close relations at the place of last residence:

Out of 172 migrant households, 75 households representing 43.60 per cent are such which have left their close relations at the place of their last residence. Out of these, 20 households have left their father at the places of their last residence, 18 households have left their mother behind, 1 household whose unmarried daughters have stayed back, 13 which have left their unmarried brothers behind, 20 have left their unmarried sisters and 3 households whose wives have stayed back at the places of their last residence. 97 households representing 56.40 per cent have left their relative (other than those mentioned above) at the places of their last residence.

None of the migrant households have reported to have received any help or assistance from their relatives or any sources at the time of their migration to the town.

Problems faced during or after migration:

Of 172 migrant households, only 5 households have reported to have faced problems during or after their migration to the town. Of these 1 household has not received "Patta" (a document of ownership right) from the District Council since their migration to the town, 3 households have faced the problem of paying income tax and of getting "patta" from the District Council during their migration to the town and 1 household whose land has been encroached by others and which has not received "patta" from the District Council during migration.

Property of migrants by place of last residence:

Of 172 migrant households, 29 households have left their property at the places from where they have migrated. Of these only 22 households have reported to be enjoying the benefits of their property. These households get their property managed by their close relatives. These households are drawn from areas at a distance of 1 to more than 500 kms., and have been in Tura town from 1| to more than 20 years. The following statement shows the number of households which enjoy the benefits of their property at the places of their origin.

STATEMENT VI. 10

Number of households enjoying benefits from their property at the places of last residence

Distance of place of migration	Number of households having propety	Duration of stay in present residence and getting benefits from property							
		0—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20 + years	
		No. of households having property	No. enjoying benefits of property	No. of households having property	No. enjoying benefits of property	No. of households having property	No. enjoying benefits of property	No. of households having property	No. enjoying benefits of property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—10 .	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
11—20 .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
21—50 .	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
51—100 .	10	1	1	..	..	7	7	2	1
101—200 .	7	1	..	4	3	2	2	..	..
201—500 .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500 + . .	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2
TOTAL .	29	4	1	6	5	13	11	6	5

Out of 29 households which have property at the places of their last residence only 22 of them enjoy the benefit of their property. 2 of them have migrated from a distance of 0-10 Kms. One of them has stayed in the town for 5-9 years and one for more than 20 years. 1 household which receives the benefit of the property has come from a distance of 11-20 Kms., and has stayed in the town for more than 20 years. Out of 3 households who have migrated from a distance of 21-50 Km., only 2 of them receive the benefit of the property. Out of those one of them has lived in the town for 5-9 years and another for 10-16 years. 10 households have migrated to the town from a distance of 51-100 Kms. Out of these, 1 household has lived in the town for less than 4 years, 7 households for 10-19 years and 2 households for more than 20 years. Out of 4 households which have migrated to the town from a distance of 101-200 Kms., and which have stayed in the town for 5-9 years, only 3 of them could enjoy the benefits of their property. Again 2 households receiving the benefits of their property, have come to the town from a distance of 101-200 Kms., and have lived in the town for 10-19 years. Out of 3 households having property at the place of their origin, which have come to the town from a distance of more than 500 Kms., and which have stayed in the town for 10-19 years only one of them could enjoy the benefits of the property. 2 households, enjoying the benefits of their property at the places of their last residence, have migrated to the town from a distance of more than 500 Kms., and have lived there for more than 20 years.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self-consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents.

The neighbourhood is also to be found in towns and in cities, especially in residential areas which are not overdensely settled and which possess a population for the most part homogeneous and exhibiting a low rate of mobility.

Localities where the study was conducted :

Tura town has been divided into 48 localities and households have been selected on sampling basis and propertionate representation to the areas which are densely or sparsely populated. Consequently the maximum number of households selected are from Hawakhana, Akonggiri, Fancy Valley, Reservegittim. Lower Babupara, Araimile, Tura Bazar, Mondal Barrack, Bonopa Atilla and Belderpara, Localities where the population is spares are naturally represented by lesser number of households.

It may not be wholly correct to say that the town being one entity constitute one neighbourhood. There are, as has been already stated, 48 localities in *the town and each locality may constitute one* neighbourhood. Cluster of households constitute localities and here localities have been strictly dealt with to avoid the confusion though we may call them neighbourhood to make them easy to understand. All neighbourhoods of the town have mixed population. Some of them have proportionately high population of certain caste or community and some have less. Though they are of different castes or communities, the social and economic status is more or less similar. No community or caste barrier comes in their way at the time of need and one community of the locality is always ready to help the other when necessitated.

Ethnic association of localities :

The following statement shows the distribution of household and population by locality, religion and sex.

STATEMENT VII. 1

Distribution of households and population by locality, religion and sex

Sl. No.	Locality	Religion and Sex											
		Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Buddhist		
		House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..
2.	Chunmati	1	10	10	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	..
3.	Bodakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
5.	Upp. Dobasipara	3	10	8	..	..	..	2	8	4	..	..	..
6.	Low. Dobasipara	5	18	13	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
7.	Akonggiri	8	24	22	..	..	..	3	16	7	..	..	..
8.	Fancy Valley	8	36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Belderpara	5	22	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10.	Tura Bazar	5	28	34	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Nakham Bazar	4	17	11	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dharamsala	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Sushanghat	1	7	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..
14.	Mondal Barrack	4	18	18	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	..
15.	Hawakhana	9	21	23	..	..	..	8	39	32	..	..	..
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	..	..	..
17.	Tentengkhol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13	..	..	..
18.	Reservegittim	3	7	6	..	..	..	13	29	36	..	..	..
19.	Modynagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	..	..	..
20.	Arai Mile	1	2	2	..	..	..	11	30	38	..	..	..
21.	New Tura	2	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	11	..	..	..
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8	..	..	..
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..
27.	Low Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	14	..	..	..
28.	Upp. Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	..	..	..
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	1	7	2	3	13	14	..	..	..
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	18	..	..	..
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
33.	Chasingre (Poultry farm)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	14	..	..	..
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	..	..	..
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19	..	..	..
37.	Lower Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	..	..	..
38.	Upp. Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	..	..	..
39.	Proper Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13	..	..	..
40.	Moharipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	..	..	..
41.	Banopa Atilla	1	5	3	1	1	2	3	20	13	..	..	..
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	16	..	..	..
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	..	..	..
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..
45.	P.W.D. Colony	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..
46.	Upp. Babupara	1	3	4	..	..	..	3	8	11	..	..	..
47.	Low. Babupara	7	28	21	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..
48.	Brahmanpara	3	10	8	..	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..
	Tura Town	74	282	237	3	11	6	125	452	426	..	..	..

STATEMENT VII. 1

Sl. No.	Locality	Religion And Sex						Other Religion Person			Remarks
		Sikh			Songsarek			Total			
		House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
5.	Upp. Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	12	
6.	Low Dabasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	15	
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	29	
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	36	27	
9.	Bolderpara	1	1	3	..	..	..	7	24	17	
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	29	34	
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	13	
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	
14.	Mondal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	24	
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	60	55	
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	
17.	Tentengkhol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13	
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	42	
19.	Modynagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	
20.	Arai Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32	40	
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	5	
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	10	7	
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	11	
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8	
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	
27.	Low Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	14	
28.	Upp. Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	
29.	Kalazar compoursd	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	16	
30.	Cherangtri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	18	
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
33.	Chasingre (Poultry farm)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	14	
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19	
37.	Lower Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	
38.	Upp. Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	
39.	Proper Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13	
40.	Moharipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	
41.	Banopa Atilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	28	
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	16	
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	
45.	P.W.D. Colony	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	10	11	
46.	Upp. Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	15	
47.	Low. Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33	22	
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	17	
	Tura Town	2	4	6	1	4	4	205	763	679	

It will be seen from the above statement that in many localities, the Hindus and Christians are living together. Such localities are Chunmati, Upper Dobasipara, Lower Dobasipara, Akonggiri, Bolderpara, Tura Bazar, Sushanghat, Mondal-Barrack, Hawakhana, Reservegittim, Aramile, Bonopa Atilla, P. W. D. Colony, Upper Babupara, Lower Babupara and Brahmanpara. There are as many as 25 localities where only the Christians live. Though the town is composed of multi-ethnic population with different faiths and religions, the people live in amity and friendship with one another. Various associations in the town must at least once a year on various social and cultural occasions where people from all castes and creeds assemble together. Such occasions help in creating cordial relations among neighbours. Sports and games organised annually by District sports Association are witnessed by people of all castes and creeds irrespective of their social status. Sports and cultural programmes are also organised by schools and colleges.

Problems faced by househols

The problems faced by households with reference to locality in which the house is located are bad sanitary conditions and shortage of water supply. In most of the localities, there are no drains or nullahs and filthy water often finds its way to the roadside. In some cases where the houses are built on slopes of a hill the water is let off to the foot of the hills. There is no public dustbin or garbage disposal system in the town and the habit of the people to throw dirt or waste things into the open drains or into the open space makes the task of the conservancy staff difficult. The town as a whole is facing the problem of water supply. As has been stated before, only about 60% of the population has been served with water supply. Some of the houses have wells dug in the precincts of the houses and some are using the nearby streams for drinking and washing purposes. Tura is a service town and with the increase of population and the high density of houses, the cost of living is increasing with the increasing rents.

The absence of recreational facilities in most areas of the town is another problem faced by the households. Lack of parks and playgrounds and other recreational facilities make the young generation lethergic and may lead them to other activities which are detrimental for the uplift of the social and moral character. Library facilities are available only at Brahmanpara and A. B. Mission compound and club facilities at Upper Wadanang and Babupara. Medical facilities are available in most localities. Primary education is also available in almost all the areas of the town within a radius of 1 Km.

Identification of neighbourhoods and their characteristics :

For the purpose of identification of neighbourhood, the functional characteristics of the localities as well as the antiquity, physical characteristics of the area, facilities available, type of houses, ethnic background and social and economic background of the population are taken into consideration. On the basis of the above criteria, 5 neighbourhoods are selected and identified. These are as follows :—

1. **Fancy Valley :** Fancy Valley and Bolderpara are grouped together to form one neighbourhood having the same characteristics of being the old town site and residential area.

2. **Hawakhana :** The whole of Nehru Ading and Hawakhana are grouped together to form one neighbourhood. Hawakhana is also the old residential area while Nehru Ading, was once part of Hawakhana, and it was only when the District Council quarters were established that it was given its present name.

3. **Wadanang :** Wadanang, Kalazar compound and Cheranggiri are gronped into one neighbourhood having the same characteristics viz., old town site, hospital, educational and residential area.

4. **Chandmari :** Upper Chandmari, Proper Chandmari, Mohoripara, Bonopa Atilla and A. B. Mission Compound are grouped together into one neighbourhood having the same characteristics viz., old residential area, educational and religious area.

5. **Babupara :** Babupara (Lower and Upper) and Brahminpara together form one neighbourhood being the old town site, partly government offices and Government residential area.

The following statement shows the identification of neighbourhood and their characteristics.

STATEMENT VII. 2

Number of interviewees by locality and religions

Name of locality	Religion	Number of interviews	History of the neighbourhood
1	2	3	4
1. Fancy Valley	Hindu	18	A place where convicts were hanged during British days.
2. Hawakhana	Hindu	3	It being a windy place.
	Christian	7	
3. Wadanang	Christian	18	Named after a stream.
4. Chandmari	Christian	18	A place where soldiers were trained in shooting.
5. Babupara	Hindu,	8	Quarters for the staff of D.C.'s office.
	Christian	2	

After location the neighbourhood in the town, the persons of different background were interviewed and all were of the same opinion when asked about the neighbourhood. Inspite of physical closeness, cohesion, social relationship and institutional activities with other localities, the persons mentioned above would not recognise other localities as their neighbourhood. The neighbourhoods are composed of multi-ethnic population.

In Fancy Valley the interviewees stated that the locality was once a place where convicts were hanged during the British days. In Hawakhana the interviewees reported that it being a windy place, hence the name. According to the persons interviewed, Wadanang derived its name from a stream which passes through this locality. Chandmari was a place where soldiers were trained for shooting during the British days hence the name of the locality. According to the interviewes, Babupara was the residential area of the clerks or "Babus" since the British days and the locality was named after them.

The characterisucs of the neighbourhoods were indicated by different interviewees in different terms as understood by them. Some of the characteristics are indicated below :—

In Fancy Valley 10 persons who belong to Hindu religion were interviewed and according to them the area is composed of mostly Hindu population. As regards occupational structure, business is the main occupation. In Hawakhana, 3 Hindus and 7 Chiristians were interviewed. According to them, the area is composed of mixed population and businessmen and service workers dominate the area. In Wadanang, all 10 interviewees are Christians and the area is dominated by christian population. As regards occupational structure, service and business are the main occupations. In Chandmari, 18 persons belonging to Christianity were interviewed and they describe the ethnic composition of the area as mixed population. Business and other services constitute the main occupational structure of the locality. 8 Hindus and 2 christians were interviewed in Babupara and according to them the locality is composed of multi-ethnic group and service workers dominate the area.

In addition to the above, other characteristics which were described by the interviewees of the localities are as follows :—

Fancy Valley : The office of the S. D. O. Telephone, Police Dispensary, Police parade ground, Hindi Middle school, and Primary school and water reservoir are located here. Besides, the Assam type houses and some new R. C. C. buildings are also found.

Hawakhana : Government offices, viz., Directorate of Industries, Joint Directorate of Agriculture, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Dy. Inspector of Schools and District Council are located here. The Tura Government College (co-education), Law college, and Girls' Hostel are also located here. The T. V. Relay centre has recently been set up in this locality. Assam type houses and R. C. C. buildings are found.

Wadanang : The A. I. R. Station, Don Bosco College, Don Bosco school, T. B. Hospital, Catholic Church and Baptist Church are located in this locality. Assam type house and R. C. C. buildings are found here.

Chandmari : The Girls' High School, Boys' High School, Board of School Education and Baptist Church are found here. Assam-type houses and R. C. C. houses are found.

Babupara :

In this locality, the Civil hospital, the State Library, Cinema Hall, Town Hall, Tura Public school, Primary school, Middle school, D. C's bunglow, District Council Members' Hostel. Mini Zoo, Mosque and a Catholic Church are located. Both Assam-type houses and concrete houses are found.

Cultural, religious, social, economic and other activities inside/outside neighbourhoods as reported by persons of different backgrounds :

In Fancy Valley, the important religious festivals of the Hindus viz., the Durga Puja, the Lakshmi Puja, the Kali Puja and Diwali, the Saraswati Puja, Janmastami, Shivaratri and the Holi are observed by the people of this neighbourhood every year inside the locality. The people extend their cooperation by taking part in these festivals and by donating money. The people of this neighbourhood also take part in these festivals which are held outside the neighbourhood. People of all localities frequently visit the Shiv temple at Mondal Barrack, the Thakur Bari temples of Lord Shiva and Lord Radhakrishna at Nakham Bazaar. As regards cultural programmes people of this locality and those of other localities jointly participate in the functions organised annually by different clubs in the Town Hall.

In Hawakhana, the Hindu population observe the same religious festivals in their localities as those in Fancy Valley. They also frequently visit the Shiv Temple at Mondal Barrack and the Thakur Bari temples of Lord Shiva and Lord Krishna at Nakham Bazar. The Christian population observe the Christmas on the 25th of December every year and the Good Friday on Friday of April every year. On these two occasions, the people go to the church to offer prayers and sing hymns. Christmas is the festival of joy and people celebrate the birth of Jesus by organising a feast among the church members on that day. Good Friday is observed with religious favour on account of the crucifixion of Christ. New Year is also observed on the 1st January of every year. On this day, people go to church to offer prayer and sing hymns. As regards cultural programmes the people of this locality also take part in functions organised by different clubs in the town hall.

In Wadanang, the Christian population observe the christian festivals, viz., Christmas, Good Friday

and New Year within the locality. They also take part in cultural programmes organised by different clubs outside the locality.

In chandmari, the Christian population observe the same festivals in their locality as do the Christians of other localities and also take part in the same cultural programmes organised by different clubs.

Babupara has a mixed population, viz., Hindu, Christian, and Muslim. The Hindus observe the Hindu festivals like the Durga Puja, Lakshmi Puja. Kali Puja and Diwali, Saraswati Puja, Janmastami, Shivaratri and Holi within the locality. The Christians observe the Christmas, Good Friday and New Year within the locality. The Muslims observe the Idul-Fitr. Iduz-Zoha and Muharram. There is a mosque in this locality and is visited by the Muslims on every occasion. The Muslims of the other localities also come to offer prayers in this mosque.

There are some small shops in each of the neighbourhoods where grocery and stationery goods are sold. But most of the things like fish, meat and vegetables are purchased by the people from Nakham Bazar while medicines, cloths, shoes, etc. from Tura Bazaar. These two markets, viz., Nakham Bazaar and Tura Bazaar are situated at a central place inside the town and are adjacent to each other.

Though various localities constitute self contained social neighbourhoods, all amenities essential to each neighbourhoods are not separately available in them. Location of educational, medical and recreational activities at certain localities makes it necessary for the inhabitants of one neighbourhood to contact another. Though educational facilities upto primary level are available within the neighbourhood, for High School and College, the children have to go outside the neighbourhood where high schools or colleges are located. For example, in Fancy valley, the children after having completed primary school, have to go to Bapupara for Middle School, to Chandmari for High School and Hawakhana for degree classes. Similarly for medical institutions and facilities, a government civil hospital is situated at Babupara, Baptist Mission Hospital at Mission compound and a T. B. Hospital at Wadanang. A cinema hall and a town hall are situated at Babupara where people of different localities use to visit.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Households by number of members :

This chapter deals with various aspects of social and cultural life of the people of the town as reflected by their caste, social customs, beliefs and practices. The following statement gives the composition of households by localities.

STATEMENT VIII. 1

Composition of households by nature of relationship to the head of the household by sex

Locality	Number of house-holds	Number of persons			Average size of the house-hold
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sangsangre	1	6	4	2	9
2. Chunmati	3	27	15	12	9
3. Boldak Ading	1	3	2	1	3
4. Songgitalgre	1	5	2	3	5
5. Uppar Dobasi-para	5	20	18	2	4
6. Lower Dobasi-para	6	36	21	15	6
7. Akonggiri	11	69	40	29	6
8. Fancy Valley	6	63	36	27	8
9. Bolderpara	7	41	24	17	6
10. Tura Bazar	6	63	29	34	10
11. Nakham Bazar	5	33	20	13	6
12. Dharamsala	2	9	7	2	4
13. Sushanghat	2	12	5	7	6
14. Mandal Barrack	5	50	26	24	10
15. Mawakhana	17	125	60	65	7
16. Nehru Ading	4	30	14	16	7
17. Tentangkhal	5	34	21	13	7
18. Radrvagittim	16	78	36	42	5
19. Medynagar	4	29	21	8	7
20. Araimile	12	72	32	40	6
21. New Tura	2	15	10	5	7
22. Matchakolgre	2	9	2	7	4
23. Dekapgre	2	17	10	7	8
24. Laprosy Colony	5	21	10	11	4
25. Ranggiri	3	18	18	8	6
26. Sampalgre	1	9	5	4	9
27. Lower Wadanang	3	30	16	14	10
28. Uppar Wadanang	2	21	9	12	10
29. Kalazar compound	4	36	20	16	9
30. Charanggiri	5	38	20	18	7
31. Wadanang Tangga	1	4	..	4	4
32. Mogonggre	1	2	1	1	2
33. Chasinggre (Poultry Farm)	3	21	7	14	7
34. Boldoranggre	1	8	3	5	8
35. Rangkhon	2	21	12	9	10
36. Chitaktak	4	33	14	19	8
37. Lower Chandmari	2	13	6	7	6
38. Upper Chandmari	3	27	15	12	9
39. Proper Chandmari	3	29	16	13	9
40. Moharipara	2	12	9	3	6
41. Banapa Atilla	5	54	26	28	11
42. A.B. Mission compound	3	26	10	16	9
43. Ringregittim	2	14	8	6	7
44. Forest Tilla	2	11	8	3	5
45. P.W.D. Colony	3	21	10	11	7
46. Upper Babupara	24	26	11	15	6
47. Lower Babupara	9	55	33	22	6
48. Brahminpara	5	36	19	17	7
TOTAL	205	1,432	753	679	7

The average number of members in the household in the town is 7. The position in different localities of the town varies between 6 and 7 members. There are, of course, some localities where the number of members is as high as 9 and above. These are Chunmati (9), Sampalgre (9), Kalazar compound (9), Upper Chandmani (9), Proper Chandmari (9), A. B. Mission compound (9), Tura Bazar (10), Mandal Barack (10), Lower Wadanang (10), Upper Wadanang (10), Rongkhon (10), and Bonopa Atilla (11).

The following statement gives the particulars of households by number of members and age of head of household.

STATEMENT VIII. 2

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

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29	2	..	3	3	6	8	3	1	..	26
30—39	3	2	4	7	15	9	9	2	1	52
40—49	1	2	1	5	7	9	17	14	..	56
50—59	1	..	3	6	4	11	11	7	3	46
60 & above	..	2	..	1	2	2	7	6	5	25
Unspecified.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	6	11	22	34	39	47	30	9	205

It is seen from the above statement that households having 8-9 members are the highest. There are 47 such households representing 22.93 per cent of the total number of households. Next come those with 6-7 members with 39 households representing 19.02 per cent. They are followed by those with 5 members constituting 16.59 per cent and by those with 10-12 members constituting 14.63 per cent. Those with 4 members constitute 10.73 per cent, those with 3 members 5.37 per cent, those with more than 13 members 4.39 per cent, these having single member 3.41 per cent and the lowest number of households is with 2 members constituting 2.93 per cent.

In a majority of households the head of household belonging to age group 40-49 has the largest share of members in comparison to other age-groups. Similarly, households whose heads are in age groups 20-29 have the lowest share of members. No household with head having less than 20 years of age is found during the survey.

Composition of households by age and sex :

The following statement shows the composition of households with reference to age and sex of members.

STATEMENT VIII.3

Composition of households by age and sex of members of households (minor upto age 14, adult 15 and above)

Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male & female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male & minor male &/ or female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
162	22	10	2	4	5	205

From the above statement it is seen that there are 162 households representing 79.82 per cent with adult males and females and children, 22 households representing 18.73 per cent with adult males and females only, 19 households representing 4.88 per cent with adult males only, 2 representing 8.98 per cent with adult females only, 4 representing 1.95 per cent with adult males and minor males and females and 5 households representing 2.44 per cent with adult females and minor males and females.

If we look in to the migration characteristics of those households (by place of birth), we find that head of household with the composition of adult males and females and minor males and females who were born within the state and enumerated in the town are 65 households while those born outside the state, i.e. in other states of the country are 36 households and those outside the country are 27 households. Head of households with adult males and females and minor males and females having non-migrant status are 34 households. The non-migrant households having adult males and females are 5 as against 17 migrant households, 1 household of non-migrant status with adult males only as against 9 of migrant households, 2 migrant households with adult females only, 2 households each of non-migrant and migrant status, with adult males and minor males and females and 5 households of migrant status with adult females and minor males and females.

Nature of relation of members of Head of Households :

The relation of members of head of households differs in each case. The composition of households with reference to the relation of the head of the respective household and migration status, as determined by the place of birth of the head of the household is given in the statement below :

TABLE V. 4

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

Nature of relation of member to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is			Remarks
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Self	1	6	7	
2. Self, Spouse	1	3	4	
3. Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	11	49	60	
4. Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	2	4	6	
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brothers, brother's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters	..	1	1	
6. Self, spouse,married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons and/or daughters.	..	1	1	
7. Self (Male), Unmarried son/daughter	1	3	4	
8. Self/(Female), Unmarried son/daughter	..	3	3	
9. Self, Spouse with/without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	..	..	..	
10. Self, Spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	..	2	2	
11. Self (Male), Unmarried brother/sister	..	1	1	
12. Others (Specify)	26	90	116	
(i) Self, Spouse, married daughter and daughter's husband with/without unmarried sons and daughter with/without unrelated members	4	8	12	
(ii) Self, Spouse, unmarried son, daughter, sister/brother & wife's brother/sister	..	10	10	
(iii) Self(F), married son and son's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters with/without unrelated members	1	2	3	
(iv) Self(F), Unmarried sons, daughters and Husband's sister/brother with/without unmarried sons and daughter with/without unrelated members	1	1	2	
(v) Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and unrelated members	1	11	12	
(vi) Self, Spouse, Unmarried brother/sister and widowed mother with/without unmarried sons and daughters	2	..	2	
(vii) Self, Spouse, Father, Wife's mother or father	..	1	1	
(viii) Self, spouse, married sons & son's wife with/without unmarried sons/daughters & wife's brother and unrelated members	..	2	2	
(ix) Self, Spouse, married daughter, daughter's husband with/without unmarried sons/ daughter and daughter's husband's brother	1	..	1	
(x) Self, Spouse, married brother, unmarried sons, daughters with unrelated member	..	1	1	
(xi) Self, Spouse, Unmarried sons, daughters with married daughter/son	1	1	2	
(xii) Self, Spouse, married sister with father and mother	..	1	1	
(xiii) Self (M), Unmarried son, married daughter with unmarried sons and daughters	..	1	1	
(xiv) Self (M), Unmarried brother, sister, widowed Mother with unrelated members	..	1	1	
(xv) Self (M), with unrelated members	1	3	4	
(xvi) Self, Spouse, unmarried brother/sister, Married sister and sister's husband with/without unmarried sons & daughters and wife's father	..	1	1	
(xvii) Self, Spouse, married son/daughter with son's wife unmarried son/daughter with wife's father	..	1	1	
(xviii) Self (F), Unmarried son/daughter, widowed mother, husband, sister with unrelated member	..	1	1	
(xix) Self, Spouse, unmarried son/daughter and wife's brother's/sister's daughter or son with/without unrelated members	..	2	2	
(xx) Self, Unmarried son, daughter, married daughters with unmarried sons and daughters	1	..	1	
(xxi) Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters, Brother's son/daughters with/without wife's brother/sister	..	2	2	
(xxii) Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters, wife's sister's sons/daughters with/without mother's sister's sons/daughters	..	2	2	
(xxiii) Self (F), Unmarried sons/daughters and unmarried brothers/sisters	..	1	1	

TABLE V 4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
(xxiv)	Self, Spouse, unmarried son/daughters, unmarried brother/sister with/without mother's sister son/daughter or sister's sons/daughters		..	6	6
(xxv)	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters, wife's brother/sister with/without unrelated members		1	8	9
(xxvi)	Self (F), married daughters with dauther's husband with/without unmarried son/daughter with/without unrelated members		1	1	2
(xxvii)	Self, Spouse, unmarried son/daughter, wife's brother/sister, sister's son/daughters with/ without unrelated members		1	2	3
(xxviii)	Self (F)' Unmarried son, daughters with unrelated members		1	1	2
(xxix)	Self, Spouse, wife's father/mother and unmarried brothers and sisters		..	2	2
(xxx)	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters, wife's widowed mother and separated brother		..	1	1
(xxxi)	Self(F), Unmarried son/daughter and sisterr's or brother's son/daughter with/ without unmarried brother/sister		..	3	3
(xxxii)	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters with wife's brother/sister with/without unrelated members		2	2	4
(xxxiii)	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and separated sister with/without unmarried son/daughter		1	..	1
(xxxiv)	Self, unmarried sons/daughters, widowed mother, separated daughter with or without unmarried sons/daughters and unrelated members		1	..	1
(xxxv)	Self, Spouse, married daughter with/without unmarried sons/daughters & unrelated members		1	1	2
(xxxvi)	Self, Spouse, unmarried sons/daughters and daughter's unmarried sons/daughter		1	1	2
(xxxvii)	Self (M), Unmarried son/daughter/brother/sister with or without unrelated members		1	..	1
(xxxviii)	Self, Spouses, wife's sister son/daughters (unmarried)		1	..	1
(xxxix)	Self (F), Unmarried brothers/sisters, husband/father/mother, married son with/ without unmarried sons/daughters		..	1	1
(xxxx)	Self (F), Unmarried Sons, Separated daughters with or without unmarried sons/ daughters		..	1	1
(xxxxi)	Self (M), Unmarried sons/daughters with unrelated members		..	1	1
(xxxxii)	Self, Spouse, married sons, and son's wife, married daughters and daughter's husband with/without unmarried sons, daughter		..	1	1
(xxxxiii)	Self (F), unmarried brother/sister		..	1	1
(xxxxiv)	Self (F), daughter's married daughter with husband with/without unmarried son daughter		..	1	1
(xxxxv)	Self (M), Father's brother/sister's/Father's/brother's sons/daughter and sister's son		..	1	1
(xxxxvi)	Self, Spouse, separated daughter, daughter's separated daughter with unmarried son/daughter		1	..	1
(xxxxvii)	Self, Spouse, widowed daughter with daughter's unmarried son		..	1	1
(xxxxviii)	Self, Spouse, unmarried brother/sister		..	1	1
	TOTAL	of items 1 to 12	42	163	205

From the Statement above it is seen that there are 7 single member households, 4 households whose heads are living along with their spouses, 60 households whose heads are living with their spouses, unmarried sons and daughters, 6 households with self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters, 1 household with self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters, 1 household with self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married sons, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters, 4 households with self (Male) and unmarried son or daughters, 3 households with self (female) and unmarried son or daughter, 2 with self, spouse with or without unmarried son or daughter and widowed mother and 1 with self (male), unmarried brother or sister. Thus it is seen that the most common combination is only self, spouse and their unmarried sons and daughters. This is known as nuclear type of households and there are 60 such households. Households which are not covered under the above classification and which have other types of relation of members to the head of households are 116 in number.

Type of households by caste/tribe/community :

The classification of housoholds by type is based on religion, caste and family structure. The households are categorised into the following 11 specified types. Such of the households which are not covered under any of the specified types are given in the twelfth category i.e. 'others'.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by caste/tribe/community and type :

STATEMENT VIII. 5

Distribution of households by caste/tribe/community of head of household and type of household

Type of Households	Number of Households where head of Households belongs to															
	Bania	Basphor	Jhalo	Mali	Namasudra	Rishi	Sutradhar	Brahmin	Kshatriya	Kayastha	Hajam	Kurmi	Meitei	Rajbansi	Sonar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Nuclear	3	1	2	..	1	2	1	6	..	10	..	1	1	1	2	
Supplemented Nuclear	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sub Nuclear	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Single Person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Supplemented Sub Nuclear	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Supplemented Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lineal Joint	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	5	2	2	1	5	4	1	13	4	15	1	1	1	1	3	

Type of Households	Number of Household where Head of Households belongs to														Total	Remarks
	Tanti	Teli	Garo	Hajong	Khasi	Mizo	Rabha	Burmese	Dalu	Koch	Anglo-Indian	Muslim	Sikh	Christian		
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Nuclear	..	2	54	5	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	99	
Supplemented Nuclear	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Sub Nuclear	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Single Person	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Supplemented Sub Nuclear	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
Collateral Joint	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Supplemented Collateral joint	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	
Lineal Joint	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Supplemented Lineal collateral joint	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		6	
TOTAL	1	3	116	8	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	205	

Out of 205 sampled households 99, of them are nuclear households constituting 48.29 per cent of the total number of households. Thus nuclear households are quite common in the town. These households consist of a couple with or without unmarried children. The next common type of households is supplemented sub-nuclear having 31 in number constituting 15.12 per cent. These households live with one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children. They are followed by collateral joint households and lineal joint households with 12 households each and each representing 5.85 per cent. Sub-nuclear households have 11 families representing 5.37 per cent. Besides, there are other types of households also but their number is very few. Those are single households, supplemented collateral joint, supplemented lineal joint, lineal collateral joint, and supplemented lineal collateral joint.

Coming to community-wise distribution, out of 99 nuclear households, 54 belong to Garo and 11 to Kayastha. The remaining households are distributed among different communities. Of the supplemented sub-nuclear households, 25 belong to Garo, 3 to Namasudra, 1 each to Sonar, Kayasthas and Bansphor. Collateral joint households are distributed among the Garo, Kayastha, Mizo, Teli, Hajam, Kshatriya and Brahmin. Lineal-joint households are found among the Garo, Dalu, Kshatriya and Rishi. Single person households are found among Brahmin, Khasi, Kayastha, Garo and Rabha. Supplemented collateral joint households are found among Garo, Dalu, Anglo-Indian, Rishi and Namasudra.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by type and educational level of head of household :

STATEMENT VIII.6

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

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is							Tota
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma certificate	Degree & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nuclear	19	..	2	59	11	..	8	99
Supplemented Nuclear	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	12
Sub-nuclear	2	..	..	4	3	..	2	11
Single Person	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	7
Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	7	..	1	16	4	..	3	31
Collateral Joint	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	11
Supplemented Collateral Joint	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	7
Lineal joint	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	12
Supplemented Lineal Joint	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Supplements Lineal Collateral Joint	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Others	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	6
TOTAL	38	..	4	185	38	1	15	205

The above statement shows that amongst nuclear type of households 80 out of 99 heads of households are literate and 19 are illiterate. Out of 31 supplemented sub-nuclear households 24 heads of households are literate and 7 are illiterate. Of 12 lineal joint households, 6 heads are literate and 6 are illiterate. All the heads of 12 supplemented nuclear households are literate. Other types of households where heads are all literate are single person households; collateral joint, lineal collateral joint, and supplemented lineal collateral joint households.

The following statement shows the distribution of households by type and occupation of head of households.

STATEMENT VIII .7

Distribution of households by type and occupation of head of households

Type of occupation of head of household	No. of households 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	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Unskilled Manual	28	2	2	1	4	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	45
2. Skilled Manual	19	3	1	2	8	1	1	2	..	..	1	2	40
3. Lowest Professional & Administrative e.g. Primary Teachers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
4. Small Business	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
5. Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Clerks & Shop Assistants	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
7. Intermediate Professional & salaried Posts (Secondary Teachers etc).	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
8. Medium Business	6	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
9. Higher Professional & Salaried Posts	21	3	4	1	8	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	45
10. Owners of Factories, Large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cultivators	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
12. Pensioners	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
13. Beggars & Prostitudes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15. Non-workers	9	1	2	1	4	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	27
TOTAL	99	12	11	7	31	11	7	12	4	2	3	6	205

The above statement shows that 28 heads of households having their occupation as unskilled manual are of nuclear type constituting 13.66 per cent of the total households. They are followed in the same type of household by 21 heads of households having higher professional and salaried posts constituting 10.24 per cent and by those in skilled manual constituting 9.27 per cent. Nuclear type of households are also found among heads of households doing small business, medium business, clerks and shop assistants, cultivators, lowest professional like school teacher, highly skilled and supervisory manual, intermediate professional and salaried posts and pensioner.

The next type of household is supplemented nuclear. Here we find 3 each are of skilled manual and higher professional and salaried posts. There are 2 heads of unskilled manual, 1 each of small business, clerks and shop assistants and medium business.

Sub-nuclear households are found among those having higher professional and salaried posts, unskilled manual, skilled manual, intermediate professional and salaried posts and cultivators.

Single persons' households are found among skilled manual, unskilled manual, highly skilled and supervisory manual, intermediate professional and salaried posts and higher professional and salaried posts.

The next type of households is supplemented sub-nuclear which is more common among skilled manual, higher professional and salaried posts, unskilled manual, medium business, small business, professional and salaried posts, and pensioners.

Collateral joint households are found among medium business, higher professional and salaried posts, pensioners, skilled manual and unskilled manual.

Supplemented collateral joint households are found among skilled manual, unskilled manual and pensioners.

Lineal joint households are having their heads in unskilled manual, skilled manual, small business, clerks and shop assistants and higher professional and salaried posts.

Households of supplemented lineal joint are having 3 heads in unskilled manual and 1 in higher professional and salaried posts.

Households of lineal collateral joint are having only 2 heads in higher professional and salaried posts.

Supplemented lineal collateral joint households are having their heads in skilled manual, lowest professional like school teachers and higher professional and salaried post.

Composition of households by country, state, religion, caste and language :

The following statement shows the distribution of households by district, state and country to which heads of households belong.

STATEMENT VIII. 8

Migrant households classified by place of birth of head of households

Place of birth of head of household	No. of household
1. Same District	67
2. Same State	15
3. Other States	50
(a) Assam	28
(b) Bihar	12
(c) Kerala	1
(d) Orissa	1
(e) Punjab	1
(f) Uttar Pradesh	1
(g) West Bengal	5
(h) Mizoram	1
4. Other countries	31
(a) Bangladesh	29
(b) Burma	1
(c) Nepal	1

Out of 163 migrant households, 67 households or 41.18 per cent belong to the same district and 15 households or 9.20 per cent belonged to the same state. Those who came to the town from other states account for 30.68 per cent and those who came from other countries 19.02 per cent.

Those who came from the same state have mostly migrated from neighbouring districts of East Garo Hills and East Khasi Hills. Those who came to the town from foreign countries mostly belonged to Bangladesh, Burma and Nepal.

A statement showing the distribution of households and population by religion and sex is furnished below :

STATEMENT VIII. 9

Distribution of households by religion and Sex

Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Sikh			Others (Songsarak)		
No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
74	282	237	3	11	6	125	452	426	2	4	6	1	4	4

Out of 205 households 74 households belong to Hindu religion, 3 households to Muslim, 125 households to Christianity, 2 households to Sikh and 1 household to 'Others' religion and persuasion. Among Hindus, the members of households are 519 consisting of 282 males and 237 females. Among Muslim, there are 17 persons consisting of 12 males and 6 females. Among 125 Christian households there are 878 persons with sex break-up of 452 males and 426 females. Of 2 Sikh households there are 10 members with 4 males and 6 females. One household belonging to other religions and persuasion has 4 males and 4 females.

TABLE VIII. 10

Number of family members staying outside by length of time , reason and relation to head of household

Relation to head of household	Total No. of Households	Number of family Members staying outside for																				Remarks
		Less than 1 yr.				1-4 year				5-9 years				10-19 years				20 years or more				
		Service	Study	Permanent Home	H/H move	Service	Study	Permanent Home	H/H move	Service	Study	Permanent Home	H/H move	Service	Study	Permanent Home	H/H move	Service	Study	Permanent Home	H/H move	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Father	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
Mother	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
Son	12	1	2	1	..	2	6	..	1	1	3	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daughter	9	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Brother	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Husband	9	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
Daughter's Husband	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daughter's Son	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife's Father's Wife	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife's Sister	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Son's wife	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	51	5	3	4	1	15	8	2	3	8	5	2	..	5	4	5	..	..	..	6	..	

Members staying outside, reason and nature of link with household :

Out of 205 households covered in the survey some of the households have their family members outside the town for one reason or the other. The following statement shows the number of family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of household.

From the above statement it is seen that 76 persons have gone away from the town at different intervals of time. Some of them have left the household and are living outside the town for less than 1 year while others have been living outside during 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-19 years and more than 20 years of time.

Less than year :

Within the above period of time 13 members have left their respective households and started living outside the town. Out of those 5 are staying outside due to employment and service, 3 due to study, 4 due to their permanent home there and 1 due to the movement of household from the town.

1-4 years :

Out of 76 members staying outside the town, 28 of them have migrated during this period. 15 of them have migrated due to employment and service, 8 due to study, 3 due to the movement of households and 2 due to their permanent home outside the town.

5-9 years :

During this period 15 members have migrated from the town. 8 of them have been staying outside due to employment and service, 5 due to study and 2 due to their permanent home outside the town.

10-19 years :

14 members have moved out of the town during this period. Of them 5 members have migrated due to employment and service, 5 due to their permanent home outside the town and 4 due to study outside from town.

20 years and above :

There are 6 members who have migrated from the town during this period and all of them have the same reason of permanent residence outside the town.

Remittances :

The particulars of remittances sent by absentee family members to the relative head of households and also received by the absentee members from their relative head of households have been reported during the survey.

Out of 51 households whose members are staying outside the town in different places of the state, only 20 households have received remittances from their members. 20 households have their members staying in different places of Assam and none has reported sending any remittance to the relative head of household. Similarly two households having their members one each in Bihar and West Bengal have not sent any remittance to the relative head of household.

The following statement shows the particulars of remittances sent by households to their absentee members staying outside the town.

STATEMENT VIII.11

Remittances sent to absentee family members

Relationship with head of household	No. of household	No. of absentee family member	Average amount (In Rupees) sent by each household to absentee members whose present address is							
			Same town separate household	Other town of the district	Rural area of of the district	Other district of the state		Other State		
						Rural	Urban	Assam	Bengal	Bihar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Father . . .	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	5000	..	..
Mother . . .	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	3833	..	..
Son	13	86	..	..	2550	..	3600	700	..	4200
Daughter . . .	9	50	..	..	3000	..	..	4200	..	..
Brother . . .	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..
Wife	5	26	..	..	4800	3600	..	6000	..	..

The above statement shows that 37 households out of 51 households send remittances to their members who are staying outside. 17 households send the remittances to their absentee members who are staying in Assam, 13 households to their absentee members staying in the rural areas of the district, the urban areas of other districts of the state, Assam and Bihar. 9 households send the money to their absentee members in the rural areas of the district and Assam, 2 households to those members living in West Bengal and 5 to those in the rural areas of the district, the rural areas of other districts of the state and Assam.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space :

For the purpose of this study, an attempt has been made to select households on sample basis from each locality and from each religion, caste and community. Households which have migrated recently or some time in this town have also been included. Most of the households have separate houses with compound. Out of 205 selected households, 178 representing 86.83 per cent have separate houses with compound and 27 households representing 13.17 per cent have no compound. Locality-wise position of the households is that the highest proportion of households without compound is found in Reservegittim which has 7 such households out of 16 in the locality. Other localities which have separate houses without compound are Upper Dobasipara (1), Lower Dobasipara (1), Akonggiri (1), Dharamsala (1), Shushanghat (1), Mondal Barrack (2), Hawakhana (2), Modynagar (1), Araimile (1), Lopers' Colony (2), Kalazar compound (1), Lower Chandmari (1), P. W. D. Colony (2), Lower Babupara (2) and Brahminpara (2). No household has reported to have any problem with the adjoining houses. People are living peacefully irrespective of caste or creed. The only common problem they have is bad drainage because of water logged compounds and drains. There are no multiflat houses or multifloor houses in the town.

Predominant materials of construction :

The following statement shows the distribution of houses of sample households by predominant materials of floor, wall and roof :

STATEMENT IX. 1

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

Total No. of houses	Predominant material of floor			Total No. of houses	Predominant material of wall			Total No. of houses	Predeminant materials of roof		
	Wood	Cement	Mud		Bamboo	Cement	Brick		Thatch	Corrugated iron	Cement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
205	16	67	122	205	134	68	3	205	109	92	4
Percentage :											
100·00	7·81	32·68	59·51	100·%	65·37	33·17	1·46	100%	53·17	44·88	1·95

It is obvious from the above statement that the main materials of floor of houses in the town are wood, cement and mud. There are 122 houses constituting 59.51 per cent which have mud as floor of their houses, 67 households constituting 32.68 per cent which have cement floor and 16 households representing 7.81 per cent which have wooden floor. The main materials of walls of the houses are bamboo (65.37 per cent), cement (33.17 per cent) and brick (1.46 per cent). The predominant materials of roof of the houses are thatch (53.17 per cent), corrugated iron sheets (44.88 per cent) and cement (1.95 per cent). Thus it is seen that most of the houses in the town have their floor made of mud, wal made of split bamboo and roof of thatch. This is so, because of the hot climatic condition of the area.

Number of rooms :

The following statement shows the distribution of houses classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied.

STATEMENT IX. 2

Houses classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied

Total number of rooms	Households/Male/Female	Total	Number of households with				
			One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	More than five rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
687	Total Households	205	37	55	59	28	26
	Male Members	753	185	156	219	118	155
	Female Members	679	79	148	191	116	145
	TOTAL	1432	164	304	410	234	300
	Percentage of households . .	100·00	18·05	26·83	28·78	13·66	12·68
	Percentage of Males . . .	100·00	13·94	20·72	29·08	15·67	20·59
	Percentage of Females	100·00	11·63	21·80	28·13	17·08	21·36
	Percentage of persons	100·00	12·85	21·23	28·63	16·34	20·95

Average rooms available to a household in the town are 3 only. As the statement shows, 607 rooms are available for 205 households or 607 rooms are available for 1432 family members. Of all households, 18.05 per cent households are living in a single room accommodation, 26.83 per cent in two room accommodation, three room accommodation are available to 28.78 per cent of the householdss, four room accommodation for 13.66 per cent households and 12.68 per cent households are living in more than five room accommodation. With one room accommodation only 13.94 per cent males are living while two room to more than five room accommodation is available to 20.72, 29.08, 15.67 and 20.59 per cent males respectively. As for females their occupation with one room to more than five room is 11.63 21.80, 28.13, 17.08 and 21.36 per cent respectively. Thus it is seen that in one room accommodation 18.05 per cent households with 12.85 per cent family members are living, 26.83 per cent households with 21.23 per cent members are living in two room accommodation, in three room accommodation 28.78 per cent households with 28.63 members are living, with four room accommodation, 13.66 per cent households and 16.34 per cent members are living, and with more than five room accommodation 12.68 per cent households and 20.95 per cent members are living.

Amenities :

In any housing unit, the availablity of amenities like separate kitchen, separate bathroom and lavatory indicates the standard of living of the households. Similarly electrification in the house is another amenity which shows the improved standard of housing unit. The following statement shows the availability of amenities in the sample households of the town :

STATEMENT IX. 3

Households classified by amenities available

Total No. of households	Amenities and availability											
	Bathroom		Kitchen		Lavatory		Source of drinking water		Water of washing		Electric current	
	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household	Availability	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
205	(a)	144	(a)	6	(a)	25	(a)	..	(a)	..	(a)	112
	(b)	51	(b)	198	(b)	116	(b)	36	(b)	46	(b)	79
	(c)	10	(c)	1	(c)	64	(c)	169	(c)	159	(c)	14

(a) Not having.
(b) Having separately
(c) Sharing with other households.

From the statement above, it is seen that 144 households or 70.24 per cent have no separate bathroom while 51 households or 24.88 per cent are having separate bathrooms and 18 households or 4.88 percent are sharing with other households. 198 households or 96.59 percent are having separate kitchen in their housing units while 6 households are not having kitchen at all and 1 household is sharing with others. 116 households or 56.58 per cent are having separate lavatories while 25 households or 12.20 per cent are not having any lavatory at all and 64 households or 31.22 per cent are sharing with other households. Drinking water is the most essential necessity in life. 36 households or 17.56 per cent are having separate source of drinking water in their housing unit while 169 households or 82.44 per cent are sharing drinking water with other households. Similarly, there are 46 households or 22.44 per cent having separate water for washing while 159 households or 77.56 per cent are sharing with other households. Electric connections are available separately to 79 households or 38.54 per cent, 14 households or 6.83 per cent are having joint connections and 112 households or 54.63 per cent have no electric connections at all.

Tenural status :

The tenural status of households classified by duration of residence is shown in the statement below. Tenural status is classified as owned, rented and allotted by local authority or agency.

STATEMENT IX. 4

Households classified by duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status

Duration of present residence	Total No. of households	No. of households living in houses which are		
		Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 1 year . .	5	2	3	..
1 to 4 years . . .	11	7	1	3
5 to 9 years . . .	27	16	2	9
10 years & above . .	162	121	20	21
TOTAL . . .	205	146	26	33

It is seen from the above statement that the largest number of households live in their own houses. There are 146 such households representing 71.22 per cent of the total selected households in the town. 12.68 per cent of the households are paying the rent for the houses while 16.10 per cent are allotted to them by local authority.

Among the households living in their own houses only 9 are those whose duration of residence is below 4 years. Households whose duration of residence is between 5-9 years are 16 and those whose duration of residence is more than 10 years are 121. As far as households having rented accommodation with duration of residence less than 4 years are concerned 4 households only fall in this category. Also there are 2 households whose duration of residence in the town is between 5—9 years and 20 households which have lived in the town for more than 10 years. Similarly, households which live in allotted houses are 3 in number whose duration of residence is below 4 years, 5 whose duration of residence is between 5—9 years and 21 households whose duration of residence is more than 10 years.

Utensils :

Every household has utensils for cooking and serving purposes. Utensils can be classified into two categories, viz., cooking utensils and serving utensils. Out of 205 selected households, 204 are using aluminuim for cooking purpose and only 1 household is using steel. For serving purpose 62 households are using aluminium, 59 households are using steel, 57 are using ball metal, 22 are using porcelain or china clay and 5 are using glass. It has been observed that aluminium utensils are being widely used by the town dwellers both for cooking and serving purposes irrespective of caste or religion.

The dress style of the town dwellers has undergone a remarkable change, during the past independence period. The traditional dress of Garo males consists of a 'gande', a strip of blue cotton interwoven with lines of red colour. It is tied around the waist and allowed to fall just above the knee. On his head the Garo wears a "pagri' (turban) usually a blue piece of cloth. A Nokma or a Lasker, to differentiate himself from others wears a turban of red silk. Another piece of cloth or a shawl is covered over his shoulders. In the present days, especially among the younger generation, the old dress has been discarded by and large and western style of dress has been adopted. Pants and shirts of different designs and styles are now generally in use among men of different age-groups. Full suit with tie are used on occasions like feasts and festivals. The traditional dress of the Garo woman consists of a 'rikine', a garment worn around the waist and a shawl which is worn on the shoulders. Women have nowadays copied the Bengali or Assamese style of dresses. Among young girls, salwars and shirts are their favourite dresses.

Luxury goods

Luxury and costly goods are those which are not commonly used. The following statement shows the presence of such goods in the selected households.

STATEMENT IX. 5

Presence of luxury and costly needs in households

1. Total No. of households	205
2. Number of households which do not possess luxury and costly goods.	67
3. Number of households possessing :	
(a) Wrist watch	134
(b) Table clock	36
(c) Radio	120
(d) Television	21
(e) Gramophone	16
(f) Tape recorder	56
(g) Electric iron	31
(h) Sewing machine	37
(i) Wall clocks	16
(j) Fan	33
(k) Musical instruments	8
(l) Camera	11
(m) Car	7
(n) Motor cycle	6
(o) Refrigerator	3
(p) Telephone	2

Out of 205 households, 67 of them representing 32.68 per cent do not possess any luxury and costly goods. Among the luxury goods, Television, taps recorder, motor cycle, car, refrigerator and telephone may be considered as the most luxurious and most expensive ones and households having those may be considered to be extremely rich and well to do. There are 21 households having television sets, 56 households having tape recorders, 6 households having motor cycle, 7 households having cars, 3 households having refrigerators and 2 having telephones.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

"Slum, urban or rural, are areas planned primarily for residential use, where deteriorated, overcrowded, insanitary or unsafe, structures jeopardise public welfare. The term is frequently misapplied to blighted districts of drab appearance where population losses have left vacant houses and property maintenance has been neglected, but while such areas may be slum in the making they do not present either the difficult problems of reclamation or the anti-social consequences of the slum. The term slum indeed is always relative. It connotes the worst structural and sanitary conditions and the most degraded occupancy usually by the lowest income groups of any given period."

Taking the above definition of slum, there is no notified slum or blighted area in the town. Tura is not a planned town. As has been stated earlier, lack of proper and systematic planning the sanitary conditions are very poor. In some parts of the town, the density of houses is so high and the roads so narrow that laying of the proper drainage system is not possible. However, the topography of the town is such that there is no possibility of dampness. In most cases dirty water finds its way to the feet of the hills. Most of the houses are built on hill slopes and at highest elevation.

In fact, there are some pockets or areas where people of low economic strata reside in a cluster of houses without any sanitary arrangement. Though the conditions prevailing in these areas are not like those of slums or lighted areas, they may be described as sub-standard areas. Such areas can be found in Boldak Ading, Songgitalgiri and Mondal Barrack. People in these areas belong to the group of low economic status and live in old huts built of bamboo, thatch and mud. The people of these areas are mostly engaged in small and petty business like selling of pan and cigarettes, dried fish, vegetables etc. Some of them are also working as daily labourers. So far nothing has been done by the Government to improve the living conditions in these areas. Information on household composition in these areas have not been collected during the survey. Also information on law and order, crime and deviant behaviour are not separately available in these areas.

With the increase in population, the area of the town also increases. To avoid congestion and overcrowding, the area of the town has been extended to its periphery by including 11 adjoining villages within the town. This, it is hoped, will open new possibilities for development of the town.

Supply of drinking water has not yet been extended to the periphery of the town, viz., Now Tura complex, Agilenggiri, Akhonggiri, Choranggiri, Rishipara, Hajongpara, Modynagar, Baladinggiri, Ringrigittim, Forest Tills and Matchakolgiri. People of these areas are using wells for drinking water. Electric lights have been provided by municipality on the roads and streets and by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board to the consumers.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Elite structure :

The people of Tura town are quite conscious of political affairs in the state. Since the inception of the new state in 1972, the regional parties, viz., the All Party Hills Leaders' Conference (APHLC), the Hill State Peoples' Democratic Party (HSPDP), the Indian National Congress (I) Party and the Communist Party of India (CPI) have been playing a vital role in the politics of the town. The APHLC was, for a time, a strong united party and had become the ruling party in the state during 1972 general Assembly Elections. In the 1978 Assembly Elections, no party got the majority and a coalition government was formed among the APHLC, HSPDP and PDIC (Public Demand Implementation Committee). This government did not last long and in 1979, members of the APHLC together with the members of the Congress (I) came to an understanding and formed a united forum known as Meghalaya United Forum and formed the government. Under this arrangement, it was agreed that the leader of the APHLC, Mr. B.B. Lyngdoh would be the Chief Minister for two years and the leader of the Congress (I), Capt. W. A. Sangma would be the Chief Minister for the remaining two years.

The Congress (I) has become the favourite party in the town. Shri Sanford Marak of Congress (I) was elected member of the Legislative Assembly from the town during the last General Election in 1983 while Shri Purno A. Sangma, Congress (I) was elected Member of Parliament.

The Garo Hills District Council is also at present ruled by the Congress (I). Shri K. D. Shira, is the present Chief Executive Member of the District Council. There has been no election in the Tura Municipality and it is now being looked after by the Administrator appointed by the Government. As regards functionaries of political parties, the following statement shows the names of different candidates of different political parties for the State Legislative Assembly alongwith the voting behaviour of the people.

STATEMENT XI. 1

Voting behaviour of the people in General Election, 1983

Name of Assembly Constituency	Year when election was held	Whether reserved	Name of candidate	Caste/religion	Party of candidate	No. of voters registered	No. of voters polled to each candidate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52-Tura Assembly Constituency	1983	No	1. Arquish Momin		Independent		168	
			2. Barthiar Marak	Christian	Do	14978	1282	Shri Sanford Mark declared elected
			3. Brepathson Daring		Do		850	
			4. Rabi Rana	Hindu	CPI		333	
			5. Sanford K. Marak	Christian	CONG(I)		3754	
			6. Singjam Sangma	Do	Independent		222	
			7. Wilman A. Sangma	Do	APHLC		3407	
					Total votes polled .		10016	

The above statement shows that the candidates of 3 political parties and 4 independents were in the field for Tura Assembly Constituency seat during the last election in 1983. Among the contesting candidates, Shri Sanford K. Marak of the Congress (I) party secured the maximum votes of 3,754 or 37.48 per cent of the total votes polled. He was declared elected from this constituency. Trailing behind him was Shri Wilman A. Sangma of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference who secured 34.02 per cent of the total votes polled. The lowest vote was secured by the independent candidate Shri Arquish Momin who polled only 1.68 per cent votes. Among the independent candidates, Shri Barthiar Marak fared better with 12.80 per cent votes.

Similarly, in the election to the District Council Tura has one seat. The following statement shows the voting behaviour of the people in the last election held in 1983.

STATEMENT XI. 2

Voting behaviour of the people in the last District Council Election, 1983

Name of the constituency	Year when election was held	Whether reserved	Name of candidate	Caste/religion of candidate	Party of candidate	No. of voters registered	No. of voters polled to each candidate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9-Tura District council Constituency	1983	No	1. Shri Barthiar Marak	Christian	APHLC	13658	4398	
			2. Shri Godwin D. Shira	Do	CONG(I)		3126	
					Total votes polled .		7524	

There were only two contesting candidates in the field. They were Shri Barthiar Marak of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference and Shri Godwin D. Shira of the Congress (I). Shri Barthiar Marak of the APHLC was declared elected. He secured 4,398 votes or 58.45 per cent of the total votes polled.

Thus it is seen that the independent candidates could not acquire any political supremacy through their personal image. The voting behaviour of the town people is mainly guided by the policies and election manifestos of the political parties. The people elected the candidates without any communal bias. The elite structure of the town is not merely confined to any particular group or community. Still most of the persons who earn power and prestige belong to the Garo community. Persons acquire high esteem from the people through their personality and social works. Intellectual persons are always honoured and placed in high esteem by the people. Wealth is not a criterion to hold high prestige in the society.

It may be noted here that there has been no election to Tura Municipal Board since its inception in 1979 and is at present functioning under the Administrator appointed by the Government.

Educational and other public organisations:

The Garo Graduates' Union is the only important organisation which promotes the welfare of the educated Garos. The Union stands for equity and justice in employment, advancement in socio-economic life and literacy of the Garos and development in all other spheres. It is with these objects in view that it has constituted different functional sub-committees each with separate functions to assist the executive committee of the union. The office bearers of the union for the year 1983-84 are :—

1. President · · Shri Exwellson K. Sangma, M.A.
2. Vice President · Shri Nangjeng Ch. Marak, B.A.
3. General Secretary · Shri Nepolson Chisim, B.A.
4. Jt. Secretary I · Smti. Giribala G. Momon, B.A.
5. Jt. Secretary II · Shri Columbus R. Sagma, B.A.
6. Treasurer · · Smti. Forn Roll K. Sangma, B,A.
7. Accountant · · Shri Goldfire R. Marak, B.A.

Executive Members :

1. Shri Bentinck K. Sangma, B.A.
2. Shri Freel Rt Marak, B.A.
3. Shri Louis Knenath Ch. Momin, B.A.

During the present tenure of office the Executive Committee of the Union has taken up a few cases of Garo candidates who have sought employment in Government offices and has attended to complaints made to the Union by some employees in matters of promotion and service facilities. By way of participation in few Government programmes the union is maintaining 30 adult education centres and is at present doing the supervision of one special nutrition centre at Tura. Besides, the Union has some other programmes at its disposal which are to be implemented in due course.

There are some other voluntary organisations and the most important are (i) Mothers' union and (2) Ladies Club. These two organisations exist side by side. The aim and objects of both the organisations is to promote the welfare of women and children like education, health and social welfare.

Particulars of most respected persons in the neighbourhood:

The particulars of five most respectable persons in the neighbourhood are presented in the following statement. After compiling the list of all persons as most respected and most influential named by interviewees, a position score was made to arrive at the five most respected and influential persons in the neighbourhood, the locality and the town.

STATEMENT XI. 3

Particulars of most respected persons in the neighbourhood

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Sex	Caste/ tribe	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fancy Valley	1. W.R. Marbaniang	M	Khasi	B.A. (IPS)	Superintendent of Police, West Garo Hills.
	2. B. M. Dhar	M	Kayastha	B.A.	Block Development Officer.
	3. R. B. Agarwal	M	Bania	B.A.	Business
	4. Gobin Mishra	M	Brahmin	Matric	Business
	5. Madan Agarwal	M	Bania	B.A., LL.B.	Advocate
Hawakhana	1. K. D. Shira	M	Garo	Matric	Chief Executive Member, District Council.
	2. Capt. W. A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister, Meghalaya.
	3. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	4. Mody Marak	M	Garo	Matric	Ex-Chief Executive Member, District Council.
	5. Ira Marak	M	Garo	B.A.	Dy. Speaker, State Legislative Assembly.
Chandmari	1. Wilson K. Mark	M	Garo	B.A., B.T.	Minister (State)
	2. Rev. K. D. Sangma	M	Garo	B.A., B.D.	Pastor
	3. Sanford K. Marak	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
	4. Jonden Ch. Marak	M	Garo	Matric	Ex-Minister (State)
	5. A. R. Marak	M	Garo	B.A.	Member, Legislative Assembly
Babupara	1. Prof. T. K. Das	M	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	2. P. R. Dutta	M	Do	B.Sc.	Branch Manager, State Bank of India.
	3. J. N. Bhattacharjee	M	Brahmin	B.A. (IAS)	Deputy Commissioner
	4. S. N. Koch	M	Koch	B.A., B.L.	Advocate
	5. M. N. Bhagvati	M	Brahmin	B.A.	Superintending Engineer
Wadanang	1. Hinden Sangma	M	Garo	Matric	Govt. Service
	2. Solen Shira	M	Garo	VI	Contractor
	3. Nakan Momin	M	Garo	Matric	Nokma
	4. Promanda Sangma	M	Garo	P.U.C.	Govt. Service
	5. Malson M. Sangma	M	Garo	V	Business

Some of the interviewees could not name the respectable persons in their neighbourhood and some could name only few, while others could name many. However, as already stated the above statement was prepared and a position score was made in respect of all the persons reported as the most respected and most influential by assigning one score for each mention. The statement shows the names of five most respectable persons of each neighbourhood belonging to different castes and different occupations. The notable feature is that no illiterate person was reported respectable in any of the neighbourhoods.

Regarding the 5 most respected persons in the town the same interviewees were asked their opinion during the survey. The same method was made in preparing the following statement which shows the particulars of 5 most respected persons in the town.

STATEMENT XI. 4

Particulars of 5 most respected persons in the town

Name of the locality	Name of the persons	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nancy Valley	1. J. N. Bhattacharjee	M	Hindu	B.A. (I.A.S.)	Dy. Commissioner
	2. W. R. Marbaniang	M	Khasi	B.A. (IPS)	Superintendent of Police
	3. Capt. W.A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	4. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	5. J. Tiwary	M	Garo	Matric	Business
Hawakhana	1. Wilson K. Marak	M	Garo	B.A., B.T.	Minister (State)
	2. Capt. W. A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	3. Purno A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	4. Ira Marak	M	Garo	B.A.	Dy. Speaker, Legislative Assembly
	5. K. D. Shira	M	Garo	Matric	Chief Executive Member, Dist Council.
Wadanang	1. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	2. Capt. W.A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	3. Wilson K. Marak	M	Garo	B.A., B.T.	Minister (State)
	4. Kenneth Momin	M	Garo	M.A.	Member, Legislative Assembly
	5. Argisson Momin	M	Garo	M.A.	Principal, Tura Govt. College
Babupara	1. Purno A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	2. Capt. W. A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	3. Sanford K. Marak	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
	4. Atul Ch. Marak	M	Garo	Matric	Minister (State)
	5. Ira Marak	M	Garo	B.A.	Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
Chandmari	1. Purno A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A. LL.B.	Union Minister
	2. Capt. W. A. Sangma	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	3. Wilson K. Marak	M	Garo	B.A., B.T.	Minister (State)
	4. Sanford K. Marak	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
	5. Mody K. Marak	M	Garo	Matric	Ex-Chief Executive Member, Dist. Council.

It is seen from the above statement that the names of Capt. W. A. Sangma and Purno A. Sangma, the State Chief Minister and the Union Minister respectively, are very popular and are amongst the most respected persons in the town. The names of Wilson K. Marak and Sanford K. Marak have also been mentioned as the most respected persons in the locality and also in the town as a whole.

For considering 5 most influential persons in the town the same interviewees were asked their opinion. The following statement shows the particulars of 5 most influential persons in the town.

STATEMENT XI. 5

Most influential persons in the town

Name of the locality	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fancy Valley . .	1. A. K. Ghosh	M	Kayastha	VI	Business
	2. Ira Marak	M	Garo	B.A.	Dy. Speaker, Legislative Assembly
	3. Capt. W. A. Sangma . .	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	4. Purno A. Sangma . . .	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	5. Sanford K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
Hawakhana . .	1. K. D. Shira	M	Garo	Matric	Chief Executive Member, District Council.
	2. Mody K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	Matric	Ex-Chief Executive Member Dist. Council.
	3. Capt. W. A. Sangma . .	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	4. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	5. Sanford K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
Wadanang . .	1. Capt. W. A. Sangma . .	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	2. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A. LL.B.	Union Minister
	3. Atul Ch. Marak . . .	M	Garo	Matric	Minister (State)
	4. Sanford K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
	5. Miriam Shira	F	Garo	B.A.	Ex-Member of Legislative Assembly.
Babupara . .	1. A. K. Ghosh	M	Kayastha	VI	Business
	2. Capt. W. A. Sangma . .	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	3. Purno A. Sangma . . .	M	Garo	M.A., LL.B.	Union Minister
	4. Atul Marak	M	Garo	Matric	Minister (State)
	5. Sanford K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
Chandmari . .	1. Bronson Momin . . .	M	Garo	B.A.	Ex-Minister (State)
	2. Sanford K. Marak . .	M	Garo	M.A.	Minister (State)
	3. Capt. W. A. Sangma . .	M	Garo	I.A.	Chief Minister
	4. P. A. Sangma	M	Garo	M.A. LL.B.	Union Minister
	5. Mody K. Marak . . .	M	Garo	Matric	Ex-Chief Executive Member, Dist. Council

It is seen from the above statement that some persons who are considered to be the most respected ones in the town are also the most influential persons in the town. The names of Captain W. A. Sangma, Purno A. Sangma and Sanford K. Marak, have been mentioned both as the most popular and most influential persons. Educational level is not the only criterion for a man to be influential in a particular locality. It is seen that two persons who have passed only Class VI have been mentioned by the interviewees as the most influential persons in their own locality. These two are business people and they hold a good influence in the society. Another important feature is that one female has acquired sufficient social status in the public life and has been mentioned as one of the most influential persons in the locality.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

The availability of leisure time is generally commensurate with the type of profession in which one is involved. A particular profession may leave ample time for leisure while the other may not provide much time for leisure. Tura is a service town and the majority of workers are working in various government offices and institutions. The employees working in offices and institutions have ample time to spare for leisure and recreation. The second main category of workers are those engaged in trade and commerce and are obviously busy for the major part of the day having little time to spare for leisure and recreation. Then come the non-workers who have enough time for leisure and recreation. There are various ways of passing leisure time such as going to parks, watching football matches, reading books in a library, going to a movie or a drama, attending church services or other religious services, calling on friends and relatives etc. Evening walk is also an important way of passing the leisure time.

The following are some of the important places of entertainment.

Cinema Hall :

The only cinema hall in the town is Chabi Ghar located at Ringregittim. It has a sitting capacity of 150 and film is shown twice a day. It is the most important place of entertainment in the town. Of late, there has been a video show arranged in different parts of the town by private parties. The Government issues a license to run a video show and also charges amusement tax.

Town Hall :

It is situated near Chabi Ghar cinema. It is a place where people from all walks of life meet. Indoor games, viz., Carrom board, table tennis, cards etc. are provided. It is also a place where local meetings are held. Stage dramas and other cultural programmes are also organised and held in the hall.

Mahila Samity :

It is a place where women meet and exchange views on different subjects. It is situated near the town hall.

Mini Zoo :

It is situated near the Deputy Commissioner's residence. Small animals and birds, vig. monkeys dear, bears, hornbill, maina, wood-cock, partridges etc., are kept. Children and grown-ups alike enjoy seeing the Zoo.

Parks :

A small park is situated near the Deputy Commissioner's residence. Another small park is to be found near the District Council. These parks are visited by both young and old in their leisure time.

Library :

The district library in the town is located at Brahminpara. Different types of books, journals, magazines etc., are available in the library. People can sit in the library and read books. Members are allowed to take books issued in their names for reading at home. Besides the District Library there is also a Book room at A.B. Mission compound where all types of books, magazines, journals etc., are available. Here also books are issued to the members of the book room. Various educational institutions have also small libraries attached to them for use of students and teachers only.

Club House :

There are the two club houses, one at Upper Wadanang and another at Babupara. In both the clubs, indoor games are provided. Besides there are also two club houses for females exclusively viz., Ladies club and Mother's Union. The aims of these clubs is to encourage social, moral and physical upliftment of the members by organising and taking parts in games and sports and other literary and cultural activities.

Tura Peak :

As mentioned earlier, Tura peak offers a picturesque view of Tura town and its surrounding areas. The peak also offers an ideal place for picnics and a good fun to rock climbers. It is situated about 5 Kms., from Tura and is at a height of 1400 mtrs. There is an inspection bungalow at the top of the peak and tourists can stay at the bungalow with ease and comfort.

Newspapers, journals etc :

The following statement shows the names of newspapers, journals and magazines including their circulation and languages :

STATEMENT XII. 1

Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type of circulation in the town

Type	Name	Language	Places of Publication		Number in circulation
			Local	Outside	
Daily . . .	Assam Tribune	English	..	Guwahati	2000
	Statesmen	Do.	..	Calcutta	1500
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Do.	..	..	1500
	Times of India	Do.	..	..	1500
	Telegraph	Do.	..	Guwahati	2000
Weekly . . .	(1) A'chik Sonebad	Newas-paper Garo & English	Tura, Bonepa, Atila		2000
	(2) Chandambeni Ku'rang	Do. Do.	Tura, Dobasipara		2000
	(3) Bilcham	.. ..	Tura, Hawakhana		1500
Fortnightly . .	Nil	.. ..	..	..	..
Monthly . . .	(1) De'amek	Journal Garo	Tura, Dakopgiri	..	2996
Bi-monthly . .	(1) A'chikni Ripong	Magazine Garo	Tura, Hawakhana	..	1874
	(2) Nekdangni Ripeng	Do. Garo	Tura, Bonepa-Atilla	..	1029

As it is seen from the above statement, there are five English daily papers which are published outside the town and three local papers published weekly both in Garo and English. There is also one local monthly journal published in Garo. There are two bi-monthly magazines published locally in Garo. A good number of book stalls are found in the town dealing in newspapers, magazines, journals and other literature on fiction, detective stories and educative literature. There are stalls which sell a number of books relating to educational and academic subjects besides school and college text books.

Leisure time activities of different categories of households :

On the basis of the survey data, leisure time activities among different households cover performances of social works, religious activities, gardening, gambling, reading newspapers, books and magazines, knitting, radio listening, watching T.V. and video films, visiting clubs, library, cinema house, playing outdoor and indoor games, walking etc. There are some households which have not given any account of leisure time activity. The following two statements show the leisure time activity of workers by occupation of the heads of households.

STATEMENT XII. 2

Leisure time activity of workers by locality

Locality	Sex	Description of leisure time activity											
		Attending Libracy	Religious service	Social visit	Playing cards	Reading	To play games	Walking	Knitting	Weaving cloth	Gardening	House hold works	No leisure time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Sangsanggre . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chunmati . .	M	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bolda kading	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Senggitalgre .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Upper Dobasipara	M	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Lower Dobasipara	M	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Akonggiri . .	M	1	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	13
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Fancy valley .	M	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				1

STATEMENT XII. 2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Beldarpara . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Tura Bazar . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Nakham Bazar .	M	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12. Dharmasala . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Sushanghat . .	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mondal Barrack .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15. Hawakhana .	M	2	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	11
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
16. Nehru Ading .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17. Tentengkhol . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18. Reservegittim .	M	1	4	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
	F	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
19. Modynagar .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Aral Mile . .	M	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	6
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
21. New Tura . .	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Matchakolgre .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23. Dakopgre . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
24. Leprosy Colony .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Ranggiri . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Samplagre . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
27. Lower Wadanang	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
28. Uppar Wadanang .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Kalazar Compound	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
30. Cheranggiri . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Wadanang Jangga	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32. Megonggre . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
33. Chasinggra (Poultry Farm)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Belderanggre .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
35. Rengkhon . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Chitoktak . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
37. Lower Chandmari	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XII. 2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38. Upper Chandmari	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
39. Proper Chandmari	M	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
40. Mohoripara .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
41. Bonepa-Atila .	M	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..
42. A.B. Mission Bom-	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
pound	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
43. Ringrogittim .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
44. Forest Tilla .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. P.W.D. colony .	M	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
46. Upper Babupara .	M	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. Lower Babupara .	M	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
48. Brahminpara .	M	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XII. 3

Leisure time activity of workers by occupation

Occupation	Sex	Discription of leisure time activity												
		Attending library	Religious Service	Social visit	Playing cards	Reading	To play games	Walking	Knitting	Weaving cloth	Gardening	Household works	No liesure time	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Unskilled Manual .	M	..	3	2	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	52	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	18	
2. Skilled Manual .	M	..	5	4	2	1	2	..	..	1		..	69	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
3. Lowest professional	M	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
and Administrative (e.g. Primary teachers)	F	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Small Business .	M	..	..	2	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	15	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	
5. Highly skilled and	M	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
supervisory manual	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
6. Clerks & shop Assi-	M	1	..	2	1	4	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	
stancs	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Intermediate profes-	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
sionals and related posts. Secondary teachers, etc.	F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Medium Business .	M	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	
9. Higher professional	M	8	1	3	..	7	2	1	..	..	2	..	28	
and salaried posts	F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	14	
10. Owners of factories,	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
large shops etc.	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Cultivators . .	M	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	F	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
12. Unclassified . .	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

It is seen that workers in higher professional and salaried posts have enough time for leisure. There are 32 such persons including 24 males and 8 females who have their leisure time activities in attending library, religious service, social visit, book reading, playing games, walking, knitting and household works. Among the skilled manual workers 17 persons including 15 males and 2 females spend their leisure time in religious service, social visit, playing cards, reading, playing games, weaving cloths, gardening and household works. Among the unskilled workers, 15 males and 6 females are spending their leisure time in religious service, social visit, playing cards, games, weaving and household works. A good number of persons are found to pass their leisure time in walking and domestic works. Persons having social and intellectual awareness are found to pass their leisure time in attending library and in reading newspapers and books.

Religious institutions and activities :

Religious institutions or places of worship are the most important and popular public places in the town. There are four important churches in the town of which two belong to the Baptist mission and two to the catholic mission. The Baptist Churches are located in two places, one at Upper Chandmari and the other at Akenggiri. Similarly the Catholic Churches are also located at two places in the town, one at Mohoripara and the other at Wadanang. There are four Hindu temples in the town, one each at Dharmsala, Akhenggiri, Tura Bazar and Babupara. There is one mosque and it is situated at Ringregittim. All these religious institutions are visited regularly by people of their respective faiths. The Christian observes Sunday as a day of prayer and attending Church services to hear sermons and teachings from the Bible. They observe Good Friday, Easter and Christmas with enthusiasm and zest. Similarly, temples are usually visited by a large number of devotees and prayer and 'arati' are a daily routine. The Hindus observe Janmastami, Durga Puja, Holi and Dipawali Festivals with great enthusiasm. Idd-UL-Fitre and Id-Ul-Zuha festivals are observed by the Muslims. The mosque is visited daily by the Muslims to offer prayer and to listen to the reading of the Koran by the priest.

Crime statistics and institutions dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour :

Tura is a peaceful town. The people are generally simple and honest and live together in peace and harmony. Cases in regard to litigation and crimes are generally very few. The number and nature of criminal cases filed in the Courts during 1985 collected from the Tura Police station are given below :—

Particulars of criminal cases filed in courts during 1985

Type of criminal cases	Number instituted	Number carried over for			Number convicted	Number acquited
		More than 2 years	1—2 years	Less than 1 year		
1. Crime against Property .	64	24	18	22	5	..
2. Murder . .	5	4	..	1	..	..
3. Other Section	105	32	38	35	25	2
4. Motor accident	10	..	4	6	..	..
5. Other Act .	66	20	24	22	6	1

From the above statement it is seen that there are 64 cases of crime against property out of which 5 have been convicted by the Court. There are 105 criminal cases under 'Other section' of which 25 are convicted and 2 are acquitted by the court. Criminal cases committed under 'Other Act' are 66 out of which 6 are convicted and 1 acquitted. There are 10 cases of motor accident and 5 of murder which are pending before the court.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Tura is one of the two towns of West Garo Hills district. The other town of the district is Baghmara. The population of Tura town accounts for 89.39 per-cent of the total urban population of the district according to 1981 Census. As mentioned earlier, the town is the district headquarters and is well connected with all parts of the districts by motorable roads.

According to 1981 Census, the district has 1983 villages of which 1943 are inhabited. Taking into consideration only the inhabited villages, the rural-urban district ratio comes to the level of 1 town per 972 villages. The following statement shows the population, area and density of the rural and urban areas of West Garo Hills district.

STATEMENT XIII. 1

Population, area and density of rural and urban areas of West Garo Hills district

Name of the District/Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population	Area in Km²	Density per km²
1	2	3	4	5
West Garo Hills .	Total	369,877	5564	66
	Rural	330,437	5537	60
	Urban	39,440	27	1461
Tura Town . .	..	35,257	18	1959

It is seen from the above statement that the population density of Tura town is higher than that of the total urban areas of the district. The remarkably higher population density in the urban areas of the district is mainly contributed by the population of Tura town. By excluding the population of Tura town, the urban population density (that is, that of Baghmara town) comes down to a much lower level of 465 persons per Km². The villages in the State are non-cadastral and hence no data are available as to the size of the villages. The following statement shows the distribution of workers of the rural and urban population of West Garo Hills district along with their dependency rates.

STATEMENT XIII. 2

Percentage distribution of workers by industrial Categories

Industrial category	West Garo Hills				Tura town
	Total	Rural	Urban including Tura	Urban excluding Tura	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Workers .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Category I . .	75·65	80·98	6·43	21·83	4·59
„ II . .	10·19	10·67	3·95	2·70	4·10
„ III .	0·62	0·48	2·42	5·32	2·07

STATEMENT XIII. 2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cotegory IV .	0·16	0·15	0·25	0·83	0·15
„ V(a) .	0·18	10·2	0·93	0·65	0·57
„ V(b) .	0·36	0·17	2·80	4·82	2·65
„ VI .	1·77	1·30	7·05	11·53	7·41
„ VII .	2·68	1·76	14·57	20·11	13·91
„ VIII .	0·52	0·29	3·54	1·14	3·81
„ IX .	7·87	4·08	57·18	31·07	60·30
Dependency rate per 100 workers .	120	110	243	242	244

From the above statement it is seen that higher percentages of workers in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas of the district excluding Tura town are found in primary sector which clearly indicates the prevailing rural characteristics in the district. This also shows that the demographic characteristics of the rural and urban areas of West Garo Hills district are practically controlled by Tura town. No specific information are available for analysing the economic interdependence of the towns of this district. However, it is observed that Baghmara town is solely dependant on Tura economically. All important articles and consumer goods are transported to Baghmara town through Tura and as such prices of these commodities are more or less controlled by Tura market. The availability of educational and employment facilities in Tura also attracts students and workers from the surrounding areas of the district.

In order to gain insight about the rural urban interaction, a study of 4 different villages which are situated around Tura was made. These villages are Darenggiri, Doldegre, Rongram and Damalgre and are situated at a distance of less than 5 Kms., 5 to 10 Kms., 10 to 15 Kms., and 15 to 20 Kms., from Tura respectively. The villages were selected from four different directions viz., Tura-Dalu road, Tura-Garobada road, Tura-Shillong road and Tura-Phulbari road. All these villages have regular connecting links with Tura through these main routes.

Darenggiri :—It is situated south-west of Tura town and is about 5 Kms. from the town. The village has a population of 692 persons including 377 males and 315 females according to 1981 Census. This village is connected with Tura by bazaar bus. It lies on Tura-Dalu road. The village has one sub-post office, one lower primary school and one middle school. Cultivation is the main occupation of the people. 259 persons (37.43 per cent) are found to be cultivators at the 1981 Census.

Doldegra : This village is situated north-west of Tura and is at a distance of 8 Kms. from the town. It is connected with Tura by an all-weather motorable road. The main means of conveyance of the local people is bazaar bus. It is a small village with a population of 191 persons out of them 109 are males and 82 females according to 1981 Census. The village has been electrified since 1982. With the exception of one L.P. school, the village is still deprived of most of the modern facilities. For postal, medical, educational and marketing facilities, the villagers have to rely on Tura. The villagers are mainly dependent on agricultural activities.

Rongram : This village lies at a distance of 15 kms. from the town. It is situated north-east of the town and lies on Tura-Shillong road. It has a population of 734 persons including 381 males and 353 females according to 1981 Census. The sex ratio thus stands at 927 females per 1000 males. Inspite of its rural population characteristics in regard to sex-ratio, the village has gained significantly in urban impact during recent years. This village has almost all the amenities which are generally available in a semi-urban area. There are two primary schools, one middle school, one high school, a dispensary, a post office and a police station. The village is electrified in 1979. A weekly market is held in the village every Friday. Besides, there are many grocery and stationary shops and some restaurants inside the village. Most of the villagers are mainly dependent in agricultural activities.

Damalgre : It is situated on Tura-Phulbari road north-west of Tura and lies about 18 kms. from the town. The total population of this village according to 1981 Census is 479 persons out of whom 241 are males and 238 are females. The sex-ratio thus stands at 988 females per 1000 males which shows the rural characteristic of the village. With the exception of one L.P. school, it is deprived of most of the modern facilities. For postal, medical, educational and marketing facilities, the villagers have to go to Garobada which is about 5 Kms. from the village. The villagers are mainly cultivators.

Growth of population of the selected villages :

The growth of population is an important factor in determining the urban impact of these selected villages situated around Tura. The following statement shows the decennial growth rates of these villages.

STATEMENT XIII. 3

Decennial population variation of the selected villages

Name of the village	Distance from Tura	Population in		Absolute variation	Percentage variation
		1971	1981		
	Kms.				
1. Darenggiri .	0—5	302	692	390	+ 129·14
2. Doldegre . .	5—10	163	191	28	+ 17·18
3. Rongram .	10—15	436	734	298	+ 68·35
4. Damalgre .	15—20	413	479	66	+ 15·98

From the above statement it is seen that Darenggiri which is situated within 5 Kms. from Tura town is recording the highest percentage of population growth while Damalgre which is situated about 18 Kms. from the town is having the lowest population growth. This shows that the impact of population growth is higher in those villages which are situated near the town and which are well connected with the town by bus and other conveyances.

Occupational pattern :

The following statement shows the sector-wise occupational classification of the working population of the selected villages.

STATEMENT XIII. 4

Distribution of the working population by different sectors

Name of the selected villages	Distance from Tura	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage of workers to different industrial sectors		
			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Kms.				
1. Darenggiri .	Less than 5	41·62	91·32	..	8·68
2. Doldegre . .	5—10	77·49	96·62	..	3·38
3. Rongram .	10—15	43·46	65·52	10·34	24·14
4. Damalgre .	15—20	45·72	73·51	4·57	21·92

From the above statement it is seen that the percentage of working population to the total population of the selected villages does not conform to the generally accepted principle. Villages which are situated far away from the town have better percentages of working population than that of those which are at closer vicinity of the town. Even the transport facilities to and from Tura have little influence in raising the percentages of the working population of these villages. Similarly, villages which are situated far away from Tura have higher proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors than that of those villages which are located nearer to Tura. In other words, villages which are located far away from the town have more urban impact than those which are nearer to the town in the field of occupational activities.

Literacy :

The following statement shows the literacy rates of the population of the selected villages.

STATEMENT XIII. 5

Literacy rates of the selected villages

Name of the village	Literate persons			Literacy rate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Darenggiri	262	164	98	37·86	43·50	31·11
2. Doldegra .	80	49	31	41·88	44·95	37·80
3. Rongram .	213	142	71	29·02	37·27	20·11
4. Damalgre	208	128	80	43·42	53·11	33·61

It is seen from the above statement that the villages which are nearer to the town have comparatively high literacy rates. The higher literacy rates of Damalgre, though situated far away from Tura, have other urban influences. The existence of middle and high schools in Garobada which is only 5 Kms. from Damalgre has raised the literacy rates of the place.

The composition of population by different ethnic groups is one of the factors which determine the trend of urbanisation. With the exception of Doldegre which is inhabited mainly by the Garos, the remaining three villages have mixed population. Businessmen and other workers belonging to different communities are found in these villages and they are to a great extent responsible in changing the economic status of these villages.

The existence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements is another important factor of urbanisation. Among the four selected villages, Rongram has a weekly market and there are some permanent shops and restaurants inside the village. Other villages have no such facilities and are dependant on nearby villages. All these villages are connected by different routes with Tura and bazaar bus is the main means of conveyance. Postal facilities are available at Darenggiri and Rongram. As regards educatioal facilities, all the selected villages have at least one lower primary school. Middle schools are found in Darenggiri and Rongram. A high school and medical facilities are available only at Rongram. With exception of Rongram, other villages are still retaining their rural characteristics.

The hypothesis with regard to source of livelihood, practice of animal husbandry, running of industries and enrolment in schools of the selected villages cannot be tested for want of data.

No data are available as regards the land utilisation pattern. However, it has been found that there are no forest lands in any of the selected villages. Agricultural activities are predominant in these villages. Houses are built quite apart from each other and the structural designs of the houses reflect the rural characteristics of these villages. Most of the houses have thatched roof and bamboo wall. With the exception of those in Rongram, houses in other selected villages have no similarity with those found in Tura. The ratio of households per census houses does not show any difference as the number of households and houses are almost the same in all the selected villages.

Change of food habit which is one of the imporant criteria to assess the impact of urbanisation is not very much marked among the peopde of those villages. Rice and dried fish constitutes their common food and fish, vegatables, meat, dal etc., are used by a limited number of households. Due to the abundance of trees in the rural areas, the use of wood as fuel is most common. Kerosine stoves are also used by some houses in Rongram and Darenggiri. Another important criterian of urban impact is the use of electricity for domestic purposes. Of the 5 selected villages, only two of them, viz., Doldegre and Rongram have been electrified. Only some houses in Rongram (about 15 per cent of the total houses) and Doldegre (about 10 per cent of the total house) are using electricity for domestic purpose. Thus it is seen that the people of these surrounding villages have not made remarkable progress towards urbanisation. Thus we may say, that Tura being a developing town has not made any headway in inducing sufficient influence in urbanising the surrounding rural areas.

Travel index of the population :

As already stated, 205 households were canvassed during the survey. Maximum distances from the town ever travelled by the residents aged 5 years above of the households were ascertained. (The travel index of the popualtion has been calculated by adding up maximum distanecs travelled by all persons both males and females respectively aged 5 years and above and divided by the number of persons aged 5 years and above). The following statement shows tht travel index of the people of Tura Town by locality.

STATEMENT XIII. 6

Traval index of persons, males and females by locality

	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Sangsanggre	88	146	..
2. Chunmati	990	1,268	739
3. Beldakading	..	..	..
4. Songgitalgre	215	323	162
5. Upper Dobasipara	239	267	200
6. Lower Dobasipara	296	321	253
7. Akenggiri	453	508	365
8. Fancy Valley	917	1,042	768
9. Belderpara	938	983	853
10. Tura Bazar	685	763	695
11. Nakham Bazar	764	801	711
12. Dharamsala	838	936	545
13. Sushanghat	701	797	620
14. Mandal Barrack	147	146	147
15. Hawakhana	654	799	498
16. Nehru Ading	818	818	819
17. Tetenkhel	407	491	280
18. Reserve Gittim	257	295	220
19. Mody Nagar	208	227	161
20. Arai Mile	100	135	73
21. New Tula	1,058	1,090	952
22. Matchakelgre	78	110	69
23. Dakopgre	27	19	44
24. Leprosy Colony	50	80	13
25. Ranggiri	344	526	136
26. Sampalgre	19	43	..
27. Lower Wadanang *	510	681	351
28. Upper Wadanang	256	503	10
29. Kalazar Compound	643	676	599
30. Cheranggiri	419	748	69
31. Wadanang Tangga	73	..	73

STATEMENT XIII. 6

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..
33.	Chasingre (Poultry Farm)	250	533	149
34.	Bolderanggre	40	108	..
35.	Rengkhon	75	75	76
36.	Chitektak	236	280	198
37.	Lower Chandmari	438	859	138
38.	Upper Chandmari	816	758	913
39.	Proper Chandmari	671	1,013	329
40.	Mohoripara	1,340	1,775	37
41.	Bonepa Atila	792	858	723
42.	A.B. Mission Compound	968	1,641	565
43.	Ringregittim	739	865	614
44.	Forest Tilla	97	81	162
45.	P.W.D. Colony	506	463	549
46.	Upper Babupara	1,102	1,183	940
47.	Lower Babupara	696	745	632
48.	Brahminpara	815	925	713

It is seen from the above statement that Mohoripara ranks first in respect of travel index of persons, with an average of 1340 per head. Upper Babupara comes next with an average of 1102 kms., per head. It is followed by New Tura which has an average of 1058 Kms., per head. Sampalgre occupies the lowest position with an average of only 19 Kms. per head.

Among the males. it is seen that they have the highest travel index in Mohoripara with an average of 1775 Kms. It is followed by A. B. Mission compound with an average of 1641 Kms. The travel index of males is lowest in Dakopgre with an average of 19 Kms. per head. As regards females, the index of travelling is highest in New Tura with an average of 952 Kms., followed by Upper Babupara with an average of 940 Kms. It is lowest in Upper Wadanang with a average of 10 Km. per head.

The following statement shows the travel index of persons engaged in different occupations.

STATEMENT XIII. 7

Travel Index of Persons, Males, Females by occupational category

Occupation	Persons			Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females	Presons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
028. Surveyors	2	2	..	321	321	..
039. Engineering Technician	1	..	1	323	..	323
053. Agronomists & Agricultural Scientists	1	1	..	952	952	..
070. Physicians & Surgeons, Allopathic	2	1	1	6,675	10,000	3,350
075. Veterinarians	1	1	..	3,207	3,207	..
076. Pharmacists	1	1	..	2,000	2,000	..
080. Vaccinators, Inoculators, medical assistants	1	1	..	1,211	1,211	..
084. Nurses	4	..	4	2,814	..	2,814
086. X-Ray Technicians	1	1	..	2,148	2,148	..
104. Statistical Investigators and related workers	1	1	..	3,351	3,351	..
120. Accountants & Auditors	4	4	..	2,048	2,048	..
137. Labour, Social Welfare & Political workers	1	..	1	5,000	..	5,000
151. Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School	5	4	1	2,354	2,153	3,159
152. Teachers, Middle School	2	2	..	1,054	1,054	..
153. Teachers, Primary	1	..	1	220	..	220
154. Teachers, Pre-Primary	3	1	2	289	323	272
155. Teachers, Special Education	1	1	..	1,523	1,523	..
159. Teachers not elsewhere classified	1	..	1	233	..	323
190. Ordained Religious workers	1	1	..	5,000	5,000	..
191. Non-ordained Religious workers	4	4	..	2,862	2,862	..
192. Astrologers, palmist & related workers	1	1	..	2,309	2,309	..
193. Athletes, sportsmen & related workers	1	1	..	2,883	2,883	..
201. Elected officials state Govt.	1	1	..	1,785	1,785	..
211. Administrative & Executive officials state Govt.	1	1	..	1,858	1,858	..
219. Administrative & Executive officials Govt. and local bodies n.e.c.	1	1	..	3,000	3,000	..
220. Working proprietors, Directors & Managers, Wholesale trade	1	1	..	719	719	..
239. Directors, Managers, Financial institutions, n.e.c.	1	1	..	1,211	1,211	..
241. Working proprietors, Directors Managers, construction	19	16	3	1,632	1,730	1,106
260. Working proprietors, Directors & Managers Lodging & catering service	1	1	..	595	595	..
299. Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers n.e.c.	2	2	..	3,230	3,230	..

STATEMENT XIII 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300. Clerical Supervisors (Office) Superintendent, Head clerks and section heads	2	2	..	1,812	1,812	..
301. Other Supervisors (Inspectors) etc.	5	4	1	1,487	1,358	2,000
302. Ministrial and office Assistants	3	1	2	1,706	561	2,278
329. Stenographers, Typist and card and tape punching operators n.e.c.	1	1	..	390	390	..
330. Book keepers & Account clerks	5	3	2	1,584	1,324	1,973
331. Cashiers	4	2	2	1,699	2,091	1,307
350. Clerk General	20	10	10	822	622	1,022
351. Store Keepers & Related workers	2	2	..	1,741	1,741	..
353. Library clerks	2	2	..	3,881	3,881	
357. Ticket, collectors, checkers and Examiners	1	1	..	1,211	1,211	..
358. Office Attendants (Peon, Daftaries etc.)	5	5	..	1,485	1,485	..
359. Clerical and Related workers (including proof Readers and copy holders' n.e. c.	1	1	..	2,000	2,000	..
361. Post Masters, Telegraph Masters & other supervisors	1	1	..	450	450	..
369. Transport and communication supervisors n.e.c.	2	2	..	2,386	2,386	..
371. Conductors, transport	2	2	..	417	417	..
381. Messengers & Despatch riders	1	1	..	..	..	..
401. Merchants and shopkeepers, retail trade	34	30	4	735	826	55
410. Sale Supervisors	2	1	1	1,054	323	1,785
430. Salesmen, shop assistants and Domonstrators	19	19	..	635	635	..
431. Street Vendors, Canvassers and News vendors	8	7	1	674	723	325
439. Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers n.e.c.	4	4	..	1,000	1,000	..
500. Hotel & restorant keepers	2	1	1	429	429	429
520. Cooks and Cook bearers	1	1	..	30	30	..
531. Domestic servants	9	3	6	191	73	249
539. Maids and Related House keeping service workers n.e.c.	3	3	..	323	323	..
541. Sweepers, cleaners and related workers	5	2	3	431	110	645
560. Hair Dressers, Barbers, beauticians and related workers	1	1	..	1,266	1,266	..
570. Fire fighters	1	1	..	3,200	3,200	..
571. Police men and Detectives	9	9	..	585	585	..
572. Customs, Examiners, Patrollers and related workers	1	1	..	3,881	3,881	..
573. Protection force, Home guards and security workers	1	1	..	2,032	2,032	..
574. Watchmen, chowkidars and Gatekeepers	8	8	..	726	726	..
579. Protective Service workers n.e.c.	1	1	..	1,785	1,785	..
600. Farm Managers & Supervisors, crop production	2	2	..	400	400	..
611. Cultivators	9	4	5	36	81	..
651. Farm Workers, Animal, Birds and insect rearing	1	1	..	2,200	2,200	..
660. Forestors & related workers	2	2	..	1,334	1,334	..
712. Quarrymen	1	..	1	..	..	..
732. Sawyers, Plywood Makers and related wood processing workers	1	..	1	1,000	..	1,000
741. Crushers, Grinders and miners	1	1	..	1,718	1,718	..
750. Supervisors & Foremen, spenning, weaving, knitting, Dying & related processes	1	..	1	..	..	..
754. Weaving & knitting machine setters & pattern card preparers	1	..	1	220	..	220
755. Weavers and related workers	1	..	1	323	..	323
777. Bakers, confectioners, Candy & Sweet meat makers & other food processors	1	1	..	220	..	220
801. Shoemakers & Shoe repairers	6	5	1	103	104	100
811. Carpenters	9	9	..	694	694	..
819. Carpenters, cabinet makers & related workers n.e.c.	2	2	..	1,279	1,279	
841. Watch, clock and procision Instrument makers (except electricals)	5	5	..	1,013	1,013	..
843. Motor Vehicles mechanics	8	8	..	352	352	..
845. Mechanics, Repairmen, other	2	2	..	225	225	..
851. Electricians, electrical fitters & related workers	3	3	..	1,159	1,159	..
857. Electric linemen & cable jointers	1	1	..	220	220	..
854. Radio & television mechanics and repairmen	1	1	..	2,676	2,676	..
881. Jewellers, goldsmiths & silversmiths	1	1	..	1,211	1,211	..

STATEMENT XIII 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
889. Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers n.e.c. (except printing)	1	1	..	1,691	1,691	..
932. Painters spray and sign writing	1	1	..	323	323	..
950. Supervisors & Foremen Bricklaying & other construction work	2	1	1	1,188	88	2 148
955. Plasterers	1	1	..	220	220	..
959. Well diggers and construction workers n.e.c.	4	4	..	688	688	..
973. Crane and hoist operators	1	1	..	1,211	1,211	..
974. Earth moving & related machinery operators	3	3	..	936	936	..
975. Checkers Testers, Sorters, Weighers & Counters	1	1	..	3,881	3,881	..
986. Tram car & Motor vehicle Drivers	24	24	..	865	865	..
999. Labourers n.e.c.	30	21	9	223	215	242

It is seen from the above statement that the physicians and surgeons, allopathic have travelled the longest distance with an average of 6675 kms. An average of 5000 kms., has been travelled by labour. social welfare and political workers and also by ordained religious workers. The shortest distance of 30 kms. has been travelled by cooks and cook-bearers.

Among the male workers, the longest distance of 10,000 Kms., has been travelled by physicians and surgeons, allopathic followed by ordained religious workers with an average of 5000 kms. The lowest distance of 30 kms., has been travelled by cooks and cook-bearers. Among the females, the longest distance of 5000 kms., has been travelled by those engaged in labour, social welfare and political workers followed by physicians and surgeons, allopathic with a distance of 3350 Kms. The shortest distance of 55 Kms., has been travelled by merchants and shop keepers, retail trade.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

As has already been stated earlier, Tura was first established by the British in 1867 as the administrative headquarters of the British Government. At that time, Tura occupied only a small portion of the hilly tract at the foot of Tura peak. Since then the development of the town began and censequently administrative and executive establishments were set up which were essential for administration. The existance of such establishments has led to the increase of population and diversified economic activities. This in turn has resulted in expansion of the area of the township. The present jurisdiction of the town extends over an area of 18.32 Sq. Kms. with a population of 35,257 persons according to 1981 Census. The population of the town has gone up by 4 times more during the last three decades. This indicates that the township has grown in importance and widened its influence over the surrounding areas.

The town being the administrative headquarters of West Garo Hills district is of mono-functional character, i.e. of service. As such it attracts all types of workers from clerical workers in different offices to businessmen and traders and labourers. It has been observed earlier that the population growth of the town is mainly contributed by migration. Out of 205 households selected during the survey, 172 of them are migrant households. A major proportion of the population come from the neighbouring districts of the state and also from the neighbouring state of Assam. Foreign nationals are also found in the town. The town, therefore, gives a vivid mixture of the languages, customs and traditions of people of different origins.

Being a small hilly town, the distances are not so much as to require fast conveyance to reach the place of work. This is one of the reasons that there are no fast mode of public conveyance in the town. Moreover, the topography of the town is such that fast modes of transport are rather difficult.

Regarding crimes and deviant behaviour, it has been found that during the calendar year 1985. 250 cases only were registered in the police stations. Most of the cases are of minor nature. This shows that Tura is a peaceful town and people live together in peace and harmony.

Water supply, electrification, roads and drainage system are subjects which need top priority for the development of the town and these are under the purview of the Tura Municipality. With the exception of few areas, water supply has reached different parts of the town. Electrification is an important amenity and road lights are provided in all corners of the town. The roads inside the town are properly maintained. The drainage system is not at all satisfactory and in some parts of the town dirty water spills over the roads. It is understood that the Municipal authority is considering a plan to develop and improve the drainage system in the town.

Being the district headquarters, the town is provided with good educational facilities. There are as many as 29 primary schools, 19 middle schools and 13 high schools and 1 college. The literacy rate of Tura stands at 61.33 per cent as against 64.59 per cent that of the total urban area of the state excluding Tura according to 1981 Census.

The town is connected by good roads with the neighbouring areas of the state and also with Assam via Guwahati. Tura being a service town is also a commercial centre and is such it acquires significant economic influence over the surrounding area. There are a good number of shops both retail and wholesale to cater to the needs of the local population and the rural people as well. There are no industries worth the name inside the town. Large scale industries cannot stand in competition to those located in the plains of Assam especially. However, some industries on small scale are there in the town in which manufacturing of wooden furniture, production of bread, husking of paddy and rice are done. But these small industries cannot cope with the need of the population and have no scope for employment. As such a large proportion of workers are engaged in other services. Out of 10,235 workers enumerated in 1981 Census, 6172 of them representing 60.30 per cent are engaged in other services. People from the surrounding areas are coming to the town for jobs in offices and institutions and also for carrying on trade and commerce. As has already been stated, the growth rate of the town has been comparatively very high during the decade 1971-81 which is 127.63 per cent. This growth is precedented not only by the natural increase but also by immigration. These migrating to the town belonging to different castes and creeds. Thus there is a free mixture of people from other states and also from other countries where different customs and tradition, faiths and beliefs may be observed.

Regarding the types of family it has been observed during the survey that nuclear, supplemented nuclear, sub-nuclear and supplemented sub-nuclear, are the most common types of family. The existence of joint family institution is not very popular among the town dwellers especially among the immigrants. This may be due to the fact that most of the immigrants have left their families in their place of origin. Besides the impact of urbanisation and modern ideology of smaller family have perhaps given a new thought to the people of the town.

As has already been stated earlier, Tura was a mixed population of different ethnic groups. Since

the members of one ethnic group have a tendency to cluster together, there is a natural proponderance of one ethnic group in one area and of others in other areas. But no locality is exclusively inhabited by any single group or community. The Christians, most of them Garos prefer to cluster together in one area for reasons of which are partly social and partly religious. The Hindus and Muslims being mostly engaged in business are found in the bazar areas and also in localities like Pancy Valley, Belderpara, Hawakhana and Dharamshala. Though such being the case, social contact is found to be quite cordial among people of different communities.

It has been seen that the population of Tura is mainly contributed by migration. Among these migrants the larger proportion seems to be of the middle income group who come to the town for service and trade and commerce. It is also observed that migrants of lower income groups have also played a significant role in increasing the volume of population. In fact, migration virtually makes a change in the composition of the population and the residential pattern of the town. Most of these people are found settling either in low lying lands or hilly regions of the town without proper communication facilities. The old settlers and the rich are however found to have settled in the plains or high lands where facilties like communication, electricity, water supply etc., are easily available.

In a small town like Tura, the complexity of division of labour is not there as there is no industry worth the name except some small scale industries like wood furniture, bread making etc. But even in these small industries the division of labour is not strictly applied.

Thus it has been observed that with the growth of the town in recent years many social and economic changes have taken place. The extension of the town area in the westerly directions has eased the problem of congestion and the expansion of amenities and other services by the Government shows that economic development is possible in all directions.

TABLE 1

Distribution of households and population by locality, religion and sex (In case of household, religion of the head of the household will be considered to be religion of the household)

STATE : MEGHALAYA; TOWN : TURA

Sl. No.	Locality	Religion and Sex											
		Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Buddhist		
		House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Femal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..
2.	Chunmati	1	10	10	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	..	..
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
4.	Sanggitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
5.	Upp. Dobasipara	3	10	8	..	..	..	2	8	4	..	..	..
6.	Low. Dobasipara	5	18	13	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
7.	Akonggiri	8	24	22	..	..	..	3	16	7	..	..	..
8.	Fancy Valley	8	36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Beldrepara	5	22	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10.	Tura Bazar	5	28	34	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Nakham Bazar	4	17	11	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dharamsala	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Sushanghat	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..
14.	Mondal Barrack	4	18	18	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	..
15.	Hawa Khana	9	21	23	..	..	..	8	39	32	..	..	..
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	..	..	..
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13	..	..	..
18.	Reservegittim	3	7	6	..	..	..	13	29	36	..	..	..
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	..	..	..
20.	Araimile	1	2	2	..	..	..	11	30	38	..	..	..
21.	New Tura.	2	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Matchukolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	11	..	..	..
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8	..	..	..
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	14	..	..	..
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	..	..	..
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	1	7	2	3	13	14	..	..	..
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	18	..	..	..
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	14	..	..	..
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	..	..	..
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19	..	..	..
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	..	..	..
38.	Upp. Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	..	..	..
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13	..	..	..
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	..	..	..
41.	Bonepa Atila	1	5	3	1	1	2	3	20	23	..	..	..
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	16	..	..	..
43.	Ringlegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	..	..	..
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..
45.	P.W.D. Colony	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..
46.	Upp. Babupara	1	3	4	..	..	..	3	8	11	..	..	..
47.	Lower Babupara	7	28	21	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..
48.	Brahmanpara	3	10	8	..	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..
	TURA TOWN	74	282	237	3	11	6	125	452	426	..	..	..

TABLE 1—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Religion and Sex									Remarks
		Sikh			Other Religions (Songsarek)			Total			
		House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
4.	Sanggitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
5.	Upp. Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	12	
6.	Low. Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	15	
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	29	
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	36	27	
9.	Belderpara	1	1	3	..	..	..	7	24	17	
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	29	34	
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	13	
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2	
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	
14.	Mondal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	24	
15.	Hawa Khana	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	60	55	
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13	
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	42	
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	
20.	Araimile	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32	40	
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	5	
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	10	7	
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	11	
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8	
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	14	
28.	Upp. Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	16	
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	18	
31.	Wadanang Jangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	14	
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19	
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	
38.	Upp. Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13	
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3	
41.	Banepa Atila	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	28	
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	16	
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	
45.	P.W.D. Colony	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	10	11	
46.	Upp. Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	15	
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33	22	
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	17	
	TURA TOWN	2	4	6	1	4	4	205	753	679	

TABLE 2

Distribution of Households and Population by Locality, Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex

Sl. No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex															
		Bania			Bansphor			Jhalo			Mali			Namasudra			
		House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Upper Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Lower Dobasipara	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	
7.	Akonggiri	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Fancy Valley	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	4	
9.	Belderpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Tura Bazar	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Nakham Bazar	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Mondal Barrack	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Nehru ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Arai mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31.	Wadanang Jangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41.	Bonepaatila	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43.	Ringre Gittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44.	Forest tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45.	P.W.D. Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	1	5	3	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	11	4	
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
	TURA TOWN	5	19	14	2	7	9	2	8	7	1	5	4	5	25	11	

TABLE 2—*(contd.)*

Sl. No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex														
		Rishi			Sutradhar			Garo			Hajong			Khasi		
		House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female	House hold	Male	Female
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Upper Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	4	2	6	5	..	..	..
6.	Lower Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Belderpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	3	..	..	..
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Mondal Barrack	3	16	12	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	18	3	12	10	..	..	..
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Tetenkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	35	1	4	3	1	..	1
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Arai mile	1	2	2	..	..	..	11	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Dasopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	9	1	2	2	..	..	..
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Chasinggre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
34.	Bolddranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
35.	Rongkhan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Chitok Tak	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Bonepa Atila	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	P.W.D. Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TURA TOWN	4	18	14	1	3	2	116	406	391	8	28	23	2	2	2

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex															
		Mizo			Anglo-Indian			Brahmin			Burmese			Christian			
		House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Upper Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Lower Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Belderpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Mandal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	1	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Araimile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31.	Wadanang Jangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	
41.	Bonepa Atila	1	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45.	P.W.D. Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TURA TOWN	1	12	11	1	7	5	13	34	28	1	4	2	4	15	13	

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex															
		Dalu			Hajam			Kashtriya			Kayastha			Koch				
		House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female		
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62		
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	10	..	..	..		
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5.	Upper Dobasipara	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6.	Lower Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..		
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8.	Fancy Valley	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9.	Belderpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..		
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	1	13	17	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..		
14.	Mandal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15.	Hawakhana	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	15	..	..	..		
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..		
19.	Modynagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20.	Arai Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	1	3	2		
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
31.	Wadanang Jangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
41.	Bonepa Atila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
42.	A.B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
45.	P.W.D. Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..		
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..		
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	..	..	..		
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	TURA TOWN	3	9	10	1	13	17	4	18	20	15	60	54	1	3	2		

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Sl. No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex														
		Kurmi			Meithei			Muslim			Rabha			Rajbangsi		
		House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Boldakading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Upper Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Lower Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	3
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Belderpara	1	4	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Mandal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Arai Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Proper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
40.	Mohoriara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Bonepa atila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	P.W.D. Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Lower Babu para	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TURA TOWN	1	4	4	1	2	3	2	10	4	1	1	..	1	6	3

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

No.	Locality	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex															
		Sikh			Sonar			Tanti			Teli			Total		
		House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-mal
1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
1.	Sangsanggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2
2.	Chunmati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12
3.	Boldak ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5.	Upper Dobasipara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	12
6.	Lower Dobasi para	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	15
7.	Akonggiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	11	40	29
8.	Fancy Valley	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	36	27
9.	Belderpara	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	17
10.	Tura Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	6	29	34
11.	Nakham Bazar	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	13
12.	Dharamsala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	2
13.	Sushanghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
14.	Mandal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	24
15.	Hawakhana	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	60	55
16.	Nehru Ading	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	16
17.	Tetengkol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	13
18.	Reservegittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	36	42
19.	Mody Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	8
20.	Arai Mile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	32	40
21.	New Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	5
22.	Matchakolgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7
23.	Dakopgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	7
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	11
25.	Ranggira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	8
26.	Sampalgre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4
27.	Lower Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	14
28.	Upper Wadanang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	12
29.	Kalazar Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	16
30.	Cherangiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	18
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
32.	Megonggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	14
34.	Boldoranggre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5
35.	Rongkhon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	9
36.	Chitoktak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	19
37.	Lower Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	7
38.	Upper Chandmary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	12
39.	Proper Chandmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	13
40.	Mohoripara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	3
41.	Bonepa Atila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	28
42.	A. B. Mission Compound	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	16
43.	Ringregittim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	6
44.	Forest Tilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	3
45.	P. W. D. Colony	..1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	11
46.	Upper Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	15
47.	Lower Babupara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33	22
48.	Brahmanpara	..	..	..	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	19	17
	TURA TOWN	2	4	6	3	18	13	1	2	..	3	10	7	205	753	679

TABLE 3

Distribution of Households by locality and place of birth of head of Household

Sl. No.	Locality	Number of Households Where Head of Household is Born in									Total	Remarks
		Same Town	Within District		Other Districts of State		Other States		Other Countries			
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Sangsanggre	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2.	Chunmati	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	
3.	Boldakading	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4.	Songgitalgre	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
5.	Upp. Dobasipara	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	
6.	Low. Dobasipara	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	6	
7.	Akonggiri	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	11	
8.	Fancy Valley	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	8	
9.	Belderpara	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7	
10.	Tura Bazar	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	
11.	Nakham Bazar	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	
12.	Dharamsala	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
13.	Sushanghat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
14.	Mondal Barrack	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	
15.	Hawakhana	2	6	..	2	..	1	5	..	1	17	
16.	Nehru Ading	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	
17.	Tetengkol	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	
18.	Reservegittim	1	8	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	16	
19.	Modynagar	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	
20.	Araimile	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	12	
21.	New Tura	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
22.	Matchakolgre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
23.	Dakopgre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
24.	Leprosy Colony	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	
25.	Ranggira	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
26.	Sampalgre	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
27.	Low. Wadanang	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	
28.	Upp. Wadanang	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
29.	Kalazar Compd.	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	
30.	Cherangiri	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	
31.	Wadanang Tangga	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
32.	Megonggre	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
33.	Chasingre Poultry Farm	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	
34.	Boldoranggre	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
35.	Rongkhon	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
36.	Chitoktak	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
37.	Low. Chandmary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
38.	Upp. Chandmary	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
39.	Properchandmary	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
40.	R. C. Road Mohoripara	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	
41.	Bonepa Atila	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	
42.	A. B. Mission Compd.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	
43.	Ringregittim	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
44.	Forest Tilla	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
45.	P.W.D. Colony	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	
46.	Upp. Babupara	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	
47.	Low. Babupara	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	9	
48.	Brahmanpara	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	5	
	TOTAL	42	65	2	13	2	24	26	25	6	205	

TABLE 4

Distribution of Households by number of Members and age of head of Household

Age of head of household	Number of Households having members										
	Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20—29	2	..	3	3	6	8	3	1	..	26	
30—39	3	2	4	7	15	9	9	2	1	52	
40—49	1	2	1	5	7	9	17	14	..	56	
50—59	1	..	3	6	4	11	11	7	3	46	
60 and above	..	2	..	1	2	2	7	6	5	25	
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	7	6	11	22	34	39	47	30	9	205	

TABLE 5

Distribution of Households by number of Members, Migration status and place of birth of head of Household

Migration States and place of birth of head of household		Number of Households having members										
		Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total A + B		7	6	11	22	34	39	47	30	9	205	
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town)		..	1	2	3	7	8	12	7	2	42	
B. Migrant		7	5	9	19	27	31	35	23	7	163	
I. Born outside the town in the District.	(a) R	2	3	2	8	9	14	18	8	1	65	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
II. Born within the state in the district	(a) R	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	4	..	13	
	(b) U	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
1. East Khasi Hills District	(a) R	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	
	(b) U	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
2. East Garo Hills District	(a) R	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	2	..	10	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. Born in other States	(a) R	2	..	1	3	6	3	6	1	3	25	
	(b) U	2	1	2	1	6	3	3	4	3	25	
1. Assam	(a) R	2	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	1	13	
	(b) U	2	1	1	..	6	1	2	1	1	15	
2. Bihar	(b) R	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	2	9	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	
3. Kerala	(a) R	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Orissa	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
5. Punjab	(a) R	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Uttar Pradesh	(a) R	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. West Bengal	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	5	
8. Mizoram	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
IV. Born in other Countries		..	1	3	4	5	8	4	6	..	31	
1. Bangladesh		..	1	3	4	5	7	4	5	..	29	
2. Burma		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
3. Nepal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	

TABLE 6

Distribution of Households by number of Members, Migration, Status and last residence of head of Household

Migration Status and last Residence of head of Household		Number of Households having members										
		Single	2	3	4	5	6–7	8–9	10–12	13 and above	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL A + B . .		7	6	11	22	34	39	47	30	9	205	
A. Non migrant (Born in the town) ..		..	..	3	2	3	7	9	7	2	33	
B. Migrant . . .		7	6	8	20	31	32	38	23	7	172	
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district.	(a) R	3	2	4	11	13	12	18	10	1	74	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	(a) R	1	1	..	3	2	4	4	2	..	17	
	(b) U	..	..	1	..	2	3	4	..	1	11	
1. East Khasi Hills District	(a) R	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	
	(b) U	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	9	
2. East Garo Hills District	(a) R	..	1	..	3	1	3	4	1	..	13	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	
III. Last residence in other States.	(a) R	..	1	1	5	6	3	7	3	2	28	
	(b) U	3	1	2	1	8	5	2	4	3	29	
1. Assam . . .	(a) R	..	1	1	4	4	2	5	3	1	21	
	(b) U	3	1	1	..	7	3	1	1	3	20	
2. Bihar . . .	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	
3. Tamil Nadu . .	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Uttar Pradesh . .	(a) R	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. West Bengal . .	(a) R	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	
6. Delhi . . .	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
IV. Last Residence in other Countries.		..	1	..	..	..	4	2	4	..	11	
1. Bangladesh . .		..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	
2. Bhutan . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
3. Burma . . .		..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
4. Nepal . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	

TABLE 7

Distribution of Households by number of Members, Migration Status of Head of Household and duration of stay of any Member of the Household who has stayed the longest in the referrent town

Number of members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is													Remarks
		Migrant												
	Non-migrant (Born & last residence in town)	Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (year)						Last residence in urban area and duration of residence(year)						
		Less than 1 year	1-5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21+ yrs	Total	Less than 1 year	1-5 yrs	6-10 yrs	11-20 yrs	21 + yrs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Single .	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	3	
2	..	1	..	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	
3	3	..	1	1	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	3	
4	2	3	3	5	5	3	19	..	..	1	..	..	1	
5	3	1	1	5	12	2	21	..	1	2	6	1	10	
6-7	7	..	3	4	8	8	23	..	3	2	3	1	9	
8-9	9	1	2	3	12	13	31	..	1	1	2	3	7	
10—12	7	..	..	4	2	12	18	..	..	..	3	2	5	
13 & above	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	
Total	33	7	11	24	44	43	129	..	6	6	18	13	43	

TABLE 8

Distribution of Households by Migration Status and place of Birth of Head of Household and Composition by Sex and Age Status of Members (Minor upto Age 14, Adult 15 and above)

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 / male only	Adult female/ female only	Adult male and minor male and or female	Adult female and minor male and/ or female	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL A & B		162	22	10	2	4	5	205	
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town)		34	5	1	..	2	..	42	
B. Migrant		128	17	9	2	2	5	163	
I. Born outside the town in the district.	(a) R	52	7	3	..	1	2	65	
	(b) U	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
II. Born within the state in the district of	(a) R	10	..	..	..	1	2	13	
	(b) U	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	
1. East Khasi Hills District	(a) R	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	
	(b) U	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	
2. Garo Hills District	(a) R	8	..	..	..	1	1	10	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. Born in other States	(a) R	19	3	3	..	..	..	25	
	(b) U	17	3	3	1	..	1	25	
1. Assam	(a) R	10	1	2	..	..	..	13	
	(b) U	10	1	2	1	..	1	15	
2. Bihar	(a) R	7	2	..	..	..	..	9	
	(b) U	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
3. Kerala	(a) R	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Orissa	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
5. Punjab	(a) R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Uttar Pradesh	(a) R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	(b) U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. West Bengal	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	
8. Mizoram	(a) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) U	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
IV. Born in other Countries		27	4	..	..	..	..	31	
1. Bangladesh		25	4	..	..	..	..	29	
2. Burma		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3. Nepal		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
V Unspecified			..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 9

Place of last Residence of Members of Households as related to place of Birth

Place of Birth		Place of last Residence				Remarks
		Same as Place of Birth		Different from Place of Birth		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Same Place		409	364	18	13	
Same District	R	117	120	24	19	
	U	1	3	2	3	
Other Districts of State						
East Khasi Hills	R	3	3	2	2	
	U	2	5	..	2	
East Garo Hills	R	17	19	4	3	
	U	..	..	..	..	
Other States						
Assam	R	23	24	14	11	
	U	21	18	5	2	
Bihar	R	15	9	7	7	
	U	4	2	..	..	
Kerala	R	..	..	2	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	
Madras	R	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	1	
Orissa	R	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	1	
Punjab	R	..	2	1	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	
Uttar Pradesh	R	2	..	..	..	
	U	..	1	1	..	
West Bengal	R	3	2	1	1	
	U	5	7	5	4	
Mizoram	R	..	..	..	..	
	U	2	..	1	..	
Other Countries						
Bangladesh	R	4	4	22	18	
	U	3	2	6	6	
Bhutan	R	4	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	
Burma	R	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	1	..	
Nepal	R	1	1	..	..	
	U	1	..	..	..	

TABLE 10

Mother-tongue and subsidiary language of Members of Households as related to duration of stay in present residence

Mother Tongue	Number speaking Subsidiary Languages with Reference to duration of stay in present residence																								
	0—4 Years															5—9 years								
	Assamese	Bengali	English	Garo	Hajong	Hindi	Khasi	Koch	Latin	Mizo	Nepali	Rabhal	Sanskrit	Urdu		Assamese	Bengali	English	Garo	Hajong	Hindi	Khasi	Koch	Latin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assamese	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	2	1	..	3	1	..	..
Bengali	4	..	5	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	..	4	11	..	18	..	..	..
Bhojpuri	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Garo	6	12	13	..	1	16	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		12	15	17	..	1	17	1	..	..
Gurmukhi	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hajong	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	7	2	4	..	2	..	..	..
Hindi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Koch	1	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
Maithali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nepali	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	11	3	8	..	8	..	..	..
Rabha	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	25	22	14	1	33	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..		31	48	35	32	1	59	2	..	..

TABLE 10—*Contd.*

Mother Tongue	Number speaking Subsidiary Languages with Reference to duration of stay in present residence																					Remark
	5—9 years Contd.					10 + years																
	Mizo	Nepali	Rabha	Sanskrit	Urdu	Assamese	Bengali	English	Garo	Hajong	Hindi	Khasi	Koch	Latin	Mizo	Nepali	Rabha	Sanskrit	Urdu		
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
Assamese	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	27	82	..	83	..	..	..	..	21	..	2	..		
Bhojpuri	..	1	..	..	..	2	20	4	16	2	9	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	1		
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dalu	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Garo	1	1	..	..	..	40	97	117	..	2	131	5	1	..	8	17	..	..	..		
Gurmukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
Hajong	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	6	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..		
Khasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Koch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Malthali	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..		
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
Manipuri	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nepali	..	..	..	..	..	7	33	18	22	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rabha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	1	2	..	..	..	85	211	183	167	5	281	5	3	2	8	53	..	2	1		

TABLE 11

Age, Sex and study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and others

Category of Castes/Tribes/ Communities	Age group	TOTAL		Number studying		Number not studying		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bania (S.C.)	5—9	2	4	1	3	1	1	
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	15—19	5	2	1	..	4	2	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25+	7	5	..	..	7	5	
Bansphor (S.C.)	5—9	..	2	..	1	..	1	
	10—14	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	15—19	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	20—24	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	25 +	1	2	..	..	1	2	
Jhalo (S.C.)	5—9	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	15—19	2	2	..	..	2	2	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	4	2	1	..	3	2	
Mali (S.C.)	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..	
	25+	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Namasudra (S.C.)	5—9	5	1	5	1	..	..	
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15—19	3	1	2	..	1	1	
	20—24	3	1	1	..	2	1	
	25+	7	6	..	..	7	6	
Rishi (S.C.)	5—9	4	2	4	..	..	2	
	10—14	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	15—19	2	1	..	..	2	1	
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	25+	6	6	..	..	6	6	
Sutradhar (S.C.)	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Brahmin	5—9	5	4	5	3	..	1	
	10—14	3	2	3	2	..	..	
	15—19	2	3	1	2	1	1	
	20—24	4	5	1	3	3	2	
	25+	17	9	..	..	17	9	
Kshatriya	5—9	3	..	2	..	1	..	
	10—14	1	4	1	4	..	..	
	15—19	3	3	2	2	1	1	
	20—24	2	3	1	2	1	1	
	25+	7	8	..	..	7	8	
Kayastha	5—9	10	5	7	3	3	2	
	10—14	6	5	6	3	..	2	
	15—19	5	6	2	2	3	4	
	20—24	4	3	1	2	3	1	
	25+	28	19	..	..	28	19	

TABLE 11—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hajam . . .	5—9	2	4	1	4	1	..	
	10—14	1	3	1	2	..	1	
	15—19	2	1	2	1	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	6	5	..	..	6	5	
Kurmi . . .	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	3	1	..	..	3	1	
Heithei . . .	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Rajbangsi . .	5—9	2	..	2	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	2	..	2	..	..	
	15—19	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Sonar . . .	5—9	2	2	2	2	..	..	
	10—14	1	2	1	2	..	..	
	15—19	1	3	1	2	..	1	
	20—24	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	25+	7	4	..	..	7	4	
Tanti . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Teli	5—9	2	1	2	1	..	..	
	10—14	2	1	2	1	..	..	
	15—19	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..	
	25+	3	4	..	..	3	4	
Garo (S.T.) . . .	5—9	56	49	52	45	4	4	
	10—14	69	63	62	60	7	3	
	15—19	77	67	64	45	13	22	
	20—24	37	55	21	23	16	32	
	25+	141	136	14	5	127	131	
Hajong (S.T.) . . .	5—9	4	3	3	1	1	2	
	10—14	4		1	4	3	..	
	15—19	2		2	3	..	1	
	20—24	2		..	..	2	4	
	25+	10		..	..	10	5	
Khasi (S.T.) . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..		..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	.	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	1	.	..	..	1	..	
	25+	1	1	..	.	1	1	
Mizo (S.T.) . . .	5—9	..	.	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	.	..	.	..	..	
	15—19	1	.	1	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	.	..	..	..	..	
	25+	2	.	.		2	..	

TABLE 11—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rabha . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Burmese . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Dalu . . .	5—9	3	2	3	1	..	1	
	10—14	..	3	..	3	..	..	
	15—19	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	4	4	..	..	4	4	
Koch . . .	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25+	1	1	..	..	1	1	
Anglo-Indian . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Muslim . . .	5—9	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	10—14	3	..	2	..	1	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	25+	3	2	..	..	3	2	
Sikh . . .	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	2	1	..	..	2	1	
Christian	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25+	5	..	..	..		..	

TABLE 12

Distribution of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population by Age, Sex and Educational level

Educational Level	Scheduled Caste/Tribe		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		Remarks
			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	Bania	(S.C.)	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
	Bansphor	(S.C.)	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	
	Jhalo	(S.C.)	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
	Mali	(S.C.)	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Namasudra	(S.C.)	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	
	Rishi	(S.C.)	4	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	3	..	
	Sutradhar	(S.C.)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T)	35	36	11	13	5	5	4	6	3	11	10	22	13	11	
	Hajong	(S.T.)	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	1	
Literate without Educational level	Bania	(S.C.)	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Namasudra	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Rishi	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	Sutradhar	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	19	12	25	12	6	5	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	..	
	Hajong	(S.T.)	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Primary	Bania	(S.C.)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	
	Jhalo	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Mali	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Namasudra	(S.C.)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Rishi	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	2	1	24	29	24	22	6	6	1	10	7	10	11	5	
	Hajong	(S.T.)	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	
Middle	Bania	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	
	Jhalo	(S.C.)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Mali	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Namasudra	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	9	9	36	32	16	28	28	13	21	18	3	8	
	Hajong	(S.T.)	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	

TABLE 10—*Contd.*

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mizo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Matriculation/Secondary . . .	Bania	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Jhalo	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
	Namasudra	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	6	4	7	6	11	11	4	1	2	..	
	Hajong	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Khasi	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Mizo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	6	3	2	2	..	
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	Hajong	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	Mizo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Khasi	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Graduate Degree Other than Technical Degree	Bania	(S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	
Post-Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree.	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Technical Degree or Diploma Equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree																	
Engineering Degree and Technology .	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Medicine	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Agriculture and Dairying . . .	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Khasi	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Veterinary	Garo	(S.T.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 13

Distribution of population by broad Age-group, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational level

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age group	Sex	Illeterate	Lilterate-without educa-cational level	Primary	Middle	Matricu-lation or Secon-dary	Higher Secon-dary/ Interme-diate/ pre univer-sity	Non-Techni-cal Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Techni-cal Diploma or certi-ficate not equal to degree	Gradu-ate degree other than techni-cal degree	Post graduate degree other than techni-cal degree	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree						Re-marks
													Engi-neering and techno-logy	Medi-cine	Agricul-ture and Dairy	Veteri-nary	Teaching	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bania	5—14	M	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	1	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bansphor	5—14	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jnalo	5—14	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mali	5—14	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Namasudra	5—14	M	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	3	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 13—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rishi	5—14	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sutradhar	5—14	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garo	5—14	M	46	44	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	49	24	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	32	12	47	103	29	15	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	
		F	51	10	52	96	22	13	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hajong	5—14	M	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	2	2	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	8	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khasi	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mizo	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 13—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Anglo Indian .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin .	5—14	M	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	1	..	4	9	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	4	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Burmese .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Christian .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dalu . .	5—14	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hajam . .	5—14	M	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	2	2	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 13—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kayastha .	5—14	M	6	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	7	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	8	2	5	7	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	4	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kshatriya .	5—14	M	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	1	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	4	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Koch . .	5—14	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurmi . .	5—14	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meithi .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslim . .	5—14	M	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 13—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rabha . .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajbangsi .	5—14	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sikh . .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sonar . .	5—14	M	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanti . .	5—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teli . .	5—14	M	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	M	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 14

Distribution of Localities By Average Educational Score Per Head

Locality	Average per Head-Educational Score			Remarks
	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
Sangsanggre	0·4	0·67	0	
Chunmati	1·43	1·9	1	
Boldak Ading	0·67	1	0	
Songgitalgre	2·34	3	2	
Upper Dobasi Para	1·08	1·47	0·54	
Lower Dobasi Para	1·07	1·21	0·82	
Akonggiri	1·55	1·74	1·25	
Fancy Valley	1·87	2·03	1·58	
Beldam Para	1·69	2	1·09	
Tura Bazar	1·68	2·17	1·3	
Nakham Bazar	1·55	1·92	1	
Dharamsala	0·75	1	0·	
Sushanghat	1·82	1·8	1·83	
Mondal Barrack	0·71	0·95	0·47	
Hawa Khana	1·88	1·94	1·71	
Nehru Ading	2·51	2·64	2·66	
Tetngkol	2·04	2·13	1·88	
ReserveGittim	0·98	0·97	1	
Modynagar	1·88	1·83	2	
Arai Mile	1·2	1·19	1·25	
New Tura	1	1·1	0·66	
Matchok Giri	1·22	1	1·25	
Dikop Gre	0·93	1	0·83	
Leper's Colony	0·77	1·2	0·25	
Ranggira	1·26	1·12	1·42	
Sampalgre	0·28	0	0·5	
Lower Wadanang	2·05	2·33	1·82	
Upper Wadanang	1·16	1·22	1·1	
Kalazar Compound	1·76	1·63	1·5	
Cherangre	1·67	1·76	1·56	
Wadanang Tanga	2	..	2	
Megonggre	0	0	0	
Chasingre Poultry Farm	1·58	2	1·43	
Boldoranggre	1·5	1·67	1·4	
Rongkhon	1·5	1·33	1·75	
Chitoktak	1·08	1·25	0·92	
Lower Chandmary	1·91	2·6	1·42	
Upper Chandmary	1·64	1·53	1·78	
Proper Chandamary	2·11	1·69	1·53	
R.C. Road Mohori Para	3	2·89	2	
Bonepa Atila	1·68	1·5	1·43	
A. B. Mission Compound	2·13	2·62	1·2	
Ringregittim	2·08	1·83	2·33	
Forest Tilla	2·2	2·25	2	
P.W.D. Colony	1·85	2	1·7	
Upper Babu Para	1·32	1·71	1·14	
Lower Babu Para	1·37	1·4	1·32	
Brahman Para	1·91	2·15	1·5	

TABLE 15

Distribution of Population By Workers and Non-Workers By Age-Group, Sex and Locality

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	Sangsanggre						Chunmati						Boldak Ading						Songgitalgre					
	Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Below 10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
20—24	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
30—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	5	3	2	7	7	..	20	8	12	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	4	1	3

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	Upper Dobasipara						Lower Dobasipara						Akonggre						Fancy Valley					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Below 10	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	11	6	5	..	..	..	16	8	8	..	..	..	17	13	4
10—14	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	10	4	6	..	..	..	6	2	4
15—19	..	..	..	4	1	3	2	2	..	5	2	3	2	2	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	7	3	4
20—24	2	2	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	2	1	1	5	5	..	6	2	4	7	5	2	3	..	3
25—29	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	
30—34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	2	..	
35—39	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	3	1	2	..	2	2	2	..	3	..	3
50—59	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	2
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	3	3	..
65+	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	7	1	22	11	11	11	9	2	25	12	13	21	20	1	48	20	28	17	15	2	46	21	25

TABLE 15—*Contd.*

Age Group	Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex																							
	Beldarpara						Tura Bazar						Nakham Bazar						Dharamsala					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	50	51	52	53	53	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Below 10	..	..	..	11	4	7	..	..	..	15	5	10	..	..	..	10	6	4	..	..	..	2	2	..
10—14	1	1	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	10	3	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	7	4	3	2	2	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	5	5	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1
30—34	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
35—39	4	3	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	3	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
60—64	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	13	1	27	11	16	17	16	1	46	13	33	12	11	1	21	9	12	5	5	..	4	2	2

Age Group	Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex																							
	Sushang Ghat						Mondal Barrack						Hawa Khana						Nehru Ading					
	Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker			Worker			Non-Worker		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Below 10	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	18	9	9	..	..	..	30	19	11	..	..	..	2	1	1
10—14	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	6	3	3	1	1	..	16	7	9	..	..	..	5	2	3
15—19	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	14	6	8	1	1	..	8	4	4
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	3	..	11	3	8	..	..	..	3	..	3
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	9	5	4	5	2	3	1	..	1	2	1	1
30—34	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	4	4	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
35—39	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	3
50—59	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	1	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	2	..	10	3	7	14	11	3	36	15	21	28	23	5	87	37	50	6	5	1	24	9	15

TABLE 15—*Contd.*

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	Tetengkol						Reserve gittim						Modynagar						Arai mile					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
Below 10	..	..	..	13	9	4	..	..	..	27	13	14	..	..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	21	8	13
10—14	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	9	8	1	..	..	..	9	2	7
15—19	..	..	..	6	4	2	2	2	..	9	2	7	..	..	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	8	6	2
20—24	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	5	1	4
25—29	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
30—34	1	..	1	1	..	1	6	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
35—39	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	1	..	1
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	1	3
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	1	..	1
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
TOTAL	7	4	3	27	17	10	25	19	6	53	17	36	3	3	..	26	18	8	18	13	5	54	19	35

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	New Tura						Matchakolgre						Dagopgre						Leprosy Colony					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workes			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
Below 10.	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	1	4
10—14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
15—19	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
30—34	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
35—39	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
40—49	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
50—59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
60—64	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	6	6	..	9	4	5	2	1	1	7	1	6	3	2	1	14	8	6	1	1	..	20	9	11

TABLE 15—*Contd.*

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	Ranggira						Sampalgre						Lower Wadanang						Upper Wadanang					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
Below 10	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..		4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	7	3	4
10—14	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
15—19	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	5	2	3
20—24	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
25—29	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2
40—49	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	3	..	15	7	8	3	1	2	6	4	2	11	8	3	19	8	11	1	1	..	20	8	2

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	Kalazar Area						Cheranggre						Wadanang Tangga						Megonggre					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193
Below 10	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	1	1	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	7	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
65+	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	10	8	2	26	12	14	7	7	..	31	13	18	1	..	1	3	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE 15—*Contd.*

Age Group	Workers and non-Workers by Locality and Sex																							
	Chasingre						Boldoranggre						Rongkon						Chitoktak					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217
Below 10	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	..	..	14	6	8
10—14	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	4	3	1
15—19	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
20—24	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
30—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
40—49	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	3	..	18	4	14	4	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	..	20	11	9	8	5	3	25	9	16

Age Group	Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex																							
	Lower Chanmari						Upper Chanmari						Proper Chandmari						Mohoripara					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241
Below 10	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	1
10—14	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
15—19	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	4	3	1	1	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
20—24	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40—49	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2	1	1	11	5	6	4	2	2	23	13	10	7	5	2	22	11	11	5	4	1	7	5	2

TABLE 15—*Contd.*

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age group	Bonepa Atila						Mission Compound						Ringregittim						Forest Tilla					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265
Below 10	..	..	..	16	7	9	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
10—14	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	2	2	..	5	2	3	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
20—24	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	3	1	2
25—29	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	2	..
30—34	3	3	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	1	..	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—64	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	9	5	40	17	23	5	3	2	21	7	14	2	1	1	12	7	5	2	2	..	9	6	3

Workers and Non-Workers by Locality and Sex

Age Group	P.W.D. Colony						Lower Babupara						Upper Babupara						Bramhnanpara					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289
Below 10	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	19	15	4	..	..	..	10	4	6	..	..	..	16	9	7
10—14	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	1
15—19	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	6	2	4
20—24	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—29	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
30—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	2
35—39	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
40—49	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	7	5	2	14	5	9	16	13	3	39	20	19	4	4	..	22	7	15	8	7	1	28	12	16

TABLE 15—*Concld.*

Age Group	All Localities						Remarks
	Workers			Non Workers			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
Below 10	..	..	..	396	213	183	
10—14	6	6	..	184	90	94	
15—19	26	24	2	184	86	98	
20—24	38	31	7	100	32	68	
25—29	58	42	16	52	17	35	
30—34	49	41	8	34	1	33	
35—39	48	32	16	30	1	29	
40—49	72	60	12	36	1	35	
50—59	44	38	6	29	8	21	
60—64	10	9	1	9	6	3	
65+	9	8	1	18	7	11	
Age not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	360	291	69	1,072	462	610	

TABLE 16

Distiribution of Workers & Non-Workers by sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age Group

Caste/Tribe/Community	0–14						15–59					
	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
Bania	..	..	..	12	5	7	11	11	..	6	..	6
Bansphor	..	..	..	8	4	4	5	2	3	3	1	2
Jhalo	..	..	..	5	2	3	6	5	1	4	1	3
Mali	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2
Namasudra	..	..	..	14	11	3	2	2	..	16	8	8
Rishi	1	1	..	15	9	6	8	7	1	7	..	7
Sutradhar	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
Garo	1	1	..	363	185	178	183	131	52	314	116	198
Hajong	2	2	..	24	14	10	10	9	1	17	5	12
Khasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
Anglo Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brahmin	..	..	..	18	7	11	20	19	1	17	3	14
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Dalu	..	..	..	10	5	5	4	3	1	4	..	4
Hajam	..	..	..	15	5	10	6	6	..	7	2	5
Kashtriya	..	..	..	11	5	6	9	7	2	12	2	10
Kayastha	1	1	..	38	23	15	26	25	1	28	1	27
Koch	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1
Kurmi	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	3	..	1	..	1
Meithei	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1
Muslim	1	1	..	8	6	2	4	3	1	2	..	2
Rabha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rajbangsi	..	..	..	5	3	2	2	2	..	2	1	1
Sikh	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	1
Sonar	..	..	..	12	8	4	8	8	..	8	1	7
Tanti	..		..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Teli	..	..	..	7	4	3	5	5	..	5	1	4
TOTAL	6	6	..	580	303	277	335	268	67	465	146	319

TABLE 16—*Concld.*

60						All Ages						Remarks	Caste/Tribe/Community
Workers			Non-wokers			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	26	1
1	1	..	2	1	1	12	12	..	20	6	14		Bania
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	11	5	6		Bansphor
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	9	3	6		Jhalo
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	3	3		Mali
2	2	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	31	20	11		Namasudra
1	1	..	..	..	..	10	9	1	22	9	13		Rishi
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	2		Sutradhar
9	7	2	7	1	6	193	139	54	684	302	382		Garo
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	1	41	19	22		Hajong
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..		Khasi
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..		Mizo
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2		Anglo Indian
..	..	..	3	1	2	20	19	1	38	11	27		Brahmin
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		Burmese
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..		Christian
..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	15	6	9		Dalu
..	..	..	1	..	1	6	6	..	23	7	16		Hajam
..	..	..	5	3	2	9	7	2	28	10	18		Kashtriya
6	6	..	5	5	..	33	32	1	71	29	42		Kayastha
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	2	2		Koch
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	1	3		Kurmi
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	3		Meithei
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	10	6	4		Muslim
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		Rabha
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	4	3		Rajbangsi
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3		Sikh
..	..	..	1	..	1	8	8	..	21	9	12		Sonar
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		Tanti
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	12	5	7		Teli
19	17	2	27	13	14	360	291	69	1,072	462	610		TOTAL

TABLE 17

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers by Migration status with Reference to Place of last Residence, Broad Age-Group, Sex

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0—14						15—59					
		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
I A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Town)		5	5		483	262	221	99	71	28	187	71	11
B. Migrant last residence out side the Town but in the District	R	..	..	..	48	19	29	101	80	21	164	55	109
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	..	4
II. Last Residence out side the District but within the State.													
East Khasi Hills	R	..	..	..	8	4	4	2	1	1	6	1	5
	U	..	..	..	3	..	3	12	10	2	8	1	7
East Garo Hills	R	..	..	..	8	3	5	13	11	2	19	7	12
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
III. Last Residence in Other States													
Assam	R	1	1	..	15	8	7	28	23	5	23	4	19
	U	..	..	..	5	4	1	28	25	3	17	1	16
Bihar	R	..	..	..	5	2	3	10	9	1	10	1	9
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	3	..	3
West Bengal	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	3	1	2
	U	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	7	..	6	..	6
Tamil Nadu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	R	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mizoram	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
IV. Last residence in other countries													
Bangladesh		..	..	..	1	..	1	6	5	1	7	1	6
Bhutan		..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	..	1
Burma		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE 17—*Concld.*

60+						All ages						Remarks	Migration Status with reference to place of last residence
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	26	1
3	2	1	2	1	1	107	78	29	672	334	338	1	A. Non-Migrant (Born in the Town)
4	4	..	8	4	4	105	84	21	220	78	142	R	B. Migrant last residence out side the Town but in the District.
..	..	..	1		1	3	3	..	5	..	5	U	
													II Last residence out side the district but within the state.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	14	5	9	R	East Kharsi Hills.
1	..	1	..	..	..	13	10	3	11	1	10	U	
1	1	..	..	..	..	14	12	2	27	10	17	R	East Garo Hills
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	U	
													III Last residence in other states.
..	..	..	4	2	2	29	24	5	42	14	28	R	Assam
3	3	..	3	2	1	31	28	3	25	7	18	U	
2	2	..	1	..	1	12	11	1	16	3	13	R	Bihar
..	..	..	1	..	1	7	7	..	4	..	4	U	
1	1	..	1	..	1	6	5	1	4	1	3	R	West Bengal
1	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	..	8	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	Tamil Nadu
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	R	Uttar Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	Karnataka
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	R	Punjab
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	U	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R	Mizoram
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	U	
													IV. Last residence in other Countries
1	1	..	4	2	2	7	6	1	12	3	9		Bangladesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	1	1		Bhutan
2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		Burma
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	1		Nepal

TABLE 18

Employment Status Workers By Locality and Sex.

Locality	Total Workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family Worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females	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
1. Sang Sanggre	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chunmati	7	7	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Boldakading	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Songitalgre	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Upper Dabasipara	8	7	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Lower Dabasipara	11	9	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	2	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Akonggiri	21	20	1	..	..	..	16	16	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Fancy Valley	17	15	2	..	..	..	12	10	2	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Beldarpara	14	13	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	2	2	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Tura Bazar	17	16	1	3	3	..	7	6	1	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Nakham Bazar	12	11	1	1	1	..	6	6	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Dharamsala	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Sushanghat	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Mondal Barak	14	11	3	..	..	..	5	3	2	4	3	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Hawakhana	28	23	5	1	1	..	17	13	4	8	7	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Nehru Ading	6	5	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Tetengkol	7	4	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Reserve gittim	25	19	6	..	..	..	10	8	2	12	10	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Modynagar	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Araimile	18	13	5	..	..	..	8	6	2	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. New Tura	6	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Matchakolgre	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Dakopgre	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	
24. Leprosy Colony	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Ranggira	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
26. Sampalgre	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27. Lower Wadanang	11	8	3	..	..	..	9	7	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 18—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
28. Upper Wadanang . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29. Kalazar compound . .	10	8	2	..	..	..	7	5	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30. Cherangiri . . .	7	7	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31. Wadanang Tangga . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
32. Megonggre . . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	
33. Chasinggre Poultry Farm .	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34. Boldoranggre . . .	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	
35. Rongkhon . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36. Chitoktak . . .	8	5	3	..	..	..	4	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37. Lower Chandmary . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38. Upper Chandmary . .	4	2	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39. Proper Chandmary . .	8	5	3	..	..	..	7	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40. R.C. Road Mohoripara .	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41. Bonepa Atila . . .	14	9	5	..	..	..	6	1	5	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42. Mission Compound . .	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43. Ringregittim . . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44. Forest Tilla . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45. P.W.D. Colony . . .	7	5	2	..	..	..	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46. Upper Babupara . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47. Lower Babupara . .	16	13	3	..	..	..	14	11	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48. Brahmanpara . . .	7	7	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL TOWN .	360	291	69	5	5	..	213	171	42	100	81	19	83	30	3	9	4	5	..	..	..	

TABLE 19

Employment Status of Workers By Migration with Reference to place of last Residence

Place of last Residence		Employment Status by Sex																					Remarks
		Total Workers			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer			
		Persons	Males	Females	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
(A) Non-Migrant (Born in the Town)		107	78	29	..	..	..	63	44	19	34	29	5	5	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	
(B) Migrant																							
I Last Residence outside the town but in the District	R	105	84	21	1	..	..	69	53	11	27	19	8	5	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. Last residence outside the district but with in the State.	R	16	13	3	..	..	..	10	8	2	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. East Khasi Hills	R	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	13	10	3	..	..	..	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. East Garo Hills	R	14	12	2	..	..	..	10	8	2	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III Last residence in other states	R	50	43	7	1	1	..	25	22	3	14	11	3	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	52	47	5	3	3	..	28	24	4	15	14	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. Assam	R	29	24	5	1	1	..	16	14	2	7	5	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	31	28	3	3	3	..	19	17	2	7	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Bihar	R	12	11	1	..	..	..	6	5	1	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Tamil Nadu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Uttar Pradesh	R	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. West Bengal	R	6	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	8	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Punjab	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Mizoram	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IV Last residence in other countries.		13	12	1	..	..	..	4	4	...	5	4	1	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1. Bangladesh		7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Bhutan		4	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Burma		2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
4. Nepal		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		360	291	69	5	5	..	213	171	42	100	81	19	33	30	3	9	4	5	..	..	..	

TABLE 20

Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age At Marriage																					
	Male											Female										
	below 14	14—19	20-24	25-29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	A.N.S.	Total	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	A.N.S.	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Anglo-Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Bania	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Bansphor	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Brahmin	1	3	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	16	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Christian	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dalu	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Garo	..	14	51	41	11	4	..	..	..	121	..	94	50	8	3	..	..	..	..	155	
Hajam	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Hajong	1	2	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	9	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Jhalo	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Kashtriya	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Kayastha	..	3	10	5	3	..	1	1	..	23	1	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Khasi	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Koch	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kurmi	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Mali	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Meithei	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Mizo	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslim	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Namasudra	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Rabha	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajbhansgi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Rishi	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Sikh	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Sonar	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Sutradhar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Teli	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
TOTAL	2	38	95	70	22	8	2	2	..	239	26	158	68	10	3	1	..	..	..	266	

TABLE 21

Households Classified by Number of Married Couples without other Members Aged 5 and above, with other Members Aged 5 and above and Number of Rooms occupied by them

Classification of Households	Total number of house holds	Total number of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms		Households occupying 3 rooms		Households occupying 4 rooms		Households occupying 5 and more rooms		Remarks
			Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
One married couple													
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above . .	13	40	5	15	6	20	2	5	..	..	..	..	
(b) With other member age 5 and aobve	128	889	22	128	37	234	42	305	17	132	10	90	
Two married couple													
(a) Without other member aged 5 and above . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Without other members aged 5 and above . .	20	190	1	8	3	22	4	32	6	59	6	69	
Three married couple													
(a) Without other member aged 5 and above . .	2	13	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	6	..	..	
(b) Without other members aged 5 and above . .	5	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	28	3	71	
Four married couple													
(a) Without other member aged 5 and above . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) With other member aged 5 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Five married couple													
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Without other members aged 5 and above . .	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	
Total : (Other specify)	169	1,251	28	151	46	976	49	349	26	225	20	250	

TABLE No. 22

Households classified by locality and per capita space

Locality	Households		Per Capita floor space														Remarks
	Total number	Number of members	1or less sq. metre		2-3 sq metres		4-5 sq. metres		6-9 sq. metres		10-15 sq. metres		16 and above sq. metres		
			Number or house-holds	number or members	number of house-holds	number of members	number of house-holds	number of members	number of house-holds	number of members	number of house-holds	number of members	number of house-holds	number of members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Sangsanggre	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chunmati	3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	1	3	..	..	
3. Boldak Ading	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Songgitalgre	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	
5. Upper Dobasipara	5	30	3	18	..	..	1	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	
6. Lower Dobasipara	6	36	1	9	3	19	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	
7. Akonggiri	11	69	1	9	5	38	3	16	2	6	..	..	..	..	
8. Fancy Valley	8	63	1	5	3	21	3	23	..	..	1	14	..	..	
9. Beldar para	7	41	1	5	3	23	1	8	2	5	..	..	..	..	
10. Tura Bazar	6	63	..	..	4	37	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	
11. Nakham Bazar	5	33	2	14	1	11	1	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	
12. Dharamshala	2	9	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Susanghat	2	12	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Mondal Barrack	5	50	1	11	4	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Hawakhana	17	115	1	6	6	55	4	24	4	28	..	..	2	2	
16. Nehru Ading	4	30	..	..	..	..	1	10	3	20	..	..	..	..	
17. Tetengkol	5	34	..	..	2	16	2	15	1	3	..	..	..	..	
18. Reservegittim	16	78	1	5	11	62	2	9	1	1	..	..	1	1	
19. Mody nagar	4	29	..	..	1	4	2	20	1	5	..	..	..	..	
20. Araimile	12	72	..	..	4	21	7	45	1	6	..	..	..	..	
21. New Tura	2	15	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	
22. Matchakolgre	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	
23. Dagopgre	2	17	..	..	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Leprosy Colony	5	21	..	..	2	8	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Ranggira	3	18	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 22—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26. Sampalgre	1	9	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27. Lower Wadanang	3	30	..	..	..	..	3	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28. Upper Wadanang	2	21	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29. Kalazar Compound	4	36	..	..	..	..	2	18	1	8	1	10	..	..	
30. Cherangiri	5	38	..	..	..	..	5	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31. Wadang Tangga	1	4	..	..	..	..	3 ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	
32. Megonggre	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
33. Chasinggre Poultry Farm	3	21	..	..	1	10	..	..	1	7	1	4	..	..	
34. Boldoranggre	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35. Rongkhon	2	21	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36. Chitoktak	4	33	1	5	2	19	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37. Lower Chandmary	2	13	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	
38. Upper Chandmary	3	27	..	..	2	18	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39. Proper Chandmary	3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	1	7	..	..	
40. R.C. Road Mohoripara	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	
41. Bonepa Atila	5	54	1	8	1	10	1	23	1	10	1	3	..	..	
42. A.B. Mission Compound	3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	10	1	6	
43. Ringregittim	2	14	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44. Foresttilla	2	11	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	
45. P.W.D. Colony	3	21	..	..	1	7	1	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	
46. Upper Babupara	4	26	..	..	2	13	..	..	1	8	1	5	..	..	
47. Lower Babupara	9	55	3	23	..	..	4	21	1	6	1	5	..	..	
48. Brahmanpara	5	36	1	5	..	..	3	30	..	1	1	..	..	..	
TOTAL	205	1432	19	129	67	511	65	488	37	228	12	66	5	10	

TABLE No. 23

Availability of Amenities by locality

Locality	Total No. of House-holds	Amenities and Availability							Remarks
		Availability	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of Drinking Water	Water for washing	Electricity current	
			Number of House holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sangsanggre	1	Not having	..	1	1	..	..	1	
		Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Chunmati	3	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	3	2	3	..	..	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Boldakading	1	Not having	1	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Songgitalgre	1	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	1	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Upper Dobasipara	5	Not having	..	5	2	..	..	4	
		Having separately	5	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	2	5	5	1	
Lower Dobasipara	6	Not having	..	4	1	..	..	6	
		Having separately	6	1	3	1	1	..	
		Shares with other households	..	1	2	5	5	..	
Akonggiri	11	Not having	..	8	1	..	..	7	
		Having separately	11	3	5	..	..	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	5	11	11	1	
Fancy Yalley	8	Not having	..	3	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	8	3	2	2	2	6	
		Shares with other houshold s	..	2	6	6	6	1	
Beldrpara	7	Not having	1	2	..	..	..	3	
		Having separately	6	2	3	1	1	2	
		Shares with other households	..	3	4	6	6	2	
Tura Bazar	6	Not having	1	3	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	5	2	2	5	1	3	
		Shares with other households	..	1	4	1	5	2	
Nakham Bazar	5	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	5	2	1	1	1	3	
		Shares with other households	..	1	4	4	4	2	
Dharamshala	2	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	2	1	1	1	1	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Susanghat	2	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	2	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	2	2	..	
Mondal Barrack	5	Not having	..	5	1	..	..	4	
		Having separately	4	..	1	1	1	..	
		Shares with other households	1	..	3	4	4	1	

TABLE 23—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hawakhana . .	17	Not having . . .	1	6	1	..	..	3	
		Having separately . .	16	10	11	7	7	12	
		Shares with other households	..	1	5	10	10	2	
Nehru Ading .	4	Not having . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately . .	4	3	3	3	3	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	1	1	..	
Teteng khol .	5	Not having . . .	..	4	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	5	1	4	3	3	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	2	2	1	
Reserve gittim .	16	Not having . . .	..	14	6	..	..	13	
		Having separately . .	16	2	6	..	1	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	4	16	15	..	
Mody nagar .	4	Not having . . .	..	4	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately . .	4	..	2	..	..	2	
		Shares with other households	..	..	2	4	4	..	
Araimile . .	12	Not having . . .	..	12	4	..	..	11	
		Having Separately . .	12	..	3	..	..	1	
..		Shares with other households	..	..	5	12	12	..	
New Tura . .	2	Not having . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	2	2	2	1	1	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Matchakolgre .	2	Not having . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	2	..	2	..	..	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Dagopgre . .	2	Not having . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	2	..	2	..	..	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Leprosy Colony .	5	Not having . . .	..	5	3	..	..	5	
		Having separately . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	2	5	5	..	
Ranggira . .	3	Not having . . .	..	3	1	..	..	3	
		Having separately . .	3	..	2	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Sampalgre . .	1	Not having . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Lower Wadanang.	3	Not having . . .	1	3	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	2	..	3	1	1	2	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Upper Wadanang.	2	Not having . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	2	..	2	1	1	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Kalazar Componnd .	4	Not having . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately . .	4	1	2	2	2	4	
		Shares with other households	..	..	2	2	2	..	
Cherangre .	5	Not having . . .	..	4	..	..	..	4	
		Having separately . .	5	1	5	2	2	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Wadanang Tangga.	1	Not having . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	

TABLE 23—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meggngre	1	Not having	..	1	1	..	..	1	
		Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1		
Chasingre Poutry Farm	3	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	3	1	3	1	1	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Boldoranggre	1	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	1	..	1	..	..	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Rongkhon	2	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	2	..	2	..	..	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Chitoktak	4	Not having	..	4	1	..	..	4	
		Having separately	4	..	2	1	1	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	3	3	..	
Lower Chandmary	2	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	2	..	1	1	..	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	1	2	..	
Upper Chandmary	3	Not having	..	2	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	3	1	3	3	2	1	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Proper chandmary	3	Not having	..	3	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	3	..	3	3	3	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Road R.C. Mohoripara	2	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	2	1	2	2	2	2	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bonepa Atila	5	Not having	..	4	1	..	..	2	
		Having separately	5	1	3	2	2	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	3	3	..	
A.B. Mission Compound	3	Not having	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	3	3	3	3	3	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ringgregittim	2	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	1	
		Having separately	2	..	2	1	1	1	
		Shares with other households	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Fores tilla	2	Not having	..	1	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	2	1	1	2	1	..	
		Shares with other households	..	..	1	..	1	..	
P.W.D. Colony	3	Not having	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Having separately	3	3	3	3	3	3	
		Shares with other households	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper babupara	4	Not having	..	4	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	4	..	2	1	1	2	
		Shares with other households	..	..	2	3	3	..	
Lower Babupara	9	Not having	..	5	2	..	..	3	
		Having separately	9	3	4	4	4	4	
		Shares with other households	..	1	3	5	5	2	
Brahmanpara	5	Not having	1	4	..	..	..	2	
		Having separately	4	1	1	1	1	2	
		Shares with other households	..	..	4	4	4	2	

TABLE No. 24

Presence of Luxury and costly Goods by Locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing: Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone	Tape recorder	Electric Iron	Sewing machine	Wall Clock	Fan	Musical instruments	Camera	Motor cycle	Car	Refrigerator	Telephone	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Sangsanggre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chunmati	3	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Boldakading	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Songgitalgre	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Upper Dobasipara	5	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Lower Dobasipara	6	1	4	3	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Akonggiri	11	1	9	2	9	..	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Fancy Valley	8	1	7	..	5	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Beldar para	7	1	6	2	4	..	2	4	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	
10. Tura Bazar	6	..	6	1	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Nakham Bazar	5	1	4	1	4	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Dharamshala	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Susanghat	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Mondal Barrack	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Hawakhana	17	7	10	4	10	5	..	8	7	4	2	7	3	3	..	3	1	1	
16. Nehru Ading	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	..	3	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	
17. Tetengkhol	5	1	4	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
18. Reservegittim	16	9	7	3	5	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Modynagar	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
20. Araimile	12	9	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. New Tura	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Matchakolgre	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Dagopgre	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Leprosy Colony	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Ranggira	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 24—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26. Sampalgre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27. Lower Wadanang . .	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28. Upper Wadanang .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29. Kalazar Compound . .	4	..	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	
30. Cherangre	5	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31. Wadanang Tanga . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32. Megongre	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33. Chasingre	3	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34. Boldoranggre . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35. Rongkhon	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36. Chitoktak	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37. Lower Chandmary . .	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38. Upper Chandmary . .	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39. Proper Chandmary . .	3	..	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
40. Mohoripara R.C. Road	2	..	2	1	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	
41. Bonepa Atila . . .	5	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
42. A.B. Mission Compound .	3	..	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	
43. Ringregittim . . .	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
44. Foresttilla	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
45. P.W.D. Colony . . .	3	..	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
46. Upper Babupara . .	4	1	3	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
47. Lower Babupara . .	9	5	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48. Brahmanpara . . .	5	2	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL .	205	67	134	36	120	21	16	56	31	37	16	33	8	11	6	7	3	2	

TABLE No. 25

Physical Psychological and other After Effects of Family planning measures as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe Age and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age group	Number of Practising Females who are Illiterate and report			Literate upto matric Standard				Matric & above		Remarks
		No effect	Physical Illness	Physical weakness	No effect	Physical weakness	Physical illness	Pain in the abdomen	No effect	Physical Illness	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu Bania	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Brahmin	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Hajam	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Kayastha	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Kshatriya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Sutradhar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Hajong	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Dalu	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Meithei	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20— 29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	30— 39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40— 49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

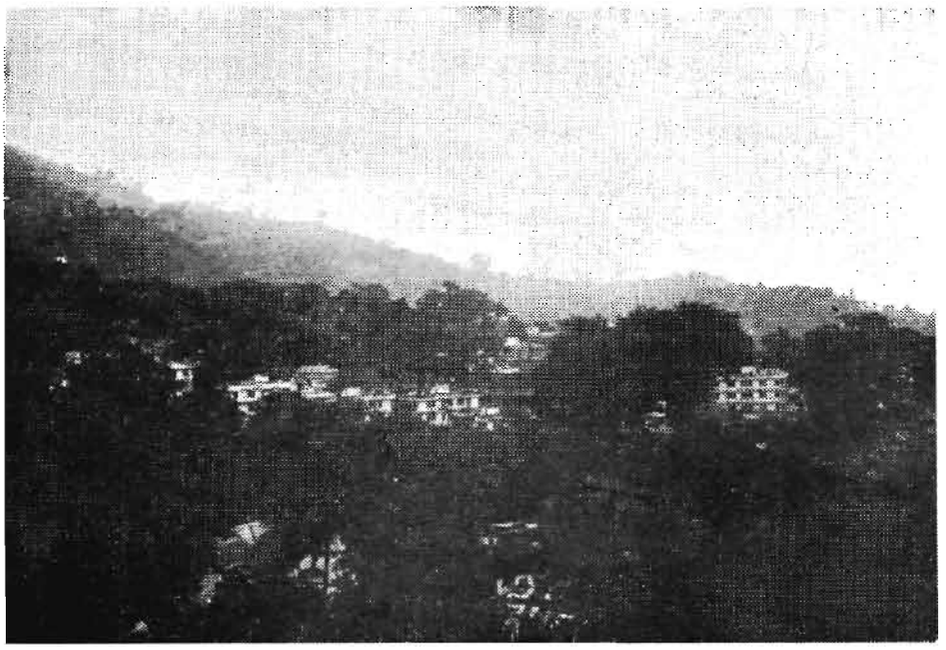
TABLE No. 25—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Christian Garo . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	20—29	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Christian Khasi . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Christian Kayastha . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total . .		1	1	1	10	7	1	1	7	1	

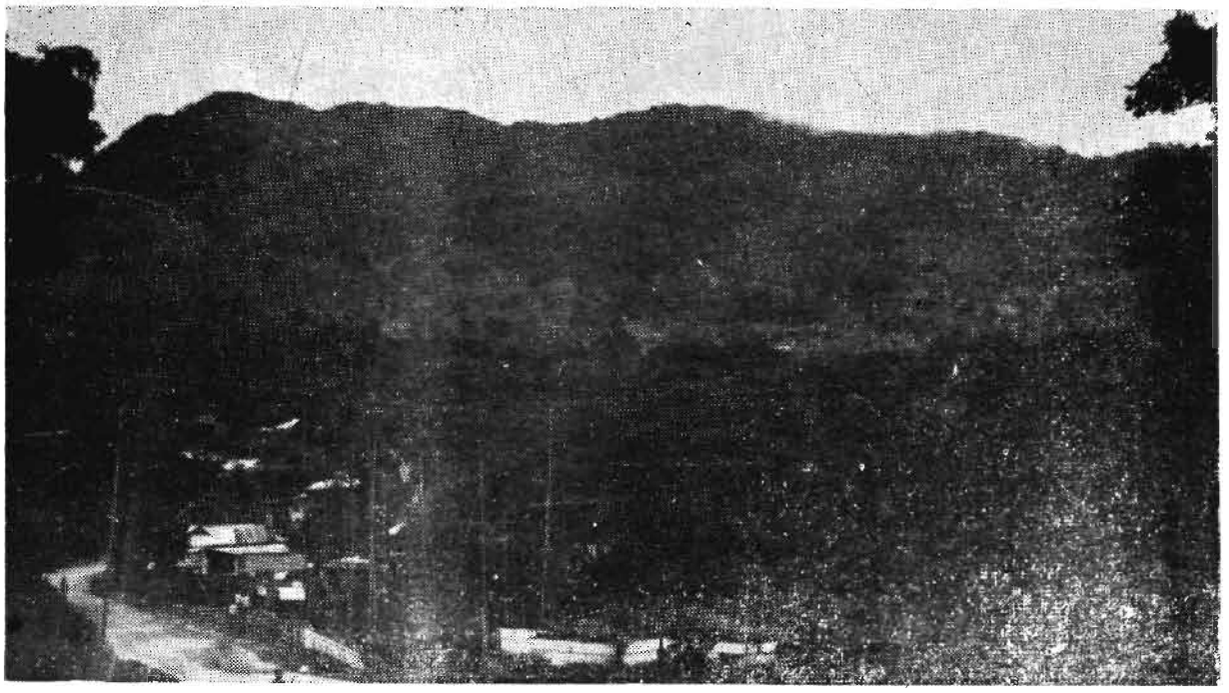
TABLE NO. 26

Physical, psychological and other After-effects of Family Planning Measures as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe Age and Education.

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age group	Number of practising males who are Illiterate and report.			Literate upto matric standard.		Matric & above		Remarks
		Physical illness	No effect	Physical pain	Physical weakness	Psyeholo-gical problem	No effect	Headache	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu Brahmin . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	50+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Kayastha . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	30—39	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Hindu Kurmi	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindu Teli	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Hindu Meithei . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Christian Garo . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Christian Mizo . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Total .		2	4	1	1	1	3	1	



A distant view of the town



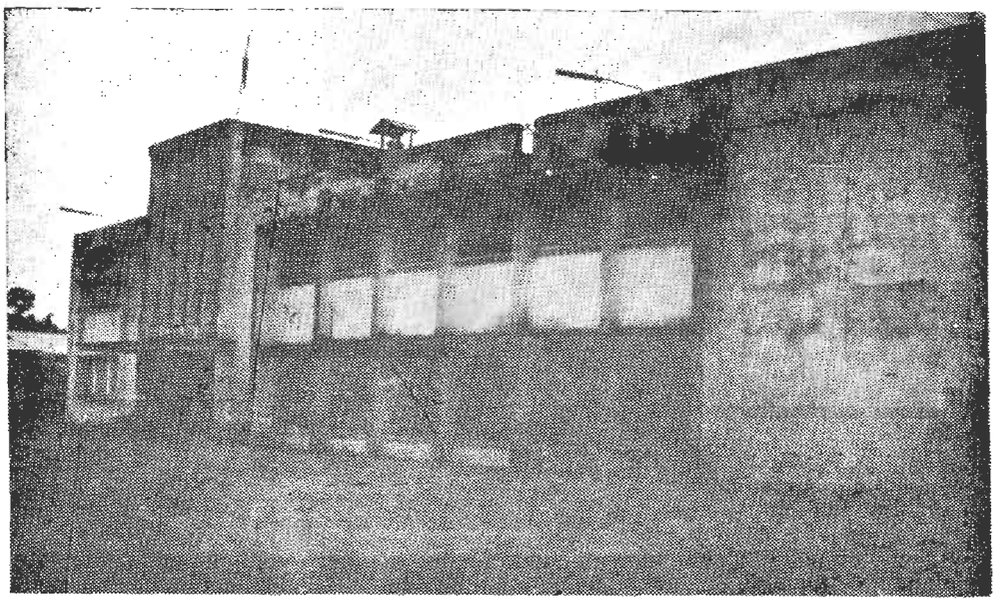
Tura Peak overlooking the town



Tura Bazar



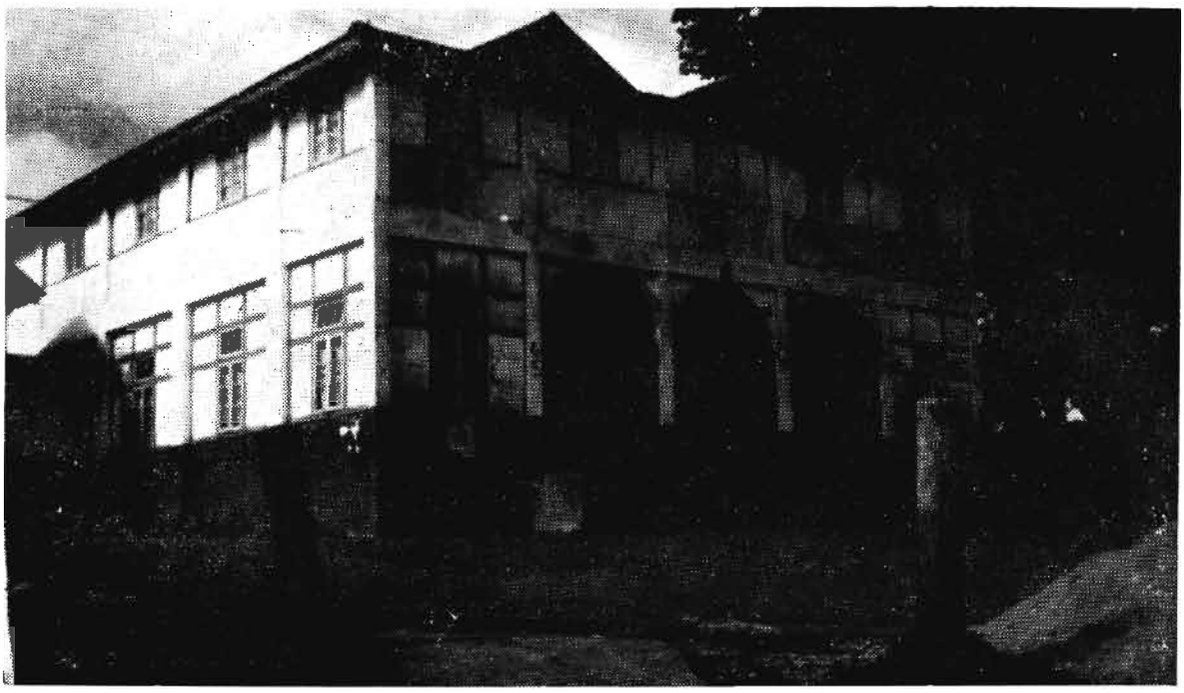
A multi-storied building



The Office of the Deputy Commissioner



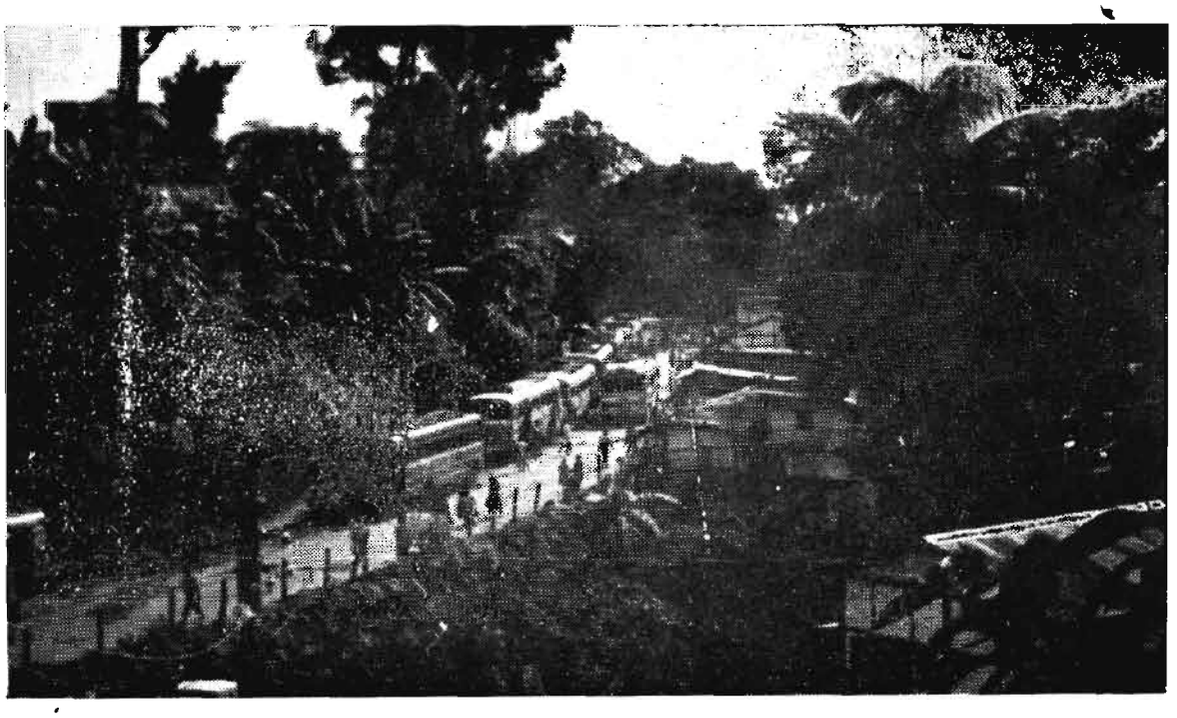
District Council's Members' Hostel



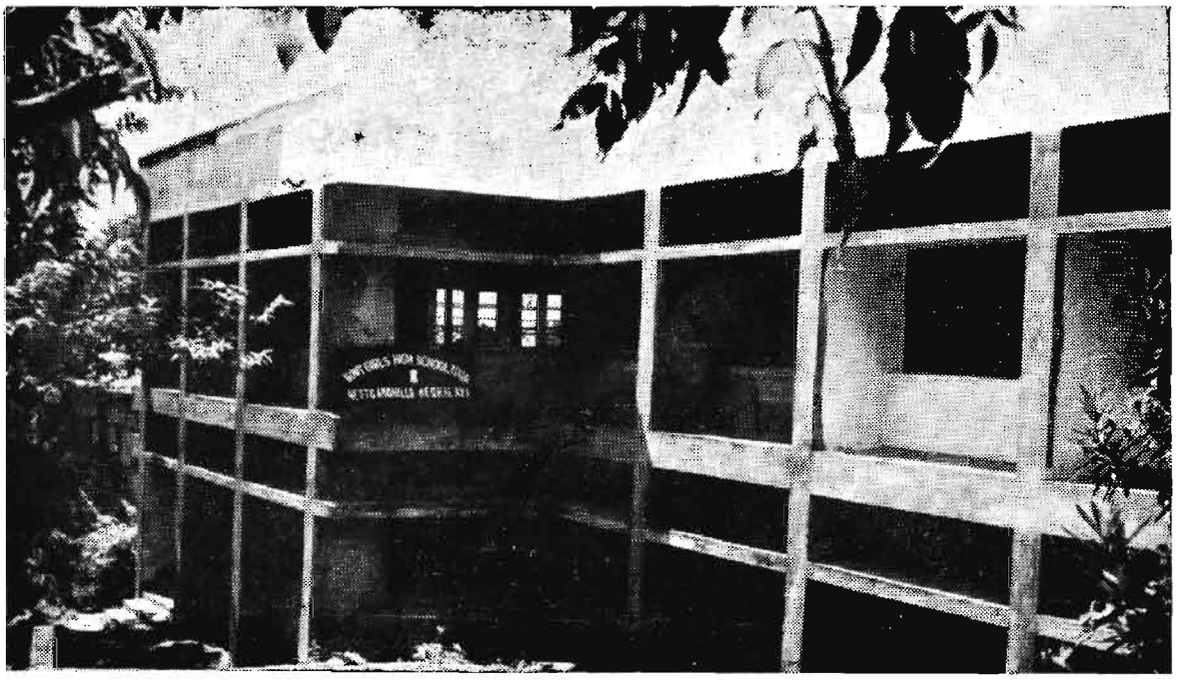
The Office of the District Council



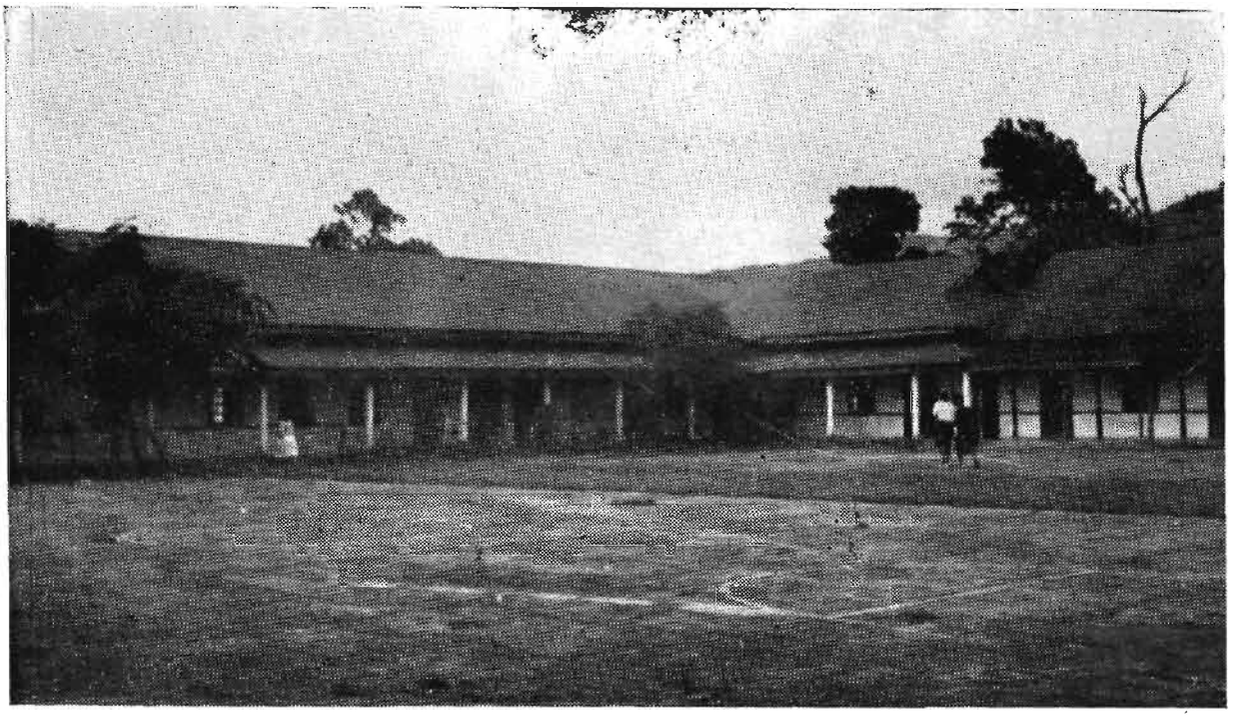
Tura Municipal Board Office



A fleet of line buses



Government Girls' High School



Government College



T. B. Hospital



Leprosy Colony



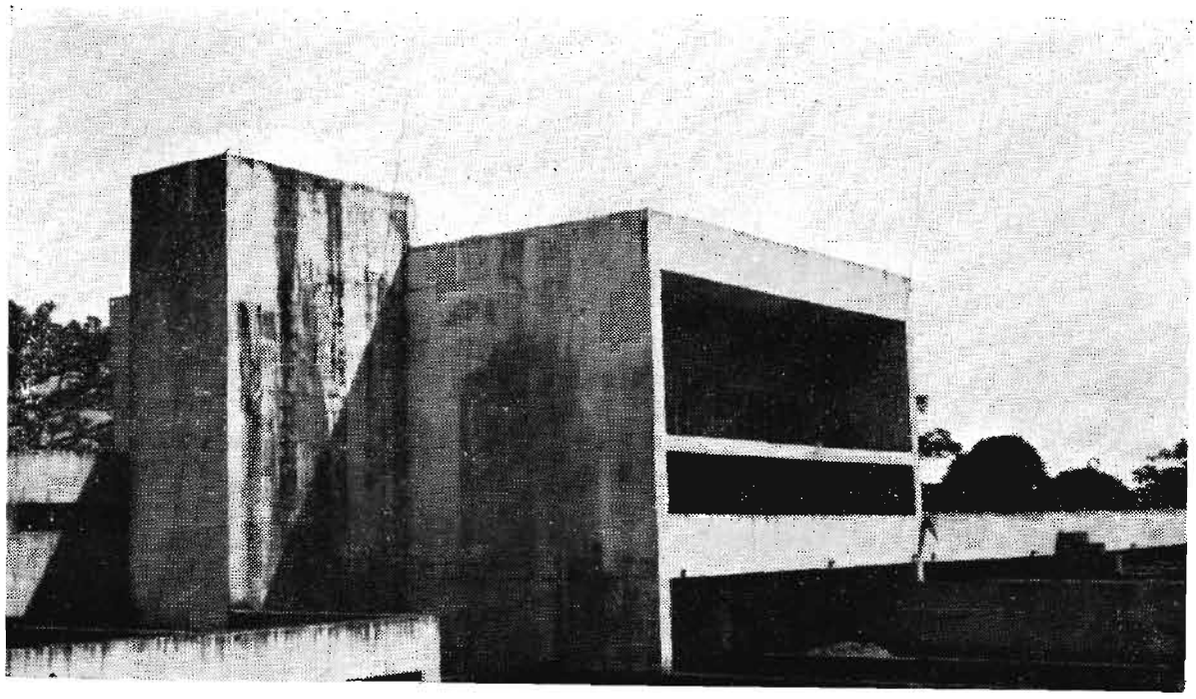
The Cinema Hall



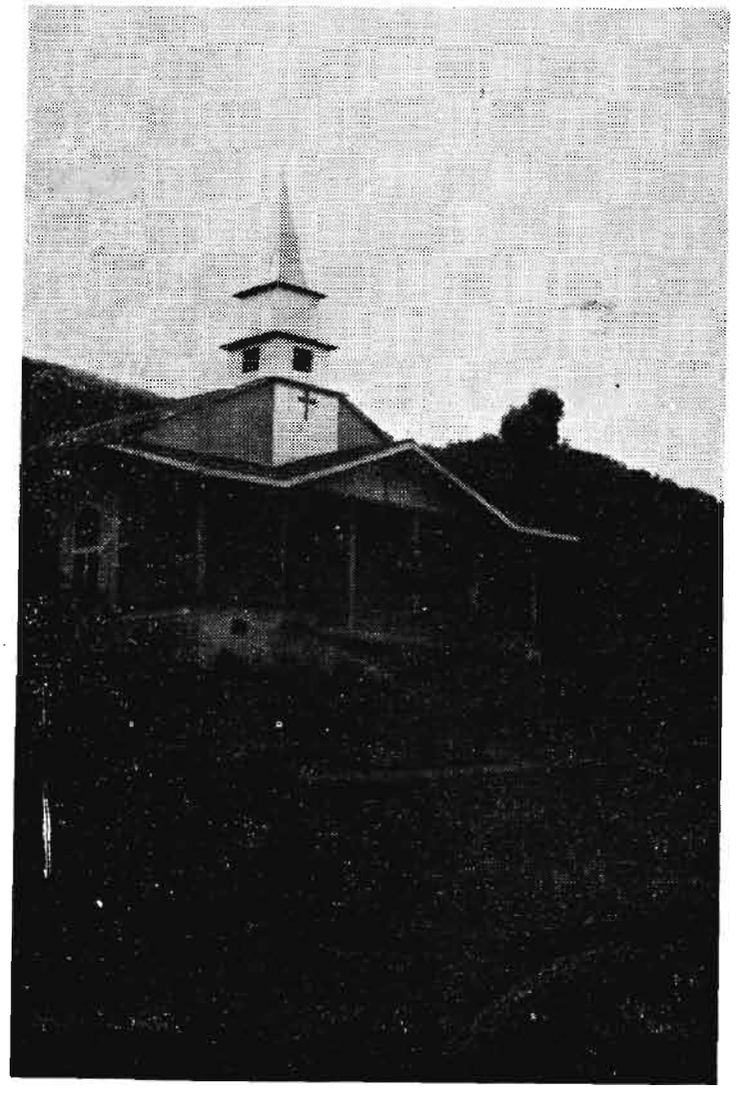
The Public Park



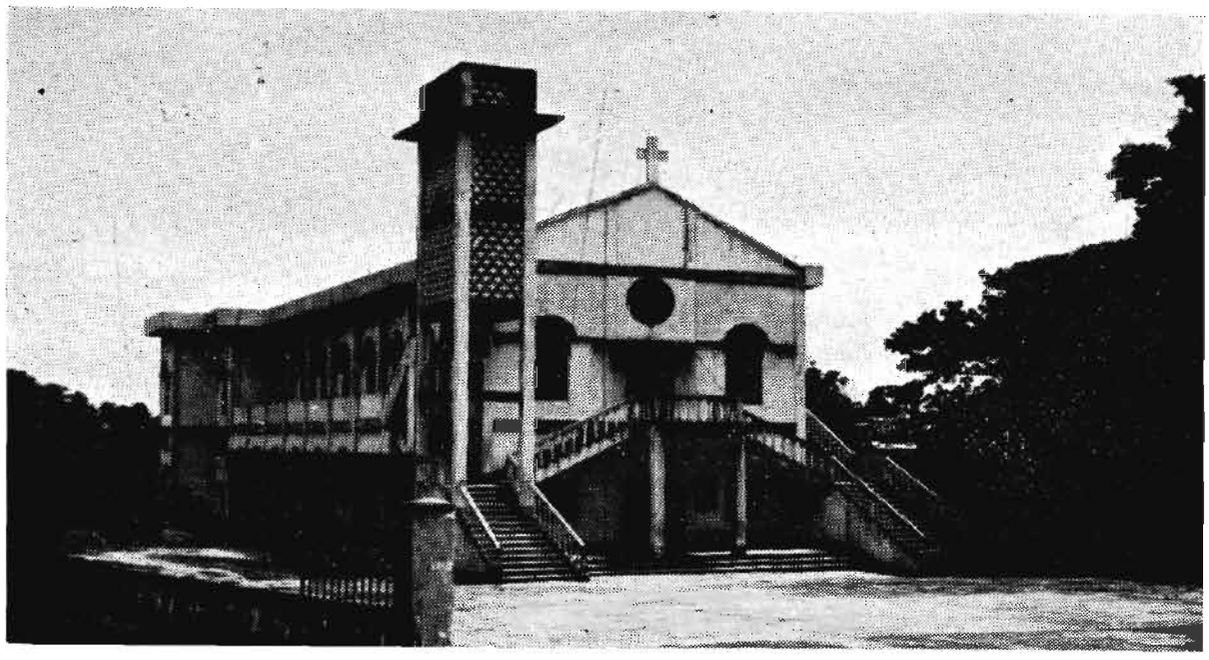
Second World War Memorial



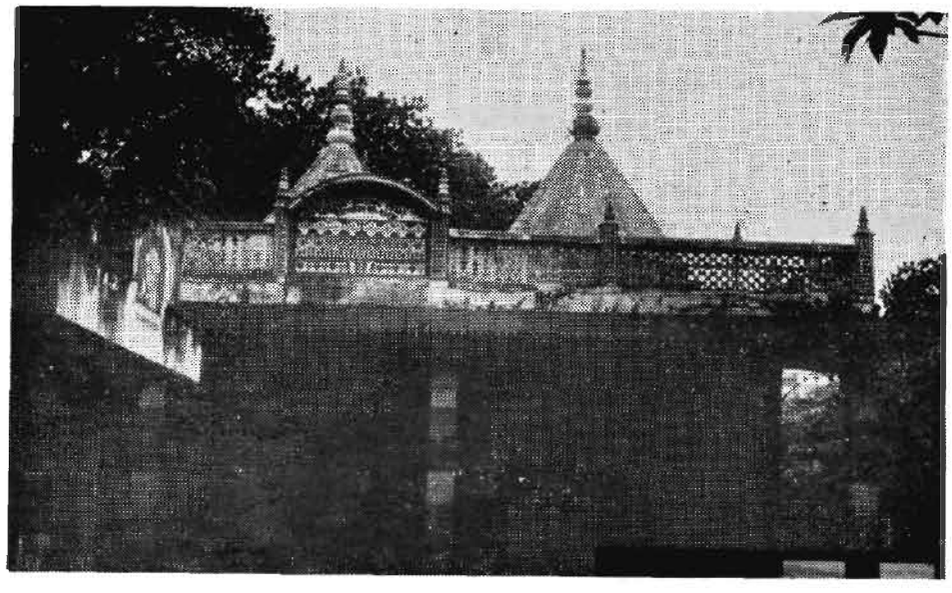
The District Library



The Baptist Church



The Roman Catholic Church



The Hindu Temple

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